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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

FOR THE UNITED STATES AND ITS POSSESSIONS

ISSUED BY THE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

5343

Volume XII Number 1

FIRST QUARTERLY BULLETIN, 1941

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

FOR THE UNITED STATES
AND ITS POSSESSIONS

Volume XII—Number 1

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Issued by the
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

ADVISORY

International Association of Chiefs of Police

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UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1941

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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

Volume XII April 1941 Number 1

SUMMARY

Crime Trends, January–March, 1940–41.

Murders increased 15.4 percent during the first 3 months of this year over the first quarter of 1940, according to the police in 349 of the Nation's largest cities. Rapes increased 5.8 percent, and other felonious assaults, 2.2 percent. Two property crimes showed increases as follows: Auto theft, 4.0 percent; and larceny, 1.6 percent.

Negligent homicides were 14.9 percent less frequent during the first 3 months of 1941, and other crimes showing decreases were robbery, 6.3 percent; and burglary, 3.7 percent.

Distribution of Crimes, 1941.

Crimes totaling 211,301 were reported during January–March, 1941 by police departments in 2,015 cities representing a combined population of 63,023,641. Only 3.8 percent of these were crimes against the person, including criminal homicides, rapes, and other felonious assaults. Fifty-eight and five-tenths percent of the offenses reported were larcenies; 22.3 percent were burglaries; 11.9 percent were auto thefts; and 3.5 percent were robberies.

Crimes occurring per unit of population varied according to the size of the city and, more noticeably, according to location. The bulletin contains average crime figures for cities grouped by size and by location to facilitate comparisons of local figures with national or regional averages.

Offenses Cleared by Arrest, 1940.

Of every 100 offenses committed, 28 were cleared last year by the arrest of 22 persons. The range in the percentage of clearances was wide for individual offense classes. For example, of each 100 murders committed, 89 were cleared by the arrest of 87 persons, while 23 of each 100 larcenies were cleared by the arrest of 18 individuals. For other offenses the proportion of crimes cleared was as follows: Negligent manslaughter, 83.4 percent; rape, 79.4 percent; aggravated assault, 73.7 percent; robbery, 41.8 percent; burglary, 33.1 percent; and auto theft, 23.8 percent.

The proportion of offenses of criminal homicide, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, and auto theft cleared during 1940 was higher than the average clearances during the 6-year period immediately preceding. Only two offenses—rape and larceny—did not show improvement in this respect.

Included in the bulletin are average figures for cities grouped by size and location, showing the percentage of offenses cleared by arrest.

Persons Charged, 1940.

Including persons who responded to traffic tickets, 5,349,563 persons were arrested last year by the police in 1,212 cities over 2,500 in population; the majority (73.1 percent) of these were charged with traffic violations. Over half (55.3 percent) of the remaining persons arrested were charged with drunkenness or disorderly conduct. However, 159,115 of the individuals arrested in these cities were charged with criminal homicide, rape, other felonious assault, robbery, carrying concealed weapons, violation of narcotic drug laws, burglary, auto theft, larceny, forgery, counterfeiting, receiving stolen property, embezzlement or fraud.

During the 1940 calendar year, 76.4 percent of the persons charged with robbery, burglary, larceny, and auto theft were found guilty, while persons found guilty of crimes against the person (criminal homicide, rape, and aggravated assault) represented 53.0 percent of those charged with such crimes. Of the persons charged with other types of offenses, 78.8 percent were found guilty.

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES

The term "offenses known to the police" is designed to include those crimes designated as part I classes of the uniform classification occurring within the police jurisdiction, whether they become known to the police through reports of police officers, of citizens, of prosecuting or court officials, or otherwise. They are confined to the following group of seven classes of grave offenses, shown by experience to be those most generally and completely reported to the police: Criminal homicide, including (*a*) murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, and (*b*) manslaughter by negligence; rape; robbery; aggravated assault; burglary—breaking or entering; larceny—theft; and auto theft. The figures contained herein include also the number of attempted crimes of the designated classes. Attempted murders, however, are reported as aggravated assaults. In other words, an attempted burglary or robbery, for example, is reported in the bulletin in the same manner as if the crime had been completed.

"Offenses known to the police" include, therefore, all of the above offenses, including attempts, which are reported by the police departments of contributing cities and not merely arrests or cleared cases.

Complaints which upon investigation are learned to be groundless are not included in the tabulations which follow.

In publishing the data sent in by chiefs of police in different cities, the F B I does not vouch for their accuracy. They are given out as current information which may throw some light on problems of crime and criminal-law enforcement.

In compiling the tables, returns which were apparently incomplete or otherwise defective were excluded.

In the last section of this bulletin may be found brief definitions of part I and part II offense classifications.

EXTENT OF REPORTING AREA

In the following table there is shown the number of police departments from which one or more crime reports were received during the first quarter of 1941. The cities represented are classed according to size, and the population figures employed are from the 1940 decennial census.

Population group	Total number of cities or towns	Cities filing returns		Total population	Population represented in returns	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total	1,077	980	91.0	62,715,897	60,718,006	96.8
1. Cities over 250,000	37	37	100.0	30,195,339	30,195,339	100.0
2. Cities 100,000 to 250,000	55	55	100.0	7,792,650	7,792,650	100.0
3. Cities 50,000 to 100,000	107	100	93.5	7,343,917	6,875,039	93.6
4. Cities 25,000 to 50,000	213	201	94.4	7,417,093	6,986,960	94.2
5. Cities 10,000 to 25,000	665	587	88.3	9,966,898	8,868,018	89.0

NOTE.—The above table does not include 1,770 cities, villages, and rural townships aggregating a total population of 8,985,781. The cities and villages included in this figure are those of less than 10,000 population filing returns, whereas the rural townships are of varying population groups.

The growth of the uniform crime reporting area is indicated in the following tabulation. These figures were compiled for the first 3 months of 1932–41.

Year	Number of cities	Population	Year	Number of cities	Population
1932	1,476	49,368,231	1937	2,166	64,196,843
1933	1,561	53,295,629	1938	2,342	65,497,026
1934	1,593	61,715,079	1939	2,541	66,588,280
1935	1,833	62,304,616	1940	2,555	67,194,387
1936	2,111	63,766,619	1941	2,750	69,703,787

The additional 195 cities shown in the foregoing comparison for the first quarter of 1941 as compared with the corresponding period of 1940 account in part for the increase of 2,509,400 in the total population. A large portion of the increase in population results from the use of 1940 population figures in presenting the combined population of the 2,750 cities. The total population of the cities represented for

the years prior to 1941 is based on the 1930 decennial census, with the exception that the 1933 estimates of the Bureau of the Census were used for cities over 10,000 in population.

A total of 4,431 law-enforcement agencies contributed one or more crime reports during the first quarter of 1941. This includes 2,750 city and village law-enforcement agencies, 1,659 sheriffs, 9 State police units, and 13 agencies in Territories and possessions of the United States.

MONTHLY REPORTS

Offenses Known to the Police—Cities Divided According to Population.

An analysis of the monthly crime reports received by the Federal Bureau of Investigation during the first 3 months of 1941 reflected 803 murders, 605 negligent manslaughters, 1,357 rapes, 6,358 other felonious assaults, 8,439 robberies, 45,674 burglaries, 119,583 larcenies, and 28,482 auto thefts. These figures are from table 1, which is based on reports from the police departments of 2,015 cities with a combined population of 63,023,641.

As indicated, most of the offenses reported were crimes against property. During the first 3 months of the year, 58.5 percent of all offenses reported were larcenies; 22.3 percent were burglaries; 11.9 percent were auto thefts; and 3.5 percent were robberies. The remaining 3.8 percent of the offenses reported to the police consisted of criminal homicides, rapes, and other felonious assaults.

Table 1 includes the number of offenses reported during January–March 1941, together with figures representing the number of offenses per 100,000 inhabitants. The data are also presented for the cities divided into six groups according to size, to enable local officials and other interested individuals to compare local figures with national averages for other cities of approximately the same size. Similar data for cities grouped not only as to size but also as to geographic divisions are presented in table 4.

TABLE 1. *Offenses known to the police, January to March, inclusive, 1941: number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
GROUP I								
35 cities over 250,000; total population, 29,222,507:								
Number of offenses known	397	345	817	5,508	3,095	[1] 19,508	[1] 49,882	15,170
Rate per 100,000	1.36	1.18	2.80	18.8	10.6	98.3	251.5	51.9
GROUP II								
54 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 7,642,716:								
Number of offenses known	130	100	119	997	972	7,918	18,930	4,017
Rate per 100,000	1.70	1.31	1.56	13.0	12.7	103.6	247.7	52.6
GROUP III								
92 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 6,377,980:								
Number of offenses known	113	60	127	712	965	5,600	15,385	2,829
Rate per 100,000	1.77	0.94	1.99	11.2	15.1	87.8	241.2	44.4
GROUP IV								
182 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 6,327,423:								
Number of offenses known	49	26	76	513	485	4,614	13,859	2,640
Rate per 100,000	0.77	0.41	1.20	8.1	7.7	72.9	219.0	41.7
GROUP V								
473 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 7,201,539:								
Number of offenses known	48	38	107	407	474	4,642	13,399	2,337
Rate per 100,000	0.67	0.53	1.49	5.7	6.6	64.5	186.1	32.5
GROUP VI								
1,179 cities under 10,000; total population, 6,251,476:								
Number of offenses known	66	36	111	302	367	3,392	8,128	1,489
Rate per 100,000	1.06	0.58	1.78	4.8	5.9	54.3	130.0	23.8
Total 2,015 cities; total population, 63,023,641:								
Number of offenses known	803	605	1,357	8,439	6,358	[1] 45,674	[1] 119,583	28,482
Rate per 100,000	1.27	0.96	2.15	13.4	10.1	85.2	222.9	45.2

[1] The number of offenses and rate for burglary and larceny-theft are based on reports as follows: Group I, 33 cities, total population, 19,836,178; groups I–VI, 2,013 cities, total population, 53,637,312.

Annual Trends, Offenses Known to the Police, 1940 41.

Murders increased 15.4 percent during the first 3 months of 1941 in comparison with the corresponding period of last year according to the reports received from the police departments of 349 cities throughout the United States with population in excess of 25,000. The combined population represented by the cities is 49,050,040. Increases were also seen in other offenses as follows: Rape, 5.8 percent; auto theft, 4.0 percent; aggravated assault, 2.2 percent; and larceny, 1.6 percent.

On the other hand, decreases were revealed in several classes of crime, as follows: Manslaughter by negligence, 14.9 percent; robbery, 6.3 percent; and burglary, 3.7 percent. The vast majority of negligent manslaughter cases consisted of automobile fatalities in which the police investigation showed the death to be due to the culpable negligence of some person other than the victim.

The figures for individual offense classes may be found in table 2. In compiling the information presented the reports from the same cities were used for both 3-month periods.

TABLE 2.—*Annual trends, offenses known to the police, cities over 25,000 in population, January to March, inclusive, 1940–41*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
GROUP I								
35 cities over 250,000; total population, 29,222,507:								
January to March 1940	367	398	780	5,881	3,139	[1] 20,391	[1] 48,475	14,590
January to March 1941	397	345	817	5,508	3,095	[1] 19,508	[1] 49,882	15,170
GROUP II								
54 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 7,642,716:								
January to March 1940	109	98	120	1,156	886	7,952	19,646	3,922
January to March 1941	130	100	119	997	972	7,918	18,930	4,017
GROUP III								
89 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 6,206,578:								
January to March 1940	67	61	89	602	845	5,846	14,575	2,549
January to March 1941	109	56	126	654	891	5,416	14,886	2,729
GROUP IV								
171 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 5,978,239:								
January to March 1940	47	39	85	493	403	4,449	12,524	2,372
January to March 1941	45	22	74	458	431	4,352	13,084	2,464
GROUPS I–IV								
349 cities; total population, 49,050,010:								
January to March 1940	590	616	1,074	8,132	5,273	[1] 28,638	[1] 95,220	23,433
January to March 1941	681	524	1,136	7,617	5,389	[1] 37,194	[1] 96,782	24,380

[1] The number of offenses of burglary and larceny-theft is based on reports as follows: Group I, 33 cities, total population, 19,826,178; groups I–IV, 347 cities, total population, 39,663,711.

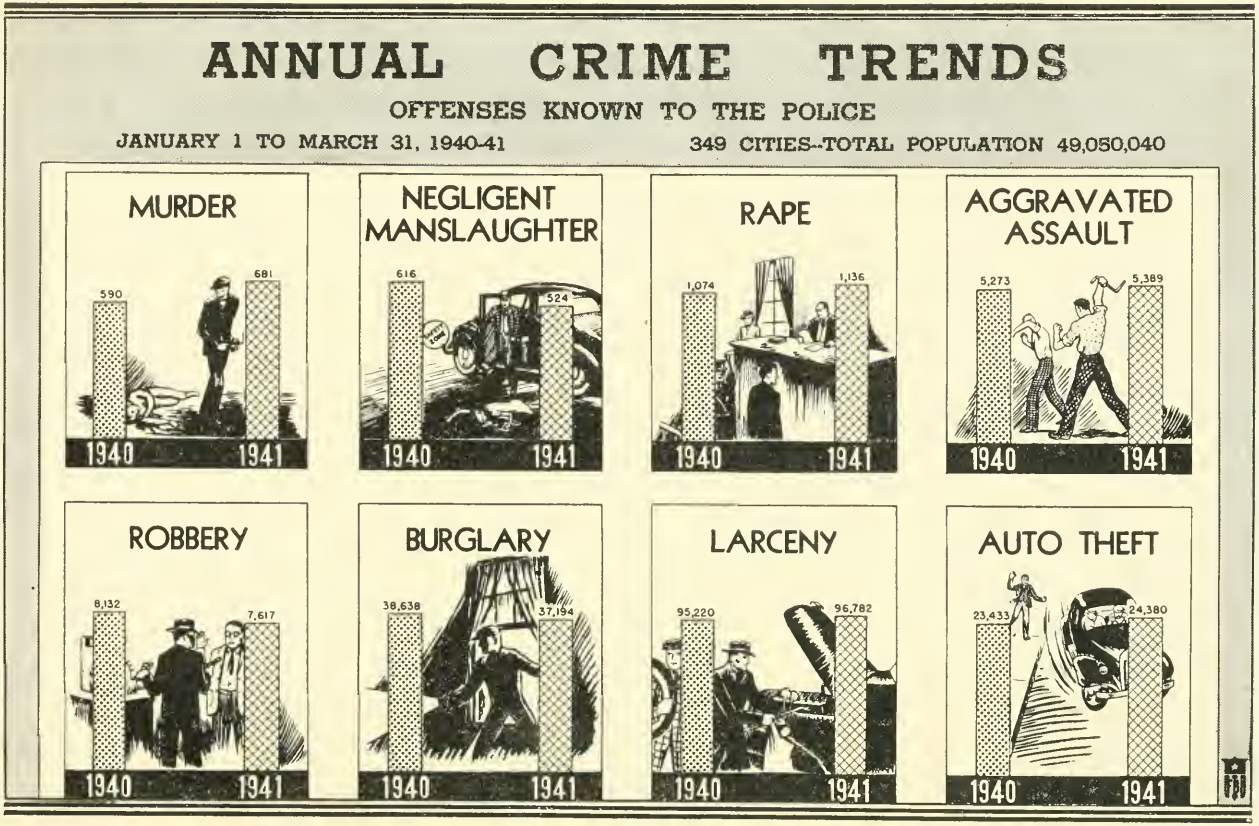
ANNUAL CRIME TRENDS
OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE
JANUARY 1 TO MARCH 31, 1940-41
349 CITIES--TOTAL POPULATION 49,050,040
MURDER
590
681
1940
1941
NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER
616
524
1940
1941
RAPE
1,074
1,136
1940
1941
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT
5,273
5,389
1940
1941
ROBBERY
8,132
7,617
1940
1941
BURGLARY
38,638
37,194
1940
1941
LARCENY
95,220
96,782
1940
1941
AUTO THEFT
23,433
24,380
1940
1941

FIGURE 1.

Offenses Known to the Police—Cities Divided According to Location.

The extent of crime is affected by many factors, and the degree to which each of these elements is present varies considerably among the several States and larger geographic divisions; hence the frequency with which crimes occur varies greatly in the different sections of the country. For a discussion of some of the factors affecting the extent of crime reference may be made to the comment immediately preceding table 5 of this issue of the bulletin.

In order that regional crime averages might be available to local officials and other individuals interested in making comparisons, the groups of cities represented in table 1 were further subdivided according to the nine geographic divisions, and the number of offenses committed per unit of population as reflected by the reports received from those cities is presented in table 4. The figures in table 3 indicate the number of cities represented in each population group within the various geographic divisions.

TABLE 3.—*Number of cities included in the tabulation of uniform crime reports, January to March, inclusive, 1941*

Division	Population						Total
	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI	
	Over 250,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	Less than 10,000	
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION							
New England: 164 cities; total population, 5,393,533	2	10	10	27	56	59	164
Middle Atlantic: 486 cities; total population, 17,904,821	5	11	19	33	103	315	486
East North Central: 498 cities; total population, 15,822,824	8	10	20	54	99	307	498
West North Central: 226 cities; total population, 5,150,327	4	5	8	10	57	142	226
South Atlantic:[1] 176 cities; total population, 5,580,344	3	7	17	16	43	90	176
East South Central: 71 cities; total population, 2,243,033	3	3	3	8	20	34	71
West South Central: 113 cities; total population, 3,653,820	4	3	7	12	34	53	113
Mountain: 89 cities; total population, 1,254,575	1		2	7	18	61	89
Pacific: 192 cities; total population, 6,020,364	5	5	6	15	43	118	192
Total: 2,015 cities; total population, 63,023,641	35	54	92	182	473	1,179	2,015

[1] Includes report of District of Columbia.

In order that the information may be readily available, there are listed below the States included in the nine geographic divisions.

STATES DIVIDED BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

New England:
- Connecticut.
- Maine.
- Massachusetts.
- New Hampshire.
- Rhode Island.
- Vermont.

Middle Atlantic:
- New Jersey.
- New York.
- Pennsylvania.

East North Central:
- Illinois.
- Indiana.
- Michigan.
- Ohio.
- Wisconsin.

West North Central:
- Iowa.
- Kansas.
- Minnesota.
- Missouri.
- Nebraska.
- North Dakota.
- South Dakota.

South Atlantic:[1]
- Delaware.
- Florida.
- Georgia.
- Maryland.
- North Carolina.
- South Carolina.
- Virginia.
- West Virginia.

East South Central:
- Alabama.
- Kentucky.
- Mississippi.
- Tennessee.

West South Central:
- Arkansas.
- Louisiana.
- Oklahoma.
- Texas.

Mountain:
- Arizona.
- Colorado.
- Idaho.
- Montana.
- Nevada.
- New Mexico.
- Utah.
- Wyoming.

Pacific:
- California.
- Oregon.
- Washington.

[1] Includes District of Columbia.

TABLE 4.—*Number of offenses known to the police per 100,000 inhabitants, January to March, inclusive, 1941, by geographic divisions and population groups*

Geographic division and population group	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
New England:						
Group I	0.49	6.9	3.7	36.6	84.1	76.6
Group II	.22	3.8	2.5	92.1	162.3	52.2
Group III	.39	3.5	1.3	74.8	128.1	32.7
Group IV	.10	2.6	1.5	60.3	111.7	26.1
Group V	.45	1.2	1.2	45.9	84.8	17.7
Group VI		1.3	1.3	45.0	66.7	13.3
Total, groups I–VI	.30	3.5	2.1	62.4	113.9	40.9
Middle Atlantic:						
Group I	.96	6.5	8.6	[1] 58.3	[1] 105.4	38.7
Group II	.35	4.3	5.1	62.8	100.2	38.5
Group III	.45	6.3	7.7	68.4	111.5	29.9
Group IV	.35	4.1	4.1	50.0	97.6	26.1
Group V	.42	3.6	4.7	51.8	104.1	26.0
Group VI	.18	2.7	2.8	35.4	69.4	15.8
Total, groups I–VI	.71	5.5	7.1	[2] 53.9	[2] 97.3	34.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4.—*Number of offenses known to the police per 100,000 inhabitants, January to March, inclusive, 1941, by geographic divisions and population groups*—Continued

Geographic division and population group	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
East North Central:						
Group I	1.29	32.9	8.7	82.3	206.2	35.2
Group II	.81	11.7	8.5	89.0	224.7	48.7
Group III	1.38	10.4	9.2	80.4	199.0	46.2
Group IV	.26	7.1	3.9	65.2	185.8	41.1
Group V	.27	6.5	2.9	57.1	163.7	33.1
Group VI	.75	5.5	3.4	50.5	90.1	19.3
Total, groups I–VI	.97	20.5	7.1	75.1	189.0	36.4
West North Central:						
Group I	1.55	13.0	6.9	77.9	214.5	34.3
Group II	.69	13.5	5.8	75.9	200.8	35.6
Group III	.36	5.1	2.9	74.9	268.1	59.9
Group IV		4.6	.6	50.8	169.1	37.4
Group V	.36	5.5	2.1	53.4	220.8	35.3
Group VI	.97	4.6	2.4	43.7	113.3	20.7
Total, groups I–VI	.93	9.3	4.5	66.8	202.3	35.7
South Atlantic:						
Group I [3]	2.69	22.7	17.2	105.4	267.1	88.8
Group II	5.08	28.9	34.3	166.6	419.7	67.3
Group III	4.80	18.1	41.0	103.4	341.1	48.6
Group IV	3.65	20.2	36.7	100.7	362.4	60.6
Group V	2.36	8.0	29.4	90.4	233.3	34.1
Group VI	4.53	8.2	29.8	73.0	146.6	30.4
Total, groups I–VI	3.75	19.8	29.3	111.2	304.7	63.1
East South Central:						
Group I	2.84	31.7	46.4	167.2	290.8	57.4
Group II	7.86	15.5	52.1	130.7	301.9	74.4
Group III	2.96	21.2	24.2	120.3	299.7	27.1
Group IV	3.04	12.9	22.8	101.8	286.8	52.4
Group V	1.57	9.8	13.2	80.5	190.3	15.1
Group VI	5.80	12.2	13.9	51.7	108.0	18.0
Total, groups I–VI	3.83	21.0	35.4	127.5	264.9	48.1
West South Central:						
Group I	3.64	12.6	18.4	116.0	385.5	54.2
Group II	2.86	23.5	18.9	126.7	457.6	37.2
Group III	3.40	21.0	37.0	119.9	376.9	58.2
Group IV	.99	15.9	12.6	87.5	382.4	47.6
Group V	1.39	10.5	15.7	96.0	257.1	24.7
Group VI	3.05	5.8	13.2	64.0	205.0	31.9
Total, groups I–VI	2.85	14.8	19.6	108.0	362.1	45.7
Mountain:						
Group I	.62	22.0	4.3	89.6	330.0	35.4
Group II [4]						
Group III	2.55	32.3	8.5	113.1	450.8	68.0
Group IV	.81	9.8	7.7	96.8	449.8	72.4
Group V	.76	5.0	2.3	93.4	457.7	51.1
Group VI	.65	3.6	6.2	78.0	241.4	25.1
Total, groups I–VI	.88	12.5	5.4	91.2	369.8	46.5
Pacific:						
Group I	.90	30.0	10.0	158.8	417.9	120.3
Group II	.99	19.3	5.7	145.7	377.3	85.1
Group III	.92	10.2	3.5	111.4	444.7	58.5
Group IV	1.02	11.5	2.9	126.1	431.4	67.2
Group V	.16	7.4	1.5	84.8	335.0	71.5
Group VI	.30	6.7	3.7	98.7	338.5	56.4
Total, groups I–VI	.78	20.9	6.9	137.0	398.9	95.4

[1] The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 3 cities.
[2] The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 484 cities.
[3] Includes the District of Columbia.
[4] No cities in population group represented.

Offenses in Individual Cities With More Than 100,000 Inhabitants.

The number of offenses reported as having been committed during the first 3 months of 1941 is shown in table 5. The compilation includes the reports received from police departments in cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants according to the 1940 decennial census. Such data are included here in order that interested individuals and organizations may have readily available up-to-date information concerning the amount of crime committed in their communities. Police administrators and other interested individuals will probably find it desirable to compare the crime rates of their cities with the average rates shown in tables 1 and 4 of this publication. Similarly, they will doubtless desire to make comparisons with the figures for their communities for prior periods, in order to determine whether there has been an increase or a decrease in the amount of crime committed.

A great deal of caution should be exercised in comparing crime data for individual cities, because differences in the figures may be due to a variety of factors. The amount of crime committed in a community is not solely chargeable to the police but is rather a charge against the entire community. The following is a list of some of the factors which might affect the amount of crime in a community:

Population of the city and metropolitan area adjacent thereto.
The composition of the population with reference particularly to age, sex, and race.
The economic status and activities of the population.
Climate.
Educational, recreational, and religious facilities.
The number of police employees per unit of population.
The standards governing appointments to the police force.
The policies of the prosecuting officials and the courts.
The attitude of the public toward law-enforcement problems.
The degree of efficiency of the local law-enforcement agency.

Comparisons between the crime rates of individual cities should not be made without giving consideration to the above-mentioned factors. It is more important to determine whether the figures for a given community show increases or decreases in the amount of crime committed than to ascertain whether the figures are above or below those of some other community.

In examining a compilation of crime figures for individual communities it should be borne in mind that in view of the fact that the data are compiled by different record departments operating under separate and distinct administrative systems, it is entirely possible that there may be variations in the practices employed in classifying

complaints of offenses. On the other hand, the crime-reporting handbook has been distributed to all contributors of crime reports, and the figures received are included in this bulletin only if they apparently have been compiled in accordance with the provisions of the handbook, and the individual department has so indicated.

TABLE 5.- *Number of offenses known to the police, January to March, inclusive, 1941, cities over 100,000 in population*

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					$50 and over	Under $50	
Akron, Ohio	1	11	12	215	35	307	62
Albany, N. Y		3	2	59	9	67	33
Atlanta, Ga	22	125	55	691	181	1,260	362
Baltimore, Md	19	90	189	529	180	1,201	652
Birmingham, Ala	10	45	159	543	88	487	126
Boston, Mass	5	58	33	230	137	497	707
Bridgeport, Conn	1	3	2	72	41	284	77
Buffalo, N. Y	1	23	26	143	52	229	151
Cambridge, Mass	2	10	6	101	6	105	85
Camden, N. J	2	17	12	34	28	101	62
Canton, Ohio	1	13	3	53	38	269	40
Charlotte, N. C	5	19	71	174	47	423	75
Chattanooga, Tenn	11	24	57	161	29	377	80
Chicago, Ill	52	1,482	298	2,455	846	2,705	886
Cincinnati, Ohio	9	138	38	460	138	1,251	145
Cleveland, Ohio	17	172	23	492	56	1,907	130
Columbus, Ohio	4	82	18	454	76	831	113
Dallas, Tex	11	39	68	476	50	2,228	153
Dayton, Ohio	4	10	10	222	16	389	98
Denver, Colo	2	71	14	289	70	994	114
Des Moines, Iowa	1	13	7	118	43	336	78
Detroit, Mich	18	537	234	1,708	308	6,041	833
Duluth, Minn		5		101	23	191	24
Elizabeth, N. J		6	7	75	15	95	58
Erie, Pa		3	4	59	14	129	65
Fall River, Mass		3	1	165	11	98	24
Flint, Mich		13	27	176	53	352	51
Fort Wayne, Ind		8	2	80	24	406	80
Fort Worth, Tex	7	10	17	283	29	980	53
Gary, Ind	1	52	30	117	23	227	55
Grand Rapids, Mich	1	3	2	133	14	468	95
Hartford, Conn		5	15	185	32	398	122
Honolulu, T. H		3	12	311	51	562	68
Houston, Tex	19	74	38	778	64	1,841	228
Indianapolis, Ind	2	132	28	544	44	471	388
Jacksonville, Fla	12	65	38	386	147	756	95
Jersey City, N. J		Complete data not received					
Kansas City, Kans	2	60	19	132	34	268	35
Kansas City, Mo	4	95	11	236	108	790	105
Knoxville, Tenn	5	4	81	117	68	287	94
Long Beach, Calif	1	15	3	250	58	364	105
Los Angeles, Calif	18	566	167	2,642	1,129	6,509	2,441
Louisville, Ky	3	108	91	611	171	910	296
Lowell, Mass		3		37	8	86	31
Memphis, Tenn	12	126	158	317	103	799	83
Miami, Fla	12	114	86	417	163	608	128
Milwaukee, Wis		20	19	131	59	838	131
Minneapolis, Minn	5	16	6	388	130	710	278
Nashville, Tenn	16	35	74	254	77	391	129
Newark, N. J	6	50	98	503	128	651	432
New Bedford, Mass		2		137	22	228	38
New Haven, Conn		4	2	202	67	255	130
New Orleans, La	16	32	80	169	184	381	314
New York, N. Y	76	330	609	2,165	(1)	4,143	2,652
Norfolk, Va	10	24	52	193	67	537	128

TABLE 5.—*Number of offenses known to the police, January to March, inclusive, 1941, cities over 100,000 in population*—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					$50 and over	Under $50	
Oakland, Calif	1	36	37	368	53	972	142
Oklahoma City, Okla	3	38	62	217	31	699	84
Omaha, Nebr		14	10	114	17	223	99
Paterson, N. J		7	8	146	9	120	77
Peoria, Ill	1	18	16	76	17	175	57
Philadelphia, Pa	20	280	171	1,042	267	668	820
Pittsburgh, Pa			No reports received				
Portland, Oreg	1	86	13	564	175	1,197	208
Providence, R. I		13	5	145	47	180	78
Reading, Pa	1	7	4	85	15	126	34
Richmond, Va	8	36	78	221	77	631	135
Rochester, N. Y		10	14	130	34	309	96
Sacramento, Calif	1	41	7	258	47	597	102
St. Louis, Mo	19	123	117	725	(1)	2,068	230
St. Paul, Minn	3	26	4	206	48	426	71
Salt Lake City, Utah		15	10	207	66	486	81
San Antonio, Tex	6	35	77	233	68	688	79
San Diego, Calif	2	39	14	264	95	691	240
San Francisco, Calif	7	187	84	641	137	1,636	656
Scranton, Pa		6	13	68	13	86	47
Seattle, Wash	1	60	10	730	163	1,045	300
Somerville, Mass		2	1	75	8	58	33
South Bend, Ind		9	2	99	15	239	80
Spokane, Wash	2	14	10	141	25	392	53
Springfield, Mass		2	4	68	37	192	68
Syracuse, N. Y		3	3	125	26	162	81
Tacoma, Wash	1	27	6	114	21	370	100
Tampa, Fla	2	22	16	152	42	428	44
Toledo, Ohio		42	33	274	74	678	164
Trenton, N. J	1	6	12	184	30	204	67
Tulsa, Okla	5	75	20	164	50	610	58
Utica, N. Y		2	2	27	8	115	7
Washington, D. C	8	199	70	703	258	1,793	606
Wichita, Kans	2	5	6	82	5	308	21
Wilmington, Del	2	10	4	130	40	249	71
Worcester, Mass		18	3	208	43	230	101
Yonkers, N. Y	1	2	7	42	5	65	23
Youngstown, Ohio	3	37	22	150	20	247	105

[1] Larcenies not separately reported. Figure listed includes both major and minor larcenies.

Offenses Known to Sheriffs, State Police, and Other Rural Officers, 1941.

In compiling and publishing national crime data, the Federal Bureau of Investigation distinguishes between urban and rural crimes. The figures presented in the preceding tables are based on reports from a large majority of the agencies policing urban areas (places with 2,500 or more inhabitants). Comprehensive data regarding rural crimes are not yet available, but the information on hand is shown in table 6, which is based on reports from 1,176 sheriffs, 95 police agencies in rural villages, and 9 State police organizations.

TABLE 6.—*Offenses known, January to March, inclusive, 1941, as reported by 1,176 sheriffs, 9 State police organizations, and 95 village officers*

	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
Offenses known	328	278	555	949	1,619	7,652	12,166	2,706

Offenses Known in Territories and Possessions of the United States.

There are presented in table 7 the available data concerning crimes committed in Territories and possessions of the United States. Included are the figures taken from reports received from the four judicial divisions of Alaska; the city of Honolulu and the counties of Honolulu, Hawaii, and Kauai in the Territory of Hawaii; the Isthmus of Panama, C. Z.; and Puerto Rico. The tabulation is based on offenses reported by law-enforcement officials policing both the urban and rural areas.

TABLE 7.—*Number of offenses known in United States Territories and possessions, January to March, inclusive, 1941*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Jurisdiction reporting	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					Over $50	Under $50	
Alaska:							
First judicial division (Juneau), population, 25,241; number of offenses known			4	1	4	5	
Second judicial division (Nome), population, 11,877; number of offenses known		2	1	11	2		
Third judicial division (Valdez), population, 19,312; number of offenses known			1		6	3	2
Fourth judicial division (Fairbanks), population, 16,094; number of offenses known				1	2	8	
Hawaii:							
Hawaii County, population, 73,276; number of offenses known	1	1	4	16	4	72	1
Honolulu City, population, 179,358; number of offenses known		3	12	311	51	562	68
Honolulu County, population, 78,898; number of offenses known		1	3	32	4	56	14
Kauai County, population, 35,818; number of offenses known			1	10		7	
Isthmus of Panama: Canal Zone, population, 51,827; number of offenses known	1			18	12	176	31
Puerto Rico: Population, 1,869,255; number of offenses known	66	5	536	198	36	733	29

ANNUAL REPORTS, 1940

Last year arrests were made in 28.1 percent of the offenses reported to police departments. There was a fairly wide range, however, in the proportion of offenses cleared by arrest for individual offense classifications. For crimes against the person, the offenders were arrested in 76.6 percent of the cases while for offenses against property the proportion of offenses cleared by arrest amounted to 26.3 percent.

Criminal homicides cleared ranked highest, with arrests made in 88.7 percent of the offenses of murder and nonnegiligent manslaughter and in 83.4 percent of the manslaughters by negligence. Most of the felonious assault cases were likewise cleared; for offenses of rape the percentage was 79.4 and for other aggravated assaults, 73.7. The percentage of clearances for crimes against property was considerably lower. The figures for individual offenses are as follows: Robbery, 41.8 percent; burglary, 33.1 percent; auto theft, 23.8 percent; and larceny, 23.4 percent.

The preceding figures are based upon the reports received from 1,212 cities in the United States with a combined population of 41,146,894. The total offenses of the types referred to in the preceding paragraphs committed in these cities was 609,510. Of the 22,297 offenses against the person, 17,080 were cleared by the arrest of 17,845 individuals; and of the 587,213 offenses against property, 154,347 were cleared by the arrest of 115,994 persons.

More comprehensive information concerning the number of crimes known to have been committed is based on monthly reports, and such data for the calendar year 1940 have been presented in volume XI, No. 4. Supplementing the information, annual crime reports are received showing the number of crimes disposed of by arrest, and the number of persons arrested, together with figures indicating the number found guilty.

In order to obtain the highest possible degree of uniformity in the data published, each annual report was carefully examined. If any portion of the report appeared unusual or if entries were noted indicating that the report was improperly prepared, a letter was forwarded to the contributing law-enforcement agency in an effort to ascertain the reason therefore and to obtain a corrected report. In this connection, it may be observed that letters were written to police departments whose reports were included in the tabulations in this issue of the bulletin in a large number of instances. Letters were written to the police departments in 16 of the 26 cities having a population in

excess of 250,000; in 26 of the 41 cities with a population of 100,000 to 250,000; in 40 of the 69 cities between 50,000 and 100,000; and in 78 of the 125 cities of from 25,000 to 50,000 in population. No reports were included in the tabulations concerning offenses known to the police unless they had apparently been compiled according to the uniform crime reporting standards and the police department had so indicated.

To assist in obtaining uniformity in the published data questionnaires were distributed with the report forms; and in practically all instances they were properly executed by the contributing law-enforcement agencies, indicating the nature of the data presented on the annual returns. The questionnaire related to the several phases of the annual reports, and in many cases communications subsequently forwarded to the contributing agencies were based on the replies to the questionnaire.

No reports were included in the following tabulations unless the contributing law-enforcement agency indicated that the figures concerning offenses known to the police were based on records of crimes and complaints of crimes, and included all offenses brought to the attention of the police. Similarly, the law-enforcement agencies represented in the following tabulations indicated that the figures on their annual reports concerning offenses cleared by arrest were properly distinguished from data showing the number of persons arrested.

Of the police departments in cities with population in excess of 25,000 represented in the compilations showing persons charged (held for prosecution), all except eight advised their reports reflected the number of persons arrested rather than the number of charges placed against the persons arrested; i. e., if on the occasion of a single arrest a person was charged with burglary and larceny, he was counted as only one person arrested, the entry being made opposite burglary. If the same person was arrested on different occasions, however, each case was counted as a separate arrest.

In examining the arrest reports received from police departments in cities with more than 25,000 inhabitants, it appeared that the greatest lack of uniformity was in the policy of the department with reference to the inclusion of juveniles taken into custody. All or some of the juveniles arrested were included in 91 percent of the reports received; all juveniles were said to be included in 82 percent of the reports.

It was found that 96 percent of the departments including juvenile arrests in their reports properly recorded them opposite the classification embracing the violation involved (i. e., robbery, auto theft, etc.), regardless of the technical charge such as "juvenile delinquency" placed against the juvenile at the time of arrest. The remaining 4

percent of the reports included juvenile arrests opposite "all other offenses."

The selection of reports for inclusion in the tabulation concerning persons found guilty presented a further problem, in that an examination of the reports disclosed that in a large number of them the figures representing persons found guilty in fact merely represented disposition at preliminary hearings. The information presented in tables 13 and 14 was limited to reports in which it appeared that the entries for persons found guilty represented the final disposition of the charges placed against persons arrested.

Offenses Cleared by Arrest, 1940.

The arrest of one individual in many instances will render several offenses cleared by arrest. On the other hand, the arrest of several persons may clear only one offense. Therefore, in examining the data presented in the tabulations which follow it must be remembered that there is a distinct difference, under the system of uniform crime reporting, between offenses cleared by arrest and persons arrested.

Generally an offense is treated as cleared by arrest when one or more of the offenders involved in its commission have been taken into custody and made available for prosecution. All persons involved need not be arrested in order to clear the offense.

In the following tables the figures reflecting offenses "cleared by arrest" include some cases treated as cleared through exceptional circumstances although no arrest was made. An offense may be cleared, for example, by the suicide of the offender, or perhaps the person responsible is in custody in another jurisdiction and not available for local prosecution. The general requisites of an "exceptional clearance" are that the identity and whereabouts of the offender are known to the police but for reasons beyond their control it is not possible to make him available for prosecution in the local jurisdiction. Cases in which the stolen property has been recovered but no arrests made are not considered cleared.

In table 8 figures are presented concerning the number of offenses committed, the number cleared by arrest, and the percentage of offenses cleared by arrest as reflected in the annual reports of the cities represented. The data are presented for six different groups of cities divided according to size, in order that interested individuals may compare available local data of this type with national averages for cities of any population group, as well as with averages for cities of all sizes.

The percentage of offenses of auto theft listed as cleared by arrest for the groups of smaller cities is somewhat higher than for the groups of larger cities. Although the figures may accurately represent the relative proportion of offenses of auto theft cleared by arrest, it is

possible that the reports received from the police departments in the smaller cities are less accurate in this regard than those received from the police departments in the larger communities. For example, in a very limited number of instances it has been indicated that in cases where the automobile has been recovered the offense has been listed as cleared, even though the offender involved was not taken into custody. Efforts have been made, however, to eliminate all such instances from the reports used in the tabulations.

Although the percentage of auto thefts listed as cleared by arrest is relatively small, the reports received from police departments for several years have consistently reflected more than 90 percent of stolen automobiles recovered. Detailed tabulations concerning the recovery of stolen property for last year may be found in volume XI, No. 4 of this publication. It should be mentioned that figures for auto theft offenses include many so-called "joy-riding" cases, wherein the automobile reported stolen is found abandoned and undamaged in another section of the city a short while after the report of the theft. The circumstances of such cases make it extremely difficult to effect arrests.

TABLE 8.—*Offenses known, offenses cleared by arrest, and percentage of offenses cleared by arrest, 1940, by population groups*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
GROUP I								
26 cities over 250,000; total population, 17,537,966:								
Number of offenses known	1,102	623	1,726	15,167	7,455	55,673	155,165	31,632
Number cleared by arrest	974	533	1,273	6,301	5,172	19,487	33,010	6,515
Percentage cleared by arrest	88.4	85.6	73.8	41.5	69.4	35.0	21.3	20.6
GROUP II								
41 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 5,930,144:								
Number of offenses known	285	344	471	2,524	2,592	22,974	62,933	12,076
Number cleared by arrest	254	292	370	1,035	1,776	6,340	14,155	3,005
Percentage cleared by arrest	89.1	84.9	78.6	41.0	68.5	27.6	22.5	24.9
GROUP III								
69 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 4,869,049:								
Number of offenses known	275	214	366	1,864	2,752	18,205	50,939	8,199
Number cleared by arrest	236	170	314	846	2,195	6,026	12,659	1,849
Percentage cleared by arrest	85.8	79.4	85.8	45.4	79.8	33.1	24.9	22.6
GROUP IV								
125 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 4,395,633:								
Number of offenses known	121	158	261	1,112	934	12,748	40,847	6,370
Number cleared by arrest	113	108	224	445	761	4,005	9,277	1,375
Percentage cleared by arrest	93.4	68.4	85.8	40.0	81.5	31.4	22.7	21.6
GROUP V								
321 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 4,938,028:								
Number of offenses known	147	111	327	1,229	973	12,618	36,664	5,813
Number cleared by arrest	137	101	296	485	848	4,297	10,259	1,988
Percentage cleared by arrest	93.2	91.0	90.5	39.5	87.2	34.1	28.0	34.2
GROUP VI								
630 cities under 10,000; total population, 3,476,074:								
Number of offenses known	99	77	244	667	640	7,915	20,633	3,246
Number cleared by arrest	86	69	220	310	558	2,946	6,455	1,277
Percentage cleared by arrest	86.9	89.6	90.2	46.5	87.2	37.2	31.3	39.3
TOTAL, GROUPS I–VI								
1,212 cities; total population, 41,146,894:								
Number of offenses known	2,029	1,527	3,395	22,563	15,346	130,133	367,181	67,336
Number cleared by arrest	1,800	1,273	2,697	9,422	11,310	43,101	85,815	16,009
Percentage cleared by arrest	88.7	83.4	79.4	41.8	73.7	33.1	23.4	23.8

The number of persons arrested and charged with crimes against the person is frequently found to equal or exceed the number of such offenses cleared by arrest. This is probably attributable in part to the fact that because of the serious nature of such crimes they undoubtedly receive more thorough investigative attention. In other words, when an offense of criminal homicide, rape, or aggravated assault becomes known to the police, special efforts are exerted to arrest all persons involved; and persons charged with being accessories to crimes are included with those charged with the substantive offense.

In examining the figures for manslaughter by negligence as presented in table 9, it is seen that for most groups of cities the number of persons arrested exceeds the number of offenses cleared. Persons arrested for such offenses in several instances even exceed the number of offenses committed. This is undoubtedly due, in part at least, to the practice of some police departments of arresting and formally charging with manslaughter all drivers of vehicles involved in traffic fatalities pending the outcome of the investigation. The subsequent investigation of the death, in many instances, indicates that it was primarily attributable to the negligence of the victim, and for that reason it was not classified as an actual offense of manslaughter by negligence.

For offenses against property (robbery, burglary, larceny, and auto theft) the number of offenses cleared is generally considerably in excess of the number of persons charged with the crimes. Quite often the police arrest one individual, and by questioning him and investigating his activities, clear a number of previously unsolved cases. A study of available information concerning the activities of recidivists discloses a tendency on the part of the criminal to repeat the same type of offense. The fact that this is particularly true with reference to persons committing crimes against property is probably a contributing factor in explaining the large proportion of offenses against property cleared in comparison with persons charged.

In connection with the foregoing, many police departments maintain indices relating to unsolved cases. The index cards are subdivided so as to facilitate the selection of cases to be used in questioning a suspect.

In table 9 data are presented showing the relationship between offenses committed, offenses cleared by arrest, and persons arrested and held for prosecution. To indicate the manner in which the figures in the table should be interpreted it may be noted that for group I cities, in an average group of 100 offenses of rape, 73 were cleared by the arrest of 79 persons. Likewise, for each 100 offenses of burglary—breaking or entering, 35 were cleared by the arrest of 21 persons.

TABLE 9.—*Offenses known, offenses cleared by arrest, and persons charged (held for prosecution), 1940, by population groups—number per 100 known offenses*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
GROUP I								
26 cities over 250,000; total population, 17,537,966:								
Offenses known	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest	88.4	85.6	73.8	41.5	69.4	35.0	21.3	20.6
Persons charged	85.6	169.2	79.0	31.8	69.4	21.5	17.5	17.0
GROUP II								
41 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 5,930,144:								
Offenses known	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest	89.1	84.9	78.6	41.0	68.5	27.6	22.5	24.9
Persons charged	94.7	85.5	73.9	42.4	65.5	18.8	17.8	15.5
GROUP III								
69 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 4,869,049:								
Offenses known	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest	85.8	79.4	85.8	45.4	79.8	33.1	24.9	22.6
Persons charged	84.7	87.9	85.8	46.4	86.6	21.5	18.3	16.9
GROUP IV								
125 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 4,395,633:								
Offenses known	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest	93.4	68.4	85.8	40.0	81.5	31.4	22.7	21.6
Persons charged	98.3	65.8	90.8	43.9	82.9	21.3	17.7	17.1
GROUP V								
321 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 4,938,028:								
Offenses known	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest	93.2	91.0	90.5	39.5	87.2	34.1	28.0	34.2
Persons charged	86.4	98.2	82.0	46.3	89.8	24.5	19.3	27.1
GROUP VI								
630 cities under 10,000; total population, 3,476,074:								
Offenses known	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest	86.9	89.6	90.2	46.5	87.2	37.2	31.3	39.3
Persons charged	71.7	100.0	88.1	47.7	94.5	31.6	23.7	36.8
TOTAL, GROUPS I–VI								
1,212 cities; total population, 41,146,894:								
Offenses known	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest	88.7	83.4	79.4	41.8	73.7	33.1	23.4	23.8
Persons charged	86.9	119.6	80.9	36.0	75.0	21.9	18.2	18.6

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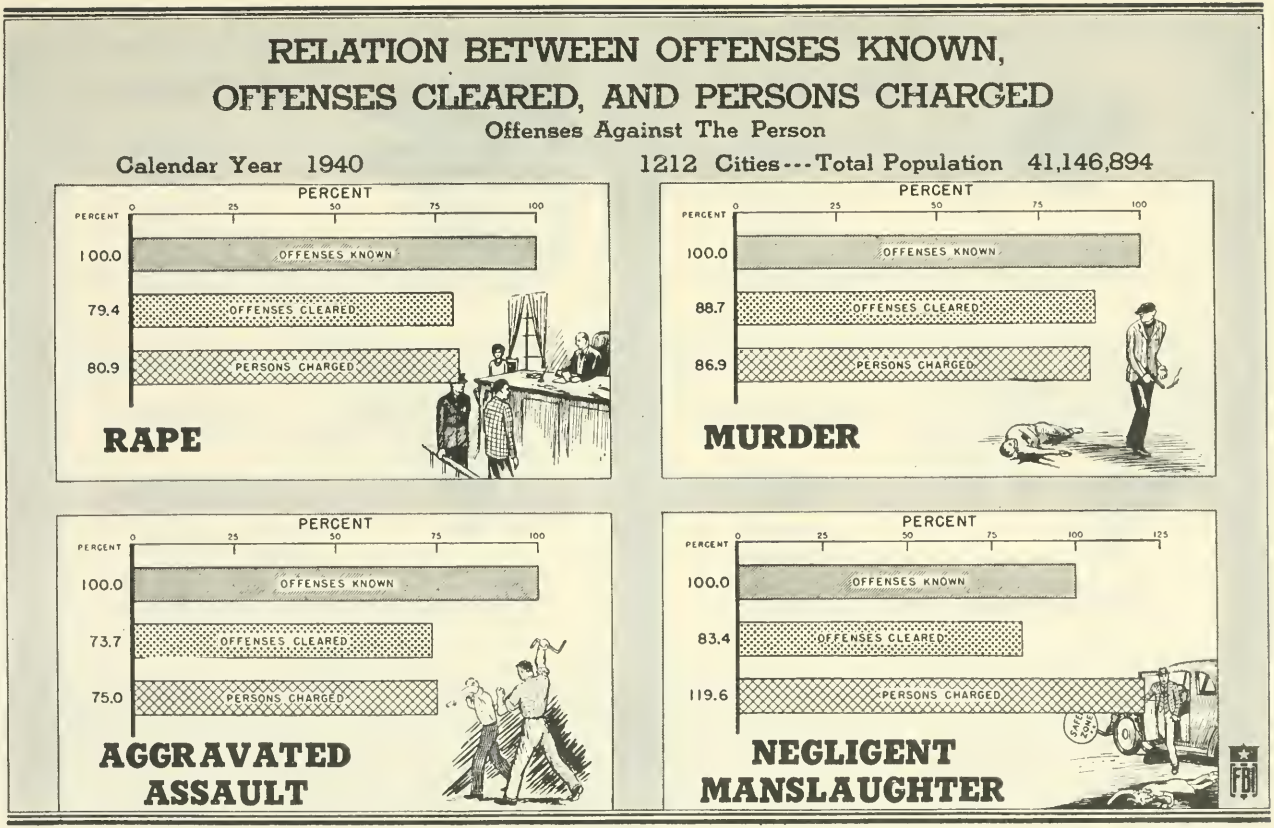

FIGURE 2.

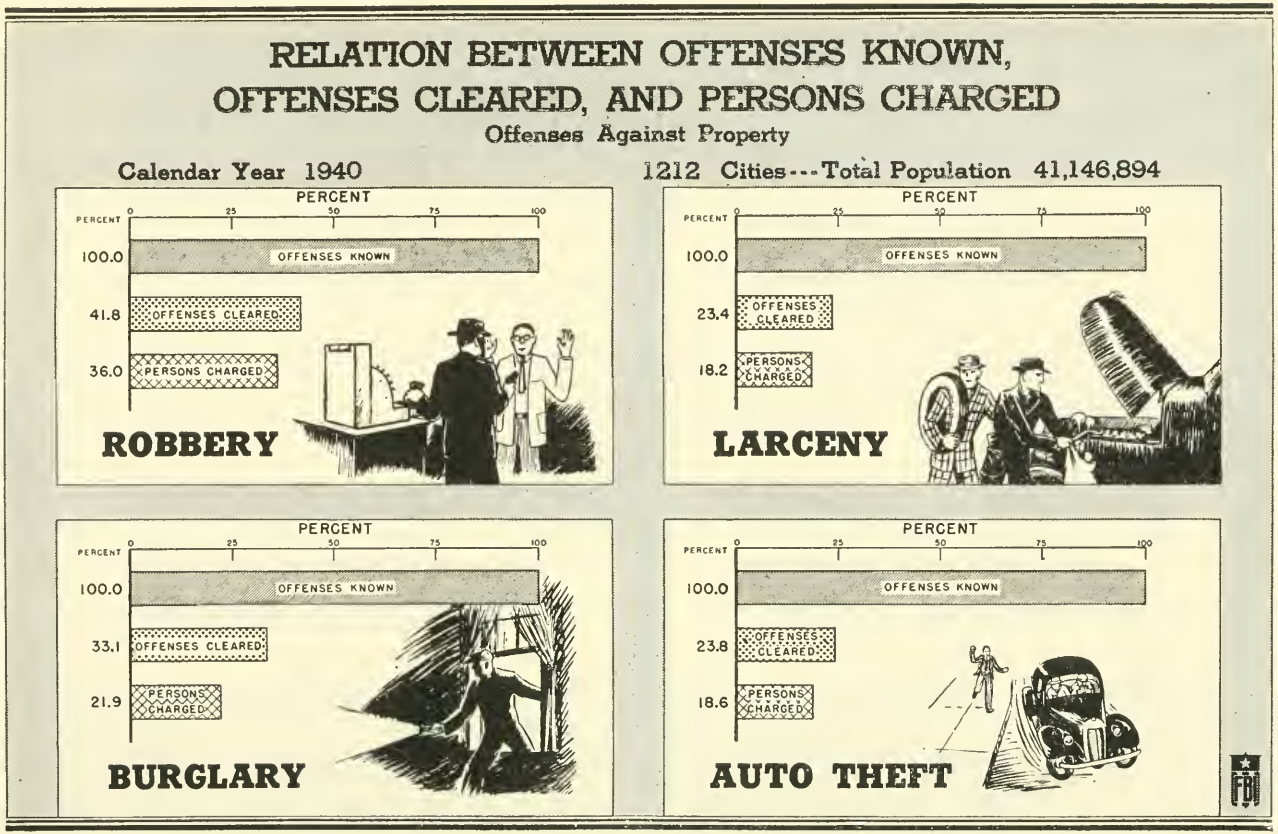
RELATION BETWEEN OFFENSES KNOWN,
OFFENSES CLEARED, AND PERSONS CHARGED
Offenses Against Property
Calendar Year 1940
1212 Cities---Total Population 41,146,894
PERCENT
PERCENT
0
25
50
75
100
100.0
OFFENSES KNOWN
41.8
OFFENSES CLEARED
36.0
PERSONS CHARGED
ROBBERY
100.0
OFFENSES KNOWN
23.4
OFFENSES CLEARED
18.2
PERSONS CHARGED
LARCENY
100.0
OFFENSES KNOWN
33.1
OFFENSES CLEARED
21.9
PERSONS CHARGED
BURGLARY
100.0
OFFENSES KNOWN
23.8
OFFENSES CLEARED
18.6
PERSONS CHARGED
AUTO THEFT

FIGURE 3.

Persons Charged (Held for Prosecution), 1940.

The 1940 annual reports received from police departments showed that the great majority (73.11 percent) of the persons charged were held for prosecution because of some violation of a motor vehicle or traffic law. Excluding persons charged with traffic violations, however, it was found that 43.95 percent of the rest were charged with drunkenness and 11.37 percent with disorderly conduct. In other words, over half of the persons arrested last year, exclusive of traffic violators, were charged with drunkenness or disorderly conduct.

Persons numbering 5,349,563 were arrested (including persons who responded to traffic tickets) by the police in the 1,212 cities represented in table 11. The total population represented by these cities is 41,146,894. Although the majority of the persons charged were proceeded against for comparatively minor violations, many arrests were for serious crimes as reflected in the following figures:

Murder	1,763	Embezzlement and fraud	8,723
Manslaughter by negligence	1,826	Stolen property (receiving, etc.)	3,756
Robbery	8,127	Forgery and counterfeiting	4,989
Aggravated assault	11,511	Rape	2,745
Burglary	28,525	Narcotic drug laws	1,942
Larceny	66,838	Weapons	5,866
Auto theft	12,504		

The number of persons charged by the police per unit of population varies considerably according to size of city for several offense classifications. For example, it is found that the number of persons arrested for criminal homicide and robbery per 100,000 inhabitants in the cities over 100,000 in population is more than double the corresponding figures for the smaller communities. Similarly, arrests per unit of population for prostitution and commercialized vice in the larger cities greatly exceed the rate for the smaller places, and the same is true with reference to narcotic violations and gambling. On the other hand, the police departments in the smaller cities reported a considerably larger number of persons arrested per unit of population for driving while intoxicated than police departments in cities over 100,000 in population.

Figures concerning persons charged compiled from annual crime reports forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation are presented in tables 10 and 11. In table 10 data are presented indicating the percentage distribution of persons charged during 1940, and table 11 shows the number charged and the rate per 100,000 inhabitants for six groups of cities divided according to size. Such information is valuable to persons interested in comparing local figures concerning persons arrested with national averages for cities of the same size. In addition, the tabulation furnishes some basis for estimating the number of minor crimes committed; however, it should be borne in mind that the rules for scoring the number of items to be reported

concerning persons charged are not the same as those for scoring the number of offenses known to have been committed. To illustrate: If two persons, acting jointly, rob a business place and both of the offenders are arrested and charged with robbery, the offense report (return B) will show one robbery committed and one robbery cleared by arrest, while the arrest report (return C) will show two persons arrested and charged with robbery. Similarly, if one person steals four automobiles, four offenses of this type will be reported on the annual offense report; and if he is taken into custody the offense report will also show four auto thefts cleared by arrest, but the arrest report will reflect one person arrested and held for prosecution opposite the auto theft classification.

In a very small number of instances the reports received from police agencies included the data for two or more classifications in a single figure. In such cases the arrests were distributed among the several classifications in the ratio in which they appeared in the reports received from the remaining police agencies in the same population group.

As previously shown, 9 to 18 percent of the police departments in cities with population in excess of 25,000 indicated that their annual arrest reports did not include all or part of the juveniles arrested. Since youthful offenders are frequently involved in offenses against property, it is apparent that the figures in tables 10 and 11 are quite conservative.

TABLE 10. *Percentage distribution of persons charged (held for prosecution), 1940 (1,212 cities; total population, 41,146,894)*

Offense charged	Percent	Offense charged	Percent
Criminal homicide:		Prostitution and commercialized vice	0.68
(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	0.03	Other sex offenses	.19
(*b*) Manslaughter by negligence	.03	Narcotic drug laws	.03
Robbery	.15	Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	.11
Aggravated assault	.21	Offenses against the family and children	.37
Other assaults	.92	Liquor laws	.38
Burglary—breaking or entering	.51	Driving while intoxicated	.76
Larceny—theft	1.20	Traffic and motor vehicle laws	73.11
Auto theft	.23	Disorderly conduct	3.06
Embezzlement and fraud	.16	Drunkenness	11.81
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	.07	Vagrancy	1.68
Forgery and counterfeiting	.09	Gambling	1.22
Rape	.05	All other offenses	2.95
		Total	100.00

TABLE 11.—*Persons charged (held for prosecution), 1940, number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Offense charged	Group I 26 cities over 250,000; population, 17,537,966	Group II 41 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population, 5,930,144	Group III 69 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population, 4,869,049	Group IV 125 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population, 4,395,633	Group V 321 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population, 4,938,028	Group VI 630 cities, under 10,000; population, 3,476,074	Total, 1,212 cities; total population, 41,146,894
Criminal homicide:							
(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter:							
Number of persons charged	943	270	233	119	127	71	1,763
Rate per 100,000	5.4	4.6	4.8	2.7	2.6	2.0	4.3
(*b*) Manslaughter by negligence:							
Number of persons charged	1,054	294	188	104	109	77	1,826
Rate per 100,000	6.0	5.0	3.9	2.4	2.2	2.2	4.4
Robbery:							
Number of persons charged	4,846	1,071	865	488	569	318	8,127
Rate per 100,000	27.5	18.1	17.8	11.1	11.5	9.1	19.8
Aggravated assault:							
Number of persons charged	5,176	1,699	2,383	774	874	605	11,511
Rate per 100,000	29.5	28.7	48.9	17.6	17.7	17.4	28.0
Other assaults:							
Number of persons charged	20,116	9,468	8,473	5,408	5,330	2,659	51,454
Rate per 100,000	114.7	159.7	174.0	123.0	107.9	76.5	125.0
Burglary—breaking or entering:							
Number of persons charged	11,983	4,325	3,916	2,715	3,088	2,498	28,525
Rate per 100,000	68.3	72.9	80.4	61.8	62.5	71.9	69.3
Larceny—theft:							
Number of persons charged	27,162	11,186	9,310	7,220	7,060	4,900	66,838
Rate per 100,000	154.9	188.6	191.2	164.3	143.0	141.0	162.4
Auto theft:							
Number of persons charged	5,386	1,876	1,383	1,092	1,574	1,193	12,504
Rate per 100,000	30.7	31.6	28.4	24.8	31.9	34.3	30.4
Embezzlement and fraud:							
Number of persons charged	4,489	1,270	937	633	927	467	[2] 8,723
Rate per 100,000	25.6	21.4	19.5	14.4	18.8	13.4	21.2
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing:							
Number of persons charged	1,760	581	373	417	314	311	3,756
Rate per 100,000	10.0	9.8	7.7	9.5	6.4	8.9	9.1
Forgery and counterfeiting:							
Number of persons charged	1,713	865	615	624	646	526	4,989
Rate per 100,000	9.8	14.6	12.6	14.2	13.1	15.1	12.1
Rape:							
Number of persons charged	1,363	348	314	237	268	215	2,745
Rate per 100,000	7.8	5.9	6.4	5.4	5.4	6.2	6.7
Prostitution and commercialized vice:							
Number of persons charged	26,278	6,801	1,734	1,558	852	254	37,477
Rate per 100,000	149.8	114.7	35.6	35.4	17.3	7.3	91.1
Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution):							
Number of persons charged	5,163	1,694	1,374	1,188	915	398	10,732
Rate per 100,000	29.4	28.6	28.2	27.0	18.5	11.4	26.1
Narcotic drug laws:							
Number of persons charged	1,346	[3] 218	238	51	50	39	[4] 1,942
Rate per 100,000	7.7	3.7	4.9	1.2	1.0	1.1	4.7
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.:							
Number of persons charged	2,708	913	921	472	561	291	5,866
Rate per 100,000	15.4	15.4	18.9	10.7	11.4	8.4	14.3
Offenses against family and children:							
Number of persons charged	[5] 9,847	[6] 3,832	[7] 2,102	2,090	1,686	673	[8] 20,230
Rate per 100,000	57.1	67.1	43.8	47.5	34.1	19.4	49.9
Liquor laws:							
Number of persons charged	6,961	4,935	4,600	1,839	1,761	772	20,868
Rate per 100,000	39.7	83.2	94.5	41.8	35.7	22.2	50.7
Driving while intoxicated:							
Number of persons charged	12,162	5,283	6,252	5,626	7,212	5,739	42,274
Rate per 100,000	69.3	89.1	128.4	128.0	146.1	165.1	102.7
Traffic and motor vehicle laws:							
Number of persons charged	2,119,182	634,813	455,991	288,188	234,726	124,571	3,857,471
Rate per 100,000	[9] 13,316.0	[10] 11,359.9	9,365.1	[11] 6,607.1	4,753.4	3,583.7	[12] 9,863.5

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 11.—*Persons charged (held for prosecution), 1940, number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*—Continued

Offense charged	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI	Total, 1,212 cities; total population, 41,146,894
	26 cities over 250,000; population, 17,537,966	41 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population, 5,930,144	69 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population, 4,869,049	125 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population, 4,395,633	321 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population, 4,938,028	630 cities under 10,000; population, 3,476,074	
Disorderly conduct:							
Number of persons charged	82,605	20,264	21,444	14,869	18,598	11,939	169,719
Rate per 100,000	471.0	341.7	440.4	338.3	376.6	343.5	412.5
Drunkenness:							
Number of persons charged	300,740	115,899	76,309	55,031	66,101	41,694	655,774
Rate per 100,000	1,714.8	1,954.4	1,567.2	1,251.9	1,338.6	1,199.5	1,593.7
Vagrancy:							
Number of persons charged	38,512	21,125	11,491	6,921	9,029	6,209	93,287
Rate per 100,000	219.6	356.2	236.0	157.5	182.8	178.6	226.7
Gambling:							
Number of persons charged	40,385	11,084	7,395	3,620	3,519	1,589	67,592
Rate per 100,000	230.3	186.9	151.9	82.4	71.3	45.7	164.3
All other offenses:							
Number of persons charged	64,160	30,018	27,065	18,573	15,090	8,664	163,570
Rate per 100,000	365.8	506.2	555.9	422.5	305.6	249.2	397.5

[1–12] The number of persons charged and the rate are based on the reports from the number of cities indicated below:

Footnote	Cities	Population	Footnote	Cities	Population	Footnote	Cities	Population
1	68	4,801,216	5	25	17,243,232	9	25	15,914,514
2	1,211	41,079,061	6	39	5,706,777	10	39	5,588,211
3	40	5,821,743	7	68	4,801,216	11	123	4,322,564
4	1,211	41,038,493	8	1,208	40,560,960	12	1,207	39,108,440

An analysis of the figures concerning persons charged with traffic violations last year discloses that 65 percent of them had violated some parking regulation. Twenty-seven percent of the persons arrested for traffic infractions were proceeded against for violation of road and driving laws with respect to the proper handling of a motor vehicle in order to prevent accidents, such as failure to obey traffic signals, improper speed, reckless driving, and operating with unsafe equipment. The remaining 8 percent were charged with violating some other type of traffic or motor vehicle law, such as driving without a permit, improper title, and obscure or defective markers.

The detailed figures for six groups of cities divided according to size are presented in table 12 and, as will be seen, the number of persons charged with traffic violations per 100,000 inhabitants in the larger cities greatly exceeds figures for the smaller communities. This would normally be expected, as it is generally recognized that the regulation of traffic in the larger cities presents a more complex problem than it does in the smaller communities.

TABLE 12.—*Persons charged (held for prosecution), traffic violations, except driving while intoxicated, 1940: number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Offense charged	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI	Total, 974 cities; total population, 29,401,843
	22 cities over 250,000; population, 12,610,307	25 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population, 3,434,679	49 cities, 50,000 to 100,000, population, 3,453,781	88 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population, 3,070,677	247 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population, 3,815,648	543 cities under 10,000; population, 3,016,751	
Road and driving laws:							
Number of persons charged	596,702	55,106	56,709	32,851	49,633	36,946	827,947
Rate per 100,000	4,731.9	1,604.4	1,641.9	1,069.8	1,300.8	1,224.7	2,816.0
Parking violations:							
Number of persons charged	1,076,939	303,286	263,010	157,254	117,908	52,283	1,970,680
Rate per 100,000	8,540.1	8,830.1	7,615.1	5,121.2	3,090.1	1,733.1	6,702.6
Other traffic and motor-vehicle laws:							
Number of persons charged	176,327	13,923	18,001	13,352	11,725	15,756	249,084
Rate per 100,000	1,398.3	405.4	521.2	434.8	307.3	522.3	847.2

Offenses Known, Offenses Cleared by Arrest, and Persons Found Guilty.

During the 1940 calendar year 76.4 percent of the persons charged with crimes against property (robbery, burglary, larceny, and auto theft) were found guilty by the courts, while persons found guilty of crimes against the person (criminal homicide, rape, and aggravated assault) represented 53.0 percent of those charged with such offenses.

The police in 79 cities over 25,000 in population arrested and formally charged 40,165 persons with violations of the part I offense classes (referred to in the preceding paragraph), and 23,791 (59.2 percent) were found guilty as charged, and 5,380 (13.4 percent) were found guilty of a lesser offense. The detailed figures for the individual offenses are presented in table 13, which shows the number of offenses known, the number of offenses cleared by arrest, as well as persons formally charged and the number found guilty. The proportion of persons charged who were found guilty ranged from 31.5 percent for manslaughter by negligence to 77.0 percent for larceny.

For the part II offense classes shown in table 14, 78.8 percent of the persons held for prosecution were found guilty. The police departments represented in table 14 charged 1,425,129 persons with the offenses indicated. Of these, 1,117,378, or 78.4 percent, were found guilty of the offense charged, and 6,328, or 0.4 percent, were found guilty of a lesser offense. For the part II offense classes the largest percentage of persons found guilty is seen for persons charged with driving while intoxicated (85.8 percent). Other traffic violations showed the next highest proportion of persons found guilty, amounting to 84.1 percent.

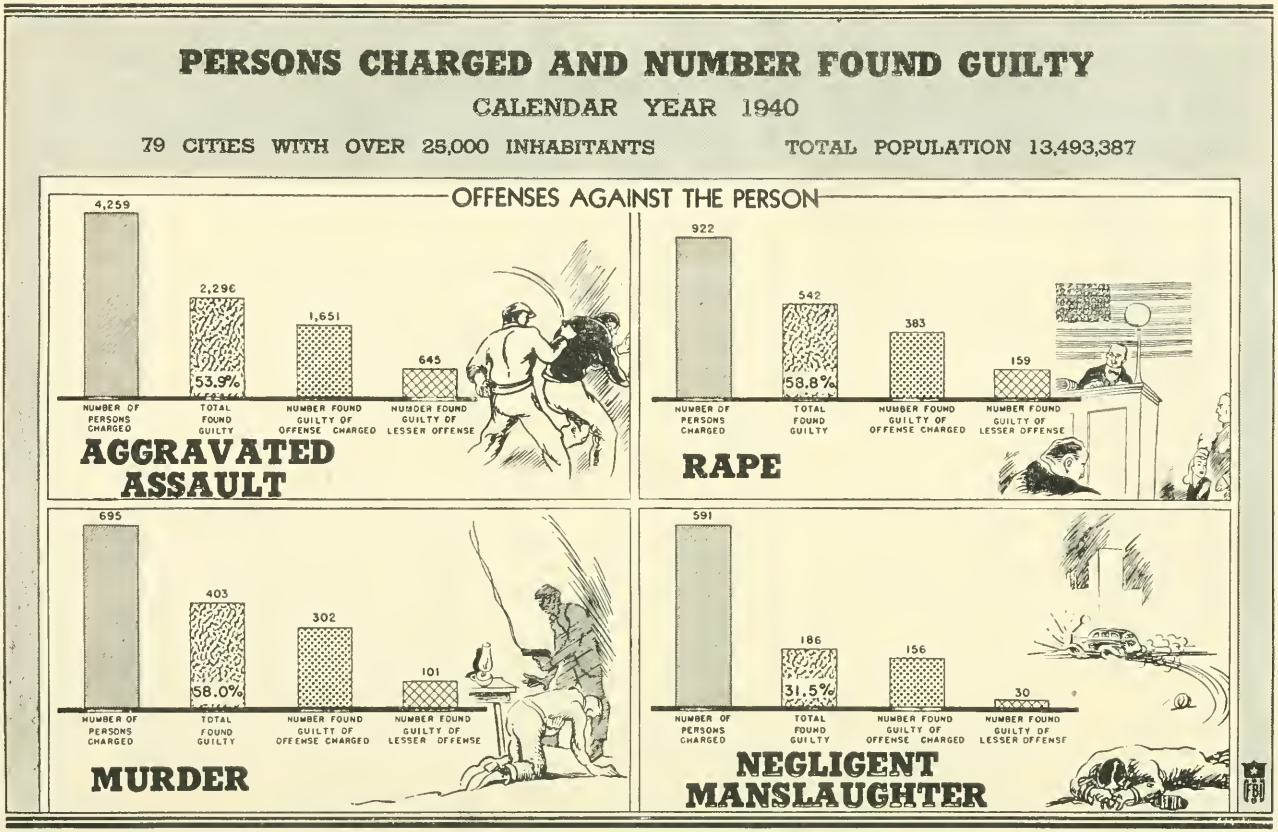
PERSONS CHARGED AND NUMBER FOUND GUILTY
CALENDAR YEAR 1940
79 CITIES WITH OVER 25,000 INHABITANTS
TOTAL POPULATION 13,493,387
OFFENSES AGAINST THE PERSON
4,259
2,296
53.9%
1,651
645
NUMBER OF PERSONS CHARGED
TOTAL FOUND GUILTY
NUMBER FOUND GUILTY OF OFFENSE CHARGED
NUMBER FOUND GUILTY OF LESSER OFFENSE
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT
922
542
58.8%
383
159
RAPE
695
403
58.0%
302
101
MURDER
591
186
31.5%
156
30
NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER

FIGURE 4.

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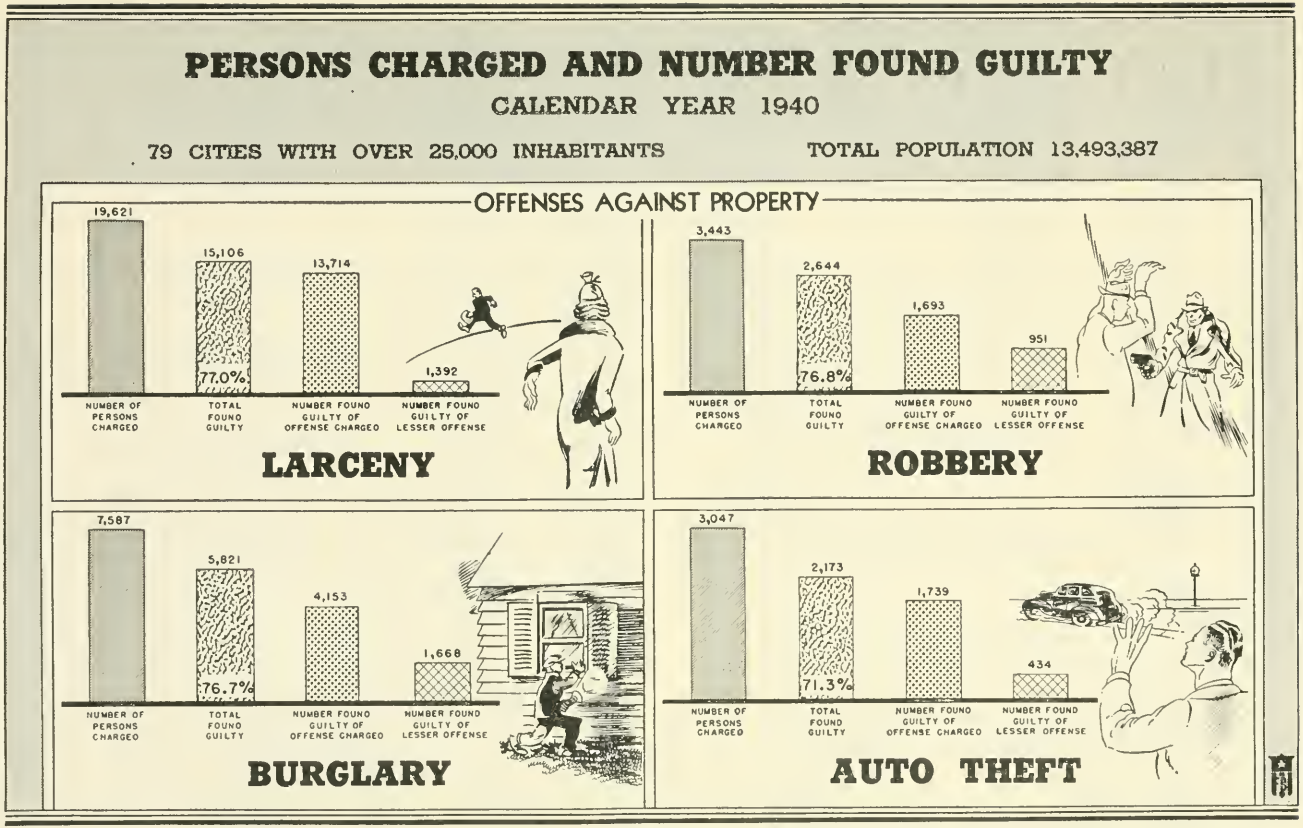

FIGURE 5.

Inasmuch as the annual reports provide for the listing of offenses committed only for the part I offense classes, the figures presented in table 14 for the part II offense classes indicate only the number of persons arrested and the number of persons found guilty. The offense classes shown in table 14 in several instances are not identical with those shown in table 11, inasmuch as some of the reports did not include separate figures for the offense classes which have been consolidated in table 14.

A careful examination of the reports received from the 79 police departments represented in tables 13 and 14 indicated that the reports had been properly compiled with reference to this particular type of information. In selecting the reports to be used in these tables none was used if all persons listed as found guilty were indicated as having been found guilty of the offense charged. Similarly, reports were excluded if they showed an unusually low or exceedingly high proportion of persons found guilty, on the assumption that they were probably not correct. All reports included in these compilations were accompanied by a statement indicating affirmatively that the figures concerning persons found guilty represented the final disposition of the charge as distinguished from the disposition at some intermediate judicial state.

TABLE 13.—*Offenses known, offenses cleared by arrest, and number of persons found guilty, 1940; 79 cities over 25,000 in population*

[Total population, 13,493,387, based on 1940 decennial census]

Offense (part I classes)	Number of offenses known to the police	Number of offenses cleared by arrest	Number of persons charged (held for prosecution)	Number found guilty of offense charged	Number found guilty of lesser offense	Total found guilty (of offense charged or lesser offense)	Percentage found guilty
Criminal homicide:							
(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	779	682	695	302	101	403	58.0
(*b*) Manslaughter by negligence	481	398	591	156	30	186	31.5
Rape	1,299	923	922	383	159	542	58.8
Robbery	12,217	4,867	3,443	1,693	951	2,644	76.8
Aggravated assault	5,907	4,003	4,259	1,651	645	2,296	53.9
Burglary—breaking or entering	44,248	14,990	7,587	4,153	1,668	5,821	76.7
Larceny—theft (except auto theft)	130,780	26,218	19,621	13,714	1,392	15,106	77.0
Auto theft	19,235	4,208	3,047	1,739	434	2,173	71.3
Total	214,946	56,289	40,165	23,791	5,380	29,171	72.6

TABLE 14.—*Number of persons charged (held for prosecution) and number found guilty, 1940; 79 cities over 25,000 in population*

[Total population, 13,493,387, based on 1940 decennial census]

Offense (part II classes)	Number of persons charged (held for prosecution)	Number found guilty of offense charged	Number found guilty of lesser offense	Total found guilty (of offense charged or of lesser offense)	Percentage found guilty
Other assaults	18,116	9,722	420	10,142	56.0
Forgery and counterfeiting	1,070	720	131	851	79.5
Embezzlement and fraud	4,112	2,080	284	2,364	57.5
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc	1,316	621	111	732	55.6
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	1,916	1,297	121	1,418	74.0
Sex offenses (including prostitution and commercialized vice)	17,481	8,676	236	8,912	51.0
Offenses against the family and children	[1] 9,100	[1] 4,576	[1] 110	[1] 4,686	[1] 51.5
Narcotic drug laws	690	486	21	507	73.5
Liquor laws	9,845	7,205	113	7,318	74.3
Drunkenness; disorderly conduct and vagrancy	232,912	155,528	1,125	156,653	67.3
Gambling	19,872	13,261	161	13,422	67.5
Driving while intoxicated	9,869	7,267	1,196	8,463	85.8
Traffic and motor-vehicle laws	[2] 1,052,675	[2] 883,152	[2] 1,649	[2] 884,801	[2] 84.1
All other offenses	46,155	22,787	650	23,437	50.8
Total	[3] 1,425,129	[3] 1,117,378	[3] 6,328	[3] 1,123,706	[3] 78.8

[1] Based on reports of 78 cities with a total population of 13,378,421.
[2] Based on reports of 77 cities with a total population of 11,705,664.
[3] The total figures are subject to footnotes 1 and 2.

Persons Released (Not Held for Prosecution), 1940.

The annual report concerning persons dealt with by the police provides for a listing of the number of persons taken into custody who were released without any formal charge having been placed against them. Information of this type based on reports received from police departments of 777 cities with a total population of 24,700,178 is presented in table 15. The number of cities represented is substantially less than in table 11 because the reports were excluded if there were no entries in the column devoted to persons released, or if the entries appeared to be incomplete, or otherwise incorrect. Reports listing persons released opposite only the classification "suspicion" were included in the compilation.

The figures in the following table include persons who were taken into custody because it was thought they had been involved in the commission of crimes and who were later released either because it was found that they were innocent or because of insufficient evidence. Also, the table includes instances in which youthful persons were taken into custody but were released because the complaining witnesses refused to prosecute when they learned of the youth of the offender. Likewise, the compilation includes individuals who were taken into custody and released with a reprimand or on the "golden rule" principle. Persons summoned, notified, or cited to appear in court or at a police traffic bureau because of alleged violations, who failed to appear in response thereto, and who were not subsequently arrested, are also represented in table 15. Warning tags issued in

some cities for minor violations of traffic regulations are also represented in the following tabulation.

With reference to the classification "suspicion," it should be noted that if a person was taken into custody because it was suspected that he had been involved in the commission of a specific offense, his arrest and subsequent release without being held for prosecution should be listed opposite the offense class involved. Entries in table 15 opposite "suspicion" should be limited to instances in which persons were taken into custody because of circumstances which caused the police to believe that they had been involved in criminal activities of some nature, although they were not taken into custody in connection with some specific offense. From an examination of the reports received, it appears probable that in some instances the entries were placed opposite "suspicion" when they would have been more properly listed opposite some other offense class in accordance with the foregoing explanation.

TABLE 15.—*Persons released without being held for prosecution, 1940: number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Offense	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI	Total, 777 cities; total population, 24,700,178
	19 cities over 250,000; population, 10,140,933	21 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population, 2,906,473	47 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population, 3,302,567	77 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population, 2,723,727	216 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population, 3,336,919	397 cities under 10,000; population, 2,289,559	
Criminal homicide:							
(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter:							
Number of persons released	75	25	28	16	7	2	153
Rate per 100,000	0.74	0.86	0.85	0.59	0.21	0.09	0.62
(*b*) Manslaughter by negligence:							
Number of persons released	137	19	34	19	11	14	234
Rate per 100,000	1.35	0.65	1.03	0.70	0.33	0.61	0.95
Robbery:							
Number of persons released	358	104	144	123	109	74	912
Rate per 100,000	3.5	3.6	4.4	4.5	3.3	3.2	3.7
Aggravated assault:							
Number of persons released	428	139	117	67	87	54	892
Rate per 100,000	4.2	4.8	3.5	2.5	2.6	2.4	3.6
Other assaults:							
Number of persons released	2,084	230	359	250	410	289	3,622
Rate per 100,000	20.6	7.9	10.9	9.2	12.3	12.6	14.7
Burglary—breaking or entering:							
Number of persons released	1,030	392	436	447	595	584	3,484
Rate per 100,000	10.2	13.5	13.2	16.4	17.8	25.5	14.1
Larceny—theft:							
Number of persons released	3,248	879	1,315	1,063	1,591	1,078	9,174
Rate per 100,000	32.0	30.2	39.8	39.0	47.7	47.1	37.1
Auto theft:							
Number of persons released	303	181	172	163	230	227	1,276
Rate per 100,000	3.0	6.2	5.2	6.0	6.9	9.9	5.2
Embezzlement and fraud:							
Number of persons released	316	68	76	83	95	56	694
Rate per 100,000	3.1	2.3	2.3	3.0	2.8	2.4	2.8
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing:							
Number of persons released	154	26	62	66	71	109	488
Rate per 100,000	1.5	0.9	1.9	2.4	2.1	4.8	2.0

TABLE 15.—*Persons released without being held for prosecution, 1940; number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*—Continued

Offense	Group I: 19 cities over 250,000; population, 10,140,933	Group II: 21 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population, 2,906,473	Group III: 47 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population, 3,302,567	Group IV: 77 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population, 2,723,727	Group V: 216 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population, 3,336,919	Group VI: 397 cities under 10,000; population, 2,289,559	Total, 777 cities; total population, 24,709,178
Forgery and counterfeiting:							
Number of persons released	67	37	47	53	86	94	384
Rate per 100,000	0.7	1.3	1.4	1.9	2.6	4.1	1.6
Rape:							
Number of persons released	148	33	31	50	47	24	333
Rate per 100,000	1.5	1.1	0.9	1.8	1.4	1.0	1.3
Prostitution and commercialized vice:							
Number of persons released	[1] 4,322	304	106	52	51	140	[2] 4,975
Rate per 100,000	43.9	10.5	3.2	1.9	1.5	6.1	20.4
Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution):							
Number of persons released	140	66	62	77	100	34	479
Rate per 100,000	1.4	2.3	1.9	2.8	3.0	1.5	1.9
Narcotic drug laws:							
Number of persons released	52	15	16	16	31	17	147
Rate per 100,000	0.51	0.52	0.48	0.59	0.93	0.74	0.60
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.:							
Number of persons released	189	28	33	26	36	24	336
Rate per 100,000	1.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.4
Offenses against family and children:							
Number of persons released	[3] 40	6	76	158	179	229	[4] 688
Rate per 100,000	0.4	0.2	2.3	5.8	5.4	10.0	2.8
Liquor laws:							
Number of persons released	467	153	216	36	141	118	1,131
Rate per 100,000	4.6	5.3	6.5	1.3	4.2	5.2	4.6
Driving while intoxicated:							
Number of persons released	21	41	126	153	171	160	672
Rate per 100,000	0.2	1.4	3.8	5.6	5.1	7.0	2.7
Traffic and motor-vehicle laws:							
Number of persons released	[5] 62,972	[6] 80,277	26,383	99,087	61,343	33,038	[7] 363,100
Rate per 100,000	739.3	2,927.5	798.9	3,637.9	1,838.3	1,443.0	1,584.7
Disorderly conduct:							
Number of persons released	3,010	306	1,634	888	1,732	1,462	9,032
Rate per 100,000	29.7	10.5	49.5	32.6	51.9	63.9	36.6
Drunkenness:							
Number of persons released	30,939	12,116	7,758	3,120	6,305	6,090	66,328
Rate per 100,000	305.1	416.9	234.9	114.5	188.9	266.0	268.5
Vagrancy:							
Number of persons released	1,865	762	1,645	2,865	2,414	5,324	14,875
Rate per 100,000	18.4	26.2	49.8	105.2	72.3	232.5	60.2
Gambling:							
Number of persons released	6,975	110	229	148	190	178	7,830
Rate per 100,000	68.8	3.8	6.9	5.4	5.7	7.8	31.7
Suspicion:							
Number of persons released	58,247	4,420	17,755	11,388	9,483	8,461	109,754
Rate per 100,000	574.1	152.1	537.6	418.1	284.2	369.5	444.3
All other offenses:							
Number of persons released	9,711	576	1,982	3,754	2,659	2,346	21,028
Rate per 100,000	95.8	19.8	60.0	137.8	79.7	102.5	85.1

[1-7] The number of persons released and the rate are based on the reports from the number of cities indicated below:

Footnote	Cities	Population	Footnote	Cities	Population	Footnote	Cities	Population
1	18	9,846,199	4	776	24,405,444	7	775	22,912,455
2	776	24,405,444	5	18	8,517,481			
3	18	9,846,199	6	20	2,742,202			

The figures in table 15 opposite the classification traffic and motor-vehicle laws include all types of violations of traffic laws, inasmuch as more detailed information was not included on many of the reports

used. The reports of 585 cities, however, did present detailed figures of this type, and the available data are shown in table 16 for 6 different groups of cities.

It is noted that 72.3 percent of the persons released were shown opposite the classification parking violations, and the corresponding percentages for road and driving laws and other traffic and motor-vehicle laws were 19.5 and 8.2 percent, respectively. The high percentage of "persons released" for parking violations undoubtedly is the result of the issuance of parking tickets without the subsequent response of the offender or his arrest by the police, and the practice employed in some jurisdictions of issuing warning tags.

TABLE 16.—*Persons released without being held for prosecution, traffic violations, except driving while intoxicated, 1940; number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Offense charged	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI	Total, 585 cities; total population, 14,350,849
	9 cities over 250,000; population, 4,228,514	15 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population, 2,004,607	30 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population, 2,154,333	47 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population, 1,676,946	167 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population, 2,525,168	317 cities under 10,000; population, 1,761,281	
Road and driving laws:							
Number of persons released	26,949	12,250	1,921	9,386	4,521	9,500	64,527
Rate per 100,000	637.3	611.1	89.2	559.7	179.0	539.4	449.6
Parking violations:							
Number of persons released	32,737	71,329	22,032	39,781	51,870	20,783	238,532
Rate per 100,000	774.2	3,558.3	1,022.7	2,372.2	2,054.1	1,180.0	1,662.1
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws:							
Number of persons released	3,137	6,229	1,879	11,276	1,860	2,709	27,090
Rate per 100,000	74.2	310.7	87.2	672.4	73.7	153.8	188.8

Percentage of Offenses Cleared by Arrest, 1934–40.

Offenses of criminal homicide and robbery are the only crimes in which there was seen a slight increase in the percentage of offenses cleared by arrest during 1940 as compared with 1939, according to the reports received from police departments in 45 cities with over 100,000 inhabitants. For all the other crimes except auto theft slight decreases were seen in the percentage of offenses cleared during 1940. The percentage of auto thefts cleared was the same for 1939 and 1940.

Annual trends in the percentage of offenses cleared by arrest are shown in table 17. The 45 cities included in this tabulation represent a combined population of 16,264,620. The table includes figures showing the average clearances during the 6 years immediately preceding 1940.

In comparing the percentage of offenses cleared by arrest during 1940 with average figures for the 6-year period immediately preceding, improvement is seen for all offenses except two—rape and larceny. The proportion of offenses of criminal homicide, robbery, aggravated

assault, burglary, and auto theft cleared during 1940 was somewhat higher than the average figures for 1934–39.

Except for larcenies and auto thefts the annual data representing clearances show rather irregular trends during the past 7 years. The figures indicate a rather definite decrease, however, in larcenies cleared during the 7-year period, and although the decrease was slight the figures are significant in view of the large number of offenses of this type committed annually. For auto thefts the figures in table 17 indicate a definite upward trend in the percentage of offenses cleared by arrest during the years 1934–40.

TABLE 17.—*Percentage of offenses cleared by arrest, 1934–40*

[45 cities over 100,000, total population 16,264,620; population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Year	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft [1]	Auto theft [2]
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
1934	80.1	80.9	77.8	35.6	64.6	28.9	23.9	13.2
1935	84.7	74.0	69.4	47.7	60.6	33.4	24.7	17.2
1936	81.2	81.8	70.7	44.8	62.4	37.3	23.5	19.1
1937	79.8	81.0	71.8	35.8	64.7	32.4	22.1	23.4
1938	89.3	82.3	76.0	43.0	69.9	36.5	20.8	21.2
1939	86.5	81.3	74.9	41.1	69.0	35.6	21.4	22.4
Average 1934–39	83.3	80.0	73.4	41.0	65.0	33.8	22.7	18.9
1940	89.1	83.6	72.5	42.0	68.7	34.2	21.1	22.4

[1] The data for larceny—theft are based on reports of 43 cities with a total population of 15,880,882.
[2] The data for auto theft are based on reports of 41 cities with a total population of 11,947,302.

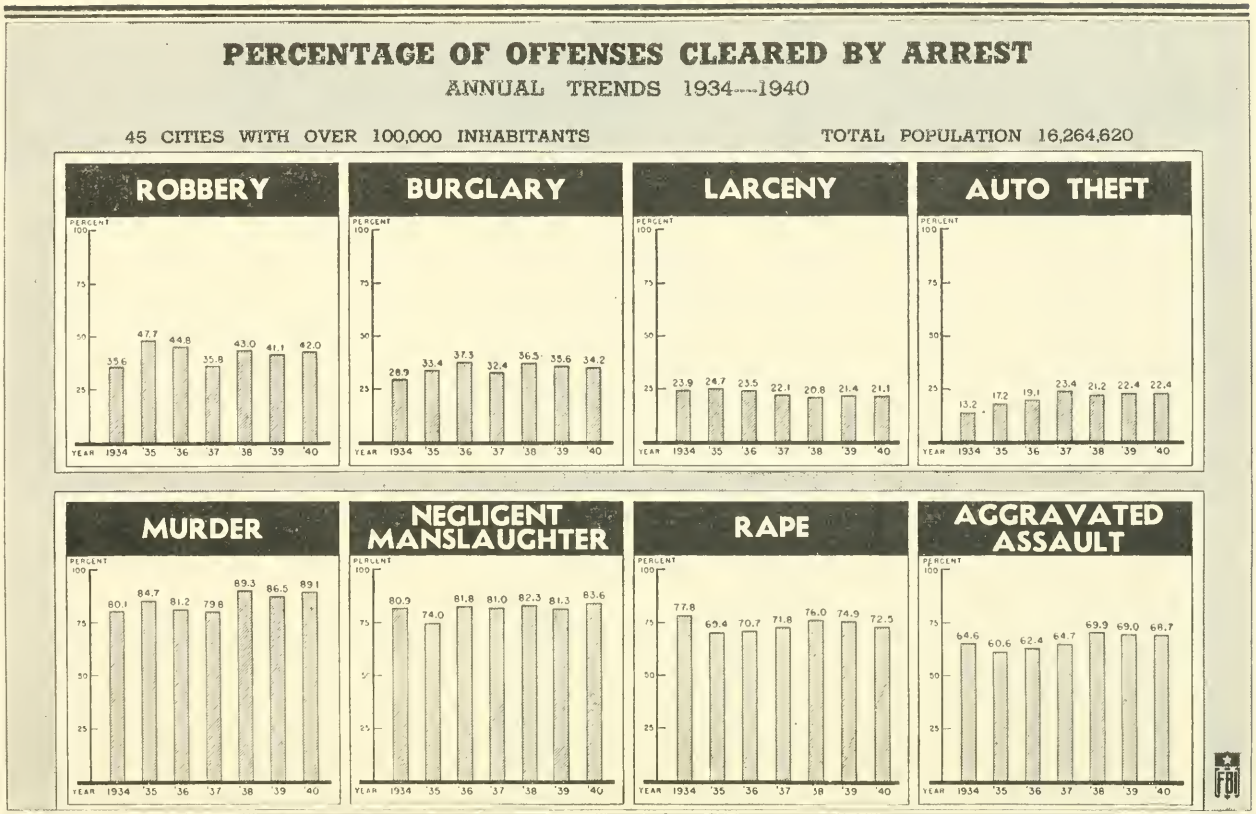
PERCENTAGE OF OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST
ANNUAL TRENDS 1934—1940
45 CITIES WITH OVER 100,000 INHABITANTS
TOTAL POPULATION 16,264,620
ROBBERY
35.6 47.7 44.8 35.8 43.0 41.1 42.0
BURGLARY
28.9 33.4 37.3 32.4 36.5 35.6 34.2
LARCENY
23.9 24.7 23.5 22.1 20.8 21.4 21.1
AUTO THEFT
13.2 17.2 19.1 23.4 21.2 22.4 22.4
MURDER
80.1 84.7 81.2 79.8 89.3 86.5 89.1
NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER
80.9 74.0 81.8 81.0 82.3 81.3 83.6
RAPE
77.8 69.4 70.7 71.8 76.0 74.9 72.5
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT
64.6 60.6 62.4 64.7 69.9 69.0 68.7
PERCENT
100
75
50
25
YEAR 1934 '35 '36 '37 '38 '39 '40
FBI

FIGURE 6.

Offenses Known, Offenses Cleared by Arrest, and Persons Charged, by Geographic Divisions, 1940.

Inasmuch as marked variations are regularly seen in the number of offenses committed per unit of population in the different sections of the country, it is only reasonable to expect somewhat similar variations in the number of persons arrested in the several geographic divisions. Tables 8 and 11 showed data for cities divided into six groups according to size. The information presented in tables 18–37 is based on the same reports; however, the cities have been divided into nine geographic groups, and within each such group the cities have been further subdivided according to size. This makes it possible to compare local figures concerning offenses cleared and persons arrested with average figures for cities of the same size located in the same section of the United States.

In examining the tabulations relative to the proportion of offenses cleared by arrest, it should be noted that in some of the geographic divisions the total number of cities represented is quite low. This is particularly noticeable in the tables where the cities are divided according to size within each geographic division. Under such circumstances considerable variation is to be expected in the percentage of offenses shown as cleared by arrest. Unusually low figures of this type may be partially attributable to a failure to maintain a complete record of offenses cleared. Likewise, inadequate personnel would cause a tendency toward low figures. On the other hand data showing an usually high proportion of offenses cleared by arrest may indicate a failure to maintain a complete record of all crimes committed, particularly thefts involving property of comparatively small value. If the record of crimes committed were incomplete in this respect, the result would be a tendency toward an artificially high figure representing the percentage of offenses cleared.

The figures shown for prostitution and commercialized vice may be considered conservative, since in many jurisdictions persons taken into custody for such violations are charged with vagrancy or disorderly conduct, and such arrests would of course be listed opposite those offense classes, and not opposite prostitution and commercialized vice.

Similarly persons arrested because of drunkenness may be charged with disorderly conduct; persons arrested for a felonious assault may be charged with a misdemeanor assault; and persons arrested for auto theft may be charged with driving without owner's consent. In other words, a tabulation of persons arrested may be influenced by the local policy as to what offense is charged. Theoretically, an offender should be charged with the offense committed, as indicated by the police investigation, but as a matter of practice, the offense charged is sometimes dependent on the policy and practice of other local officials,

such as prosecuting attorneys and judges. Local practices are, of course, materially affected by public opinion in the community.

For a list of the States included in the nine geographic divisions, reference may be made to the data immediately preceding table 4 of this issue of the bulletin.

TABLE 18.—*Number of offenses known, number and percentage of offenses cleared by arrest, 1940, by geographic divisions*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Geographic division	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
NEW ENGLAND STATES								
120 cities; total population, 4,524,091:								
Number of offenses known	55	179	349	742	505	12,234	26,904	8,421
Number cleared by arrest	44	147	321	371	404	3,705	6,998	2,109
Percentage cleared by arrest	80.0	82.1	92.0	50.0	80.0	30.3	26.0	25.0
MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES								
323 cities; total population, 8,097,840:								
Number of offenses known	220	327	549	2,116	1,893	16,696	33,191	10,295
Number cleared by arrest	203	296	517	1,109	1,632	6,898	9,969	2,060
Percentage cleared by arrest	92.3	90.5	94.2	52.4	86.2	41.3	30.0	20.0
EAST NORTH CENTRAL STATES								
330 cities; total population, 13,821,595:								
Number of offenses known	615	404	1,290	12,276	4,678	45,984	126,069	19,411
Number cleared by arrest	516	329	846	4,681	2,754	13,932	24,981	4,983
Percentage cleared by arrest	83.9	81.4	65.6	38.1	58.9	30.3	19.8	25.7
WEST NORTH CENTRAL STATES								
141 cities; total population, 4,212,911:								
Number of offenses known	142	68	276	1,681	600	11,383	40,593	6,163
Number cleared by arrest	128	45	230	835	498	4,498	11,039	1,957
Percentage cleared by arrest	90.1	66.2	83.3	49.7	83.0	39.5	27.2	31.8
SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES								
65 cities; total population, 3,182,981:								
Number of offenses known	492	168	312	2,013	3,778	13,858	38,680	7,364
Number cleared by arrest	456	152	276	897	3,160	4,208	10,584	1,245
Percentage cleared by arrest	92.7	90.5	88.5	44.6	83.6	30.4	27.4	16.9
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES								
16 cities; total population, 481,079:								
Number of offenses known	112	40	21	185	678	2,051	4,860	754
Number cleared by arrest	96	41	16	104	523	573	1,490	142
Percentage cleared by arrest	85.7	102.5	76.2	56.2	77.1	27.9	30.7	18.8
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES								
51 cities; total population, 2,394,993:								
Number of offenses known	251	106	220	1,128	2,159	8,589	32,064	3,676
Number cleared by arrest	236	91	193	520	1,645	3,051	8,383	1,022
Percentage cleared by arrest	94.0	85.8	87.7	46.1	76.2	35.5	26.1	27.8
MOUNTAIN STATES								
45 cities; total population, 909,145:								
Number of offenses known	26	41	70	405	186	3,151	12,877	1,689
Number cleared by arrest	24	34	61	208	149	1,546	2,760	622
Percentage cleared by arrest	92.3	82.9	87.1	51.4	80.1	49.1	21.4	36.8
PACIFIC STATES								
121 cities; total population, 3,522,259:								
Number of offenses known	116	194	308	2,017	869	16,187	51,943	9,563
Number cleared by arrest	97	138	237	697	545	4,690	9,611	1,869
Percentage cleared by arrest	83.6	71.1	76.9	34.6	62.7	29.0	18.5	19.5

TABLE 19.—*Persons charged (held for prosecution), 1940, number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by geographic divisions*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Offense charged	New England States	Middle Atlantic States	East North Central States	West North Central States	South Atlantic States	East South Central States	West South Central States	Mountain States	Pacific States
	120 cities; total population, 4,521,091	323 cities; total population, 8,097,840	330 cities; total population, 13,821,595	141 cities; total population, 1,212,941	65 cities; total population, 3,182,981	16 cities; total population, 481,079	51 cities; total population, 2,394,993	45 cities; total population, 909,145	121 cities; total population, 3,522,259
Criminal homicide:									
(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter:									
Number of persons charged	34	197	519	107	482	102	208	22	92
Rate per 100,000	0.8	2.4	3.8	2.5	15.1	21.2	8.7	2.4	2.6
(*b*) Manslaughter by negligence:									
Number of persons charged	163	497	458	46	325	47	62	38	190
Rate per 100,000	3.6	6.1	3.3	4.1	10.2	9.8	2.6	4.2	5.4
Robbery:									
Number of persons charged	649	1,035	3,068	639	1,225	130	546	174	661
Rate per 100,000	14.3	12.8	22.2	15.2	38.5	27.0	22.8	19.4	18.8
Aggravated assault:									
Number of persons charged	425	1,674	2,739	467	3,170	515	1,563	138	520
Rate per 100,000	9.4	20.7	19.8	11.1	109.0	107.1	65.3	15.2	14.8
Other assaults:									
Number of persons charged	1,251	9,686	12,965	1,665	15,378	1,309	3,676	350	2,174
Rate per 100,000	94.0	119.6	93.8	39.5	483.1	272.1	153.5	38.5	61.7
Burglary—breaking or entering:									
Number of persons charged	3,531	5,532	7,126	2,038	4,208	501	2,059	611	2,646
Rate per 100,000	78.0	68.3	53.7	48.4	132.2	104.1	86.0	67.5	74.3
Larceny—theft:									
Number of persons charged	6,311	8,089	18,332	6,481	11,158	1,369	6,805	1,962	6,328
Rate per 100,000	139.6	99.9	132.6	153.8	350.6	284.6	284.1	215.8	179.7
Auto theft:									
Number of persons charged	1,931	2,077	3,360	1,155	1,432	128	655	388	1,375
Rate per 100,000	42.7	25.6	24.3	27.4	45.0	26.6	27.3	42.7	39.0
Embezzlement and fraud:									
Number of persons charged	443	1,032	3,998	1,030	943	139	493	228	417
Rate per 100,000	9.8	12.7	28.9	24.8	29.6	28.9	20.6	25.1	11.8
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing:									
Number of persons charged	140	663	990	342	535	175	374	67	170
Rate per 100,000	9.7	8.2	7.2	8.1	16.8	36.4	15.6	7.4	4.8
Forgery and counterfeiting:									
Number of persons charged	441	360	1,139	498	552	148	561	173	1,114
Rate per 100,000	9.8	4.4	8.2	11.8	17.3	30.8	23.4	19.0	31.6

Rape:									
Number of persons charged	377	525	834	233	278	15	213	58	212
Rate per 100,000	8.3	6.5	6.0	5.5	8.7	3.1	8.9	6.4	6.0
Prostitution and commercialized vice:									
Number of persons charged	492	8,168	9,870	3,932	2,614	273	1,607	670	6,851
Rate per 100,000	10.9	100.9	71.4	93.3	82.1	56.7	192.4	73.7	194.5
Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution):									
Number of persons charged	2,723	1,203	3,020	692	1,247	55	925	79	788
Rate per 100,000	60.2	14.9	21.8	16.4	39.2	11.4	38.6	8.7	22.4
Narcotic drug laws:									
Number of persons charged	251	125	[2] 438	282	48	2	393	38	365
Rate per 100,000	5.5	1.5	3.2	6.7	1.5	0.4	16.4	4.2	10.4
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.:									
Number of persons charged	274	817	1,498	347	1,686	276	576	129	263
Rate per 100,000	6.1	10.1	10.8	8.2	53.0	57.4	24.1	14.2	7.5
Offenses against family and children:									
Number of persons charged	3,864	2,750	[3] 7,130	[4] 1,549	3,702	94	[5] 184	144	813
Rate per 100,000	85.4	34.0	52.0	38.4	116.3	19.5	8.8	15.8	23.1
Liquor laws:									
Number of persons charged	541	1,380	5,020	2,066	7,902	1,402	1,962	165	430
Rate per 100,000	12.0	17.0	36.3	19.0	248.3	291.4	81.9	18.1	12.2
Driving while intoxicated:									
Number of persons charged	3,483	3,393	12,064	1,828	5,979	744	2,126	1,155	8,502
Rate per 100,000	77.0	41.9	87.3	114.6	187.8	154.7	88.8	127.0	241.4
Traffic and motor vehicle laws:									
Number of persons charged	168,265	494,327	[6] 1,037,822	429,596	385,397	25,705	[7] 349,882	97,910	[8] 868,567
Rate per 100,000	3,719.3	6,104.4	8,531.7	10,197.1	12,108.1	5,343.2	16,064.0	10,769.5	25,865.7
Disorderly conduct:									
Number of persons charged	4,168	31,414	35,727	13,098	51,277	5,176	17,023	4,369	7,467
Rate per 100,000	92.1	387.9	258.5	310.9	1,611.0	1,075.9	710.8	480.6	212.0
Drunkenness:									
Number of persons charged	90,884	84,730	142,109	50,245	92,761	12,943	54,649	18,046	109,407
Rate per 100,000	2,008.9	1,046.3	1,028.2	1,192.6	2,914.3	2,690.4	2,281.8	1,984.9	3,106.2
Vagrancy:									
Number of persons charged	1,382	10,527	16,694	8,955	8,291	1,501	14,129	5,350	26,458
Rate per 100,000	30.5	130.0	120.8	212.6	260.5	312.0	589.9	588.5	751.2
Gambling:									
Number of persons charged	2,983	4,817	27,986	4,245	11,407	1,482	5,748	485	8,439
Rate per 100,000	65.9	59.5	202.5	100.8	358.4	308.1	240.0	53.3	239.6
All other offenses:									
Number of persons charged	16,520	25,933	37,169	18,698	30,693	5,226	10,856	3,537	14,938
Rate per 100,000	365.2	320.2	268.9	443.8	964.3	1,086.3	453.3	389.0	424.1

[1–8] The number of persons charged and the rate are based on the reports of the number of cities as follows:

Footnote	Cities	Population	Footnote	Cities	Population
1	140	4,115,078	5	50	2,100,259
2	329	13,713,194	6	328	12,164,348
3	329	13,713,194	7	19	2,178,057
4	139	4,030,112	8	120	3,357,988

TABLE 20.—*Number of offenses known, number and percentage of offenses cleared by arrest, 1940, by population groups*

NEW ENGLAND STATES

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
Group I.—2 cities over 250,000; total population, 1,024,320:								
Number of offenses known	16	37	120	311	175	1,696	3,845	3,670
Number cleared by arrest	13	37	112	176	142	850	1,938	940
Percentage cleared by arrest	81.3	100.0	93.3	56.6	81.1	50.1	50.4	25.6
Group II.—9 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 1,246,576:								
Number of offenses known	16	45	89	204	187	4,934	10,142	2,572
Number cleared by arrest	12	28	78	83	138	1,022	1,728	519
Percentage cleared by arrest	75.0	62.2	87.6	40.7	73.8	20.7	17.0	20.2
Group III.—7 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 529,073:								
Number of offenses known	4	18	37	75	43	1,750	3,959	732
Number cleared by arrest	4	14	38	37	38	586	1,029	183
Percentage cleared by arrest	100.0	77.8	102.7	49.3	88.4	33.5	26.0	25.0
Group IV.—23 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 813,058:								
Number of offenses known	4	39	26	71	48	1,992	4,924	879
Number cleared by arrest	3	30	24	30	43	550	1,155	235
Percentage cleared by arrest	75.0	76.9	92.3	42.3	89.6	27.6	23.5	26.7
Group V.—44 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 683,086:								
Number of offenses known	9	30	53	55	38	1,405	3,211	430
Number cleared by arrest	6	28	48	32	30	488	848	165
Percentage cleared by arrest	66.7	93.3	90.6	58.2	78.9	34.7	26.4	38.4
Group VI.—35 cities under 10,000; total population, 227,978:								
Number of offenses known	6	10	24	26	14	457	823	138
Number cleared by arrest	6	10	21	13	13	209	300	67
Percentage cleared by arrest	100.0	100.0	87.5	50.0	92.9	45.7	36.5	48.6
Total, 120 cities; total population, 4,524,091:								
Number of offenses known	55	179	349	742	505	12,234	26,904	8,421
Number cleared by arrest	44	147	321	371	404	3,705	6,998	2,109
Percentage cleared by arrest	80.0	82.1	92.0	50.0	80.0	30.3	26.0	25.0

TABLE 21.—*Persons charged (held for prosecution), 1940, number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*

NEW ENGLAND STATES

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Offense charged	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI	Total, 120 cities; total population, 4,524,091
	2 cities over 250,000; population, 1,024,320	9 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population, 1,246,576	7 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population, 529,073	23 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population, 813,058	44 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population, 683,086	35 cities under 10,000; population, 227,978	
Criminal homicide:							
(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter:							
Number of persons charged	11	11	3	.....	5	4	34
Rate per 100,000	1.1	0.9	0.6	.....	0.7	1.8	0.8
(*b*) Manslaughter by negligence:							
Number of persons charged	65	27	12	23	27	9	163
Rate per 100,000	6.3	2.2	2.3	2.8	4.0	3.9	3.6
Robbery:							
Number of persons charged	414	96	36	39	51	13	649
Rate per 100,000	40.4	7.7	6.8	4.8	7.5	5.7	14.3
Aggravated assault:							
Number of persons charged	197	122	32	29	34	11	425
Rate per 100,000	19.2	9.8	6.0	3.6	5.0	4.8	9.4

TABLE 21.—*Persons charged (held for prosecution), 1940, number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*— Continued

NEW ENGLAND STATES—Continued

Offense charged	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI	Total, 120 cities; total population, 4,521,091
	2 cities over 250,000; population, 1,024,320	9 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population, 1,246,576	7 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population, 529,073	23 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population, 813,058	14 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population, 683,086	35 cities under 10,000; population, 227,978	
Other assaults:							
Number of persons charged	1,544	1,184	351	494	528	150	4,251
Rate per 100,000	150.7	95.0	66.3	60.8	77.3	65.8	94.0
Burglary—breaking or entering:							
Number of persons charged	1,643	681	312	414	312	169	3,531
Rate per 100,000	160.4	54.6	59.0	50.9	45.7	74.1	78.0
Larceny—theft:							
Number of persons charged	2,571	1,401	513	898	712	219	6,314
Rate per 100,000	251.0	112.4	97.0	110.4	104.2	96.1	139.6
Auto theft:							
Number of persons charged	973	365	119	237	164	76	1,934
Rate per 100,000	95.0	29.3	22.5	29.1	24.0	33.3	42.7
Embezzlement and fraud:							
Number of persons charged	161	140	21	71	28	22	443
Rate per 100,000	15.7	11.2	4.0	8.7	4.1	9.7	9.8
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing:							
Number of persons charged	223	105	34	36	27	15	440
Rate per 100,000	21.8	8.4	6.4	4.4	4.0	6.6	9.7
Forgery and counterfeiting:							
Number of persons charged	253	84	23	33	34	17	444
Rate per 100,000	24.7	6.7	4.3	4.1	5.0	7.5	9.8
Rape:							
Number of persons charged	187	59	34	29	46	22	377
Rate per 100,000	18.3	4.7	6.4	3.6	6.7	9.7	8.3
Prostitution and commercialized vice:							
Number of persons charged	174	259	18	21	17	3	492
Rate per 100,000	17.0	20.8	3.4	2.6	2.5	1.3	10.9
Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution):							
Number of persons charged	1,543	384	252	245	201	95	2,723
Rate per 100,000	150.6	30.8	47.6	30.5	29.4	41.7	60.2
Narcotic drug laws:							
Number of persons charged	227	13	4	6	1		251
Rate per 100,000	22.2	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.1		5.5
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.:							
Number of persons charged	149	60	20	19	21	5	274
Rate per 100,000	14.5	4.8	3.8	2.3	3.1	2.2	6.1
Offenses against family and children:							
Number of persons charged	979	1,131	505	505	582	162	3,864
Rate per 100,000	95.6	90.7	95.4	62.1	85.2	71.1	85.4
Liquor laws:							
Number of persons charged	152	208	25	76	59	21	541
Rate per 100,000	14.8	16.7	4.7	9.3	8.6	9.2	12.0
Driving while intoxicated:							
Number of persons charged	558	716	303	669	932	305	3,483
Rate per 100,000	54.5	57.4	57.3	82.3	136.4	133.8	77.0
Traffic and motor vehicle laws:							
Number of persons charged	51,197	84,516	6,011	12,957	11,389	2,195	168,265
Rate per 100,000	4,998.1	6,779.9	1,136.1	1,593.6	1,667.3	962.8	3,719.3
Disorderly conduct:							
Number of persons charged	381	2,419	297	577	327	167	4,168
Rate per 100,000	37.2	194.1	56.1	71.0	47.9	73.3	92.1
Drunkenness:							
Number of persons charged	39,701	27,356	7,090	7,995	6,865	1,877	90,884
Rate per 100,000	3,875.8	2,194.5	1,340.1	983.3	1,005.0	823.3	2,008.9
Vagrancy:							
Number of persons charged	139	540	97	318	232	56	1,382
Rate per 100,000	13.6	43.3	18.3	39.1	34.0	24.6	30.5
Gambling:							
Number of persons charged	1,348	762	351	220	261	41	2,983
Rate per 100,000	131.6	61.1	66.3	27.1	38.2	18.0	65.9
All other offenses:							
Number of persons charged	5,262	5,692	1,118	2,306	1,694	448	16,520
Rate per 100,000	513.7	456.6	211.3	283.6	248.0	196.5	365.2

TABLE 22.—*Number of offenses known, number and percentage of offenses cleared by arrest, 1940, by population groups*

MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Population group	Criminal homicide: Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Criminal homicide: Manslaughter by negligence	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
Group I.—3 cities over 250,000; total population, 2,832,210:								
Number of offenses known	124	121	209	1,048	860	4,848	7,758	4,251
Number cleared by arrest	116	114	199	623	724	2,841	2,793	703
Percentage cleared by arrest	93.5	94.2	95.2	59.4	84.2	58.6	36.0	16.5
Group II.—8 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 1,064,467:								
Number of offenses known	22	66	70	196	196	2,417	5,468	1,660
Number cleared by arrest	18	64	65	140	153	1,000	2,143	282
Percentage cleared by arrest	81.8	97.0	92.9	71.4	78.1	41.4	39.2	17.0
Group III.—15 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 1,084,143:								
Number of offenses known	26	40	70	311	315	3,126	6,359	1,658
Number cleared by arrest	24	34	62	136	285	796	1,326	359
Percentage cleared by arrest	92.3	85.0	88.6	43.7	90.5	25.5	20.9	21.7
Group IV.—23 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 780,323:								
Number of offenses known	7	38	50	116	146	1,833	4,218	829
Number cleared by arrest	7	26	49	53	135	491	763	150
Percentage cleared by arrest	100.0	68.4	98.0	45.7	92.5	26.8	18.1	18.1
Group V.—81 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 1,352,365:								
Number of offenses known	21	40	78	303	258	2,878	6,264	1,311
Number cleared by arrest	21	37	74	80	230	1,061	1,691	299
Percentage cleared by arrest	100.0	92.5	94.9	26.4	89.1	36.9	27.0	22.8
Group VI.—193 cities under 10,000; total population, 984,332:								
Number of offenses known	20	22	72	142	118	1,594	3,124	586
Number cleared by arrest	17	21	68	77	105	709	1,253	267
Percentage cleared by arrest	85.0	95.5	94.4	54.2	89.0	44.5	40.1	45.6
Total, 323 cities; total population, 8,097,840:								
Number of offenses known	220	327	549	2,116	1,893	16,696	33,191	10,295
Number cleared by arrest	203	296	517	1,109	1,632	6,898	9,969	2,060
Percentage cleared by arrest	92.3	90.5	94.2	52.4	86.2	41.3	30.0	20.0

TABLE 23.—*Persons charged (held for prosecution), 1940, number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*

MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Offense charged	Group I: 3 cities over 250,000; population, 2,832,210	Group II: 8 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population, 1,064,467	Group III: 15 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population, 1,084,143	Group IV: 23 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population, 780,323	Group V: 81 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population, 1,352,365	Group VI: 193 cities under 10,000; population, 984,332	Total, 323 cities; total population, 8,097,840
Criminal homicide:							
(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter:							
Number of persons charged	110	18	26	7	21	15	197
Rate per 100,000	3.9	1.7	2.4	0.9	1.6	1.5	2.4
(*b*) Manslaughter by negligence:							
Number of persons charged	294	69	37	36	39	22	497
Rate per 100,000	10.4	6.5	3.4	4.6	2.9	2.2	6.1
Robbery:							
Number of persons charged	491	135	124	73	117	95	1,035
Rate per 100,000	17.3	12.7	11.4	9.4	8.7	9.7	12.8
Aggravated assault:							
Number of persons charged	766	171	276	142	225	94	1,674
Rate per 100,000	27.0	16.1	25.5	18.2	16.6	9.5	20.7

TABLE 23.—*Persons charged (held for prosecution), 1940, number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*—Continued

MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES—Continued

Offense charged	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI	Total, 323 cities; total population, 8,097,840
	3 cities over 250,000; population, 2,832,210	8 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population, 1,064,467	15 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population, 1,084,143	23 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population, 780,323	81 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population, 1,352,365	193 cities under 10,000; population, 984,332	
Other assaults:							
Number of persons charged	4,312	1,198	1,067	1,049	1,348	712	9,686
Rate per 100,000	152.2	112.5	98.4	134.4	99.7	72.3	119.6
Burglary—breaking or entering:							
Number of persons charged	2,643	627	635	370	620	637	5,532
Rate per 100,000	93.3	58.9	58.6	47.4	45.8	64.7	68.3
Larceny—theft:							
Number of persons charged	2,485	1,326	1,171	792	1,299	1,016	8,089
Rate per 100,000	87.7	124.6	108.0	101.5	96.1	103.2	99.9
Auto theft:							
Number of persons charged	943	167	316	132	258	261	2,077
Rate per 100,000	33.3	15.7	29.1	16.9	19.1	26.5	25.6
Embezzlement and fraud:							
Number of persons charged	191	147	150	136	274	134	1,032
Rate per 100,000	6.7	13.8	13.8	17.4	20.3	13.6	12 7
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing:							
Number of persons charged	386	37	65	39	70	66	663
Rate per 100,000	13.6	3.5	6.0	5.0	5.2	6.7	8.2
Forgery and counterfeiting:							
Number of persons charged	96	56	43	39	65	61	360
Rate per 100,000	3.4	5.3	4.0	5.0	4.8	6.2	4.4
Rape:							
Number of persons charged	211	72	54	55	63	70	525
Rate per 100,000	7.5	6.8	5.0	7.0	4.7	7.1	6.5
Prostitution and commercialized vice:							
Number of persons charged	7,183	548	262	53	107	15	8,168
Rate per 100,000	253.6	51.5	24.2	6.8	7.9	1.5	100.9
Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution):							
Number of persons charged	521	105	200	109	186	82	1,203
Rate per 100,000	18.4	9.9	18.4	14.0	13.8	8.3	14.9
Narcotic drug laws:							
Number of persons charged	51	22	28	10	8	6	125
Rate per 100,000	1.8	2.1	2.6	1.3	0.6	0.6	1.5
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.:							
Number of persons charged	457	73	78	47	96	66	817
Rate per 100,000	16.1	6.9	7.2	6.0	7.1	6.7	10.1
Offenses against family and children:							
Number of persons charged	1,232	356	271	226	492	173	2,750
Rate per 100,000	43.5	33.4	25.0	29.0	36.4	17.6	34.0
Liquor laws:							
Number of persons charged	884	106	192	81	71	46	1,380
Rate per 100,000	31.2	10.0	17.7	10.4	5.3	4.7	17.0
Driving while intoxicated:							
Number of persons charged	1,156	299	463	399	670	406	3,393
Rate per 100,000	40.8	28.1	42.7	51.1	49.5	41.2	41.9
Traffic and motor vehicle laws:							
Number of persons charged	154,660	93,937	82,717	65,453	63,594	33,966	494,327
Rate per 100,000	5,460.8	8,824.8	7,629.7	8,387.9	4,702.4	3,450.7	6,104.4
Disorderly conduct:							
Number of persons charged	12,672	2,152	3,820	2,999	5,786	3,985	31,414
Rate per 100,000	447.4	202.2	352.4	384.3	427.8	404.8	387.9
Drunkenness:							
Number of persons charged	43,558	11,850	8,637	5,541	10,299	4,845	84,730
Rate per 100,000	1,538.0	1,113.2	796.7	710.1	761.6	492.2	1,046.3
Vagrancy:							
Number of persons charged	4,424	851	1,544	505	1,211	1,992	10,527
Rate per 100,000	156.2	79.9	142.4	64.7	89.5	202.4	130.0
Gambling:							
Number of persons charged	2,253	463	697	680	454	270	4,817
Rate per 100,000	79.5	43.5	64.3	87.1	33.6	27.4	59.5
All other offenses:							
Number of persons charged	11,864	3,040	2,795	2,663	3,360	2,211	25,933
Rate per 100,000	418.9	285.6	257.8	341.3	248.5	224.6	320.2

TABLE 24.—*Number of offenses known, number and percentage of offenses cleared by arrest, 1940, by population groups*

EAST NORTH CENTRAL STATES

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
Group I.—8 cities over 250,000; total population, 7,917,086:								
Number of offenses known	472	235	845	10,108	3,269	28,762	78,279	11,282
Number cleared by arrest	396	188	521	3,865	1,816	8,448	13,124	2,448
Percentage cleared by arrest	83.9	80.0	61.7	38.2	55.6	29.4	16.8	21.7
Group II.—8 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 1,197,819:								
Number of offenses known	41	66	142	642	551	4,839	13,002	2,218
Number cleared by arrest	31	63	84	238	251	1,338	3,015	771
Percentage cleared by arrest	75.6	95.5	59.2	37.1	45.6	27.7	23.2	34.8
Group III.—17 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 1,169,955:								
Number of offenses known	25	41	103	518	353	3,540	10,437	1,748
Number cleared by arrest	19	29	78	217	296	1,322	2,623	444
Percentage cleared by arrest	76.0	70.7	75.7	41.9	83.9	37.3	25.1	25.4
Group IV.—39 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 1,379,147:								
Number of offenses known	33	28	80	454	195	3,655	11,797	1,945
Number cleared by arrest	29	20	63	142	133	1,131	2,686	452
Percentage cleared by arrest	87.9	71.4	78.8	31.3	68.2	30.9	22.8	23.2
Group V.—76 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 1,138,733:								
Number of offenses known	29	16	62	327	192	3,058	7,797	1,302
Number cleared by arrest	26	13	55	121	151	941	1,985	493
Percentage cleared by arrest	89.7	81.3	88.7	37.0	78.6	30.8	25.5	37.9
Group VI.—182 cities under 10,000; total population, 1,018,855:								
Number of offenses known	15	18	58	227	118	2,130	4,757	916
Number cleared by arrest	15	16	45	98	107	752	1,548	375
Percentage cleared by arrest	100.0	88.9	77.6	43.2	90.7	35.3	32.5	40.9
Total, 330 cities; total population, 13,821,595:								
Number of offenses known	615	404	1,290	12,276	4,678	45,984	126,069	19,411
Number cleared by arrest	516	329	846	4,681	2,754	13,932	24,981	4,983
Percentage cleared by arrest	83.9	81.4	65.6	38.1	58.9	30.3	19.8	25.7

TABLE 25.—*Persons charged (held for prosecution), 1940, number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*

EAST NORTH CENTRAL STATES

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Offense charged	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI	Total, 330 cities; total population, 13,821,595
	8 cities over 250,000; population, 7,917,086	8 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population, 1,197,819	17 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population, 1,169,955	39 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population, 1,379,147	76 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population, 1,138,733	182 cities under 10,000; population, 1,018,855	
Criminal homicide:							
(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter:							
Number of persons charged	410	31	20	25	23	10	519
Rate per 100,000	5.2	2.6	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.0	3.8
(b) Manslaughter by negligence:							
Number of persons charged	320	62	25	16	16	19	458
Rate per 100,000	4.0	5.2	2.1	1.2	1.4	1.9	3.3
Robbery:							
Number of persons charged	2,309	228	199	118	120	94	3,068
Rate per 100,000	29.2	19.0	17.0	8.6	10.5	9.2	22.2
Aggravated assault:							
Number of persons charged	1,806	249	270	123	167	124	2,739
Rate per 100,000	22.8	20.8	23.1	8.9	14.7	12.2	19.8
Other assaults:							
Number of persons charged	7,696	1,511	1,157	1,225	793	583	12,965
Rate per 100,000	97.2	126.1	98.9	88.8	69.6	57.2	93.8

TABLE 25.—*Persons charged (held for prosecution), 1940, number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*—Continued

EAST NORTH CENTRAL STATES—Continued

Offense charged	Group I 8 cities over 250,000; population, 7,917,086	Group II 8 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population, 1,197,819	Group III 17 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population, 1,169,955	Group IV 39 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population, 1,379,147	Group V 76 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population, 1,138,733	Group VI 182 cities under 10,000; population, 1,018,855	Total, 330 cities; total population, 13,821,595
Burglary—breaking or entering:							
Number of persons charged	3,831	1,002	589	651	675	678	7,426
Rate per 100,000	48.4	83.7	50.3	47.2	59.3	66.5	53.7
Larceny—theft:							
Number of persons charged	10,314	1,964	1,668	1,992	1,166	1,228	18,332
Rate per 100,000	130.3	164.0	142.6	144.4	102.4	120.5	132.6
Auto theft:							
Number of persons charged	1,533	498	311	332	363	323	3,360
Rate per 100,000	19.4	41.6	26.6	24.1	31.9	31.7	24.3
Embezzlement and fraud:							
Number of persons charged	2,959	276	290	219	143	111	3,998
Rate per 100,000	37.4	23.0	24.8	15.9	12.6	10.9	28.9
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing:							
Number of persons charged	616	80	53	102	65	74	990
Rate per 100,000	7.8	6.7	4.5	7.4	5.7	7.3	7.2
Forgery and counterfeiting:							
Number of persons charged	443	184	95	209	116	92	1,139
Rate per 100,000	5.6	15.4	8.1	15.2	10.2	9.0	8.2
Rape:							
Number of persons charged	514	77	89	59	53	42	834
Rate per 100,000	6.5	6.4	7.6	4.3	4.7	4.1	6.0
Prostitution and commercialized vice:							
Number of persons charged	8,272	802	186	299	286	25	9,870
Rate per 100,000	104.5	67.0	15.9	21.7	25.1	2.5	71.4
Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution):							
Number of persons charged	1,850	343	254	341	136	96	3,020
Rate per 100,000	23.4	28.6	21.7	24.7	11.9	9.4	21.8
Narcotic drug laws:							
Number of persons charged	397	[1] 18	9	4	3	7	[2] 438
Rate per 100,000	5.0	1.7	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.7	3.2
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.:							
Number of persons charged	1,009	127	106	107	106	43	1,498
Rate per 100,000	12.7	10.6	9.1	7.8	9.3	4.2	10.8
Offenses against family and children:							
Number of persons charged	5,346	[3] 292	474	598	321	99	[4] 7,130
Rate per 100,000	67.5	26.8	40.5	43.4	28.2	9.7	52.0
Liquor laws:							
Number of persons charged	3,764	351	255	342	247	61	5,020
Rate per 100,000	47.5	29.3	21.8	24.8	21.7	6.0	36.3
Driving while intoxicated:							
Number of persons charged	4,038	1,309	1,521	1,966	1,683	1,547	12,061
Rate per 100,000	51.0	109.3	130.0	142.6	147.8	151.8	87.3
Traffic and motor-vehicle laws:							
Number of persons charged	[5] 600,995	176,317	114,557	[6] 63,464	50,665	31,824	[7] 1,037,822
Rate per 100,000	9,549.3	14,719.8	9,791.6	4,717.3	4,449.2	3,123.5	8,531.7
Disorderly conduct:							
Number of persons charged	19,778	2,488	3,690	3,360	3,843	2,568	35,727
Rate per 100,000	249.8	207.7	315.4	243.6	337.5	252.0	258.5
Drunkenness:							
Number of persons charged	89,364	13,919	9,749	11,454	10,038	7,585	142,109
Rate per 100,000	1,128.7	1,162.0	833.3	830.5	881.5	744.5	1,028.2
Vagrancy:							
Number of persons charged	10,230	1,960	1,790	1,305	867	542	16,694
Rate per 100,000	129.2	163.6	153.0	94.6	76.1	53.2	120.8
Gambling:							
Number of persons charged	22,570	2,973	889	650	676	228	27,986
Rate per 100,000	285.1	248.2	76.0	47.1	59.4	22.4	202.5
All other offenses:							
Number of persons charged	18,020	4,160	4,638	6,091	2,426	1,834	37,169
Rate per 100,000	227.6	347.3	396.4	441.6	213.0	180.0	268.9

[1-7] The number of persons charged and the rate are based on the reports of the number of cities as follows:

Footnote	Cities	Population	Footnote	Cities	Population
1	7	1,089,418	5	7	6,293,634
2	329	13,713,194	6	38	1,345,352
3	7	1,089,418	7	328	12,164,348
4	329	13,713,194			

TABLE 26.—*Number of offenses known, number and percentage of offenses cleared by arrest, 1940, by population groups*

WEST NORTH CENTRAL STATES

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
Group I.—4 cities over 250,000; total population, 1,995,332:								
Number of offenses known	106	36	165	1,154	344	5,255	20,560	2,714
Number cleared by arrest	93	21	127	634	273	2,725	6,099	725
Percentage cleared by arrest	89.6	58.3	77.0	54.9	79.4	51.9	29.7	26.7
Group II.—4 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 599,694:								
Number of offenses known	9	18	24	162	115	1,464	5,170	1,099
Number cleared by arrest	9	15	22	49	103	407	1,319	455
Percentage cleared by arrest	100.0	83.3	91.7	30.2	89.6	27.8	25.5	41.4
Group III.—5 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 353,185:								
Number of offenses known	9	7	14	113	32	1,618	4,828	927
Number cleared by arrest	7	5	15	50	26	497	1,063	225
Percentage cleared by arrest	77.8	71.4	107.1	44.2	81.3	30.7	22.0	24.3
Group IV.—6 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 202,909:								
Number of offenses known	2	2	11	25	10	524	1,902	257
Number cleared by arrest	1		11	10	5	112	328	44
Percentage cleared by arrest	50.0	0.0	100.0	40.0	50.0	21.4	17.2	17.1
Group V.—43 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 639,989:								
Number of offenses known	9	3	41	161	60	1,666	5,656	823
Number cleared by arrest	9	3	36	61	59	437	1,310	346
Percentage cleared by arrest	100.0	100.0	87.8	37.9	98.3	26.2	23.2	42.0
Group VI.—79 cities under 10,000; total population, 421,802:								
Number of offenses known	7	2	21	66	39	856	2,477	343
Number cleared by arrest	7	1	19	31	32	320	920	162
Percentage cleared by arrest	100.0	50.0	90.5	47.0	82.1	37.4	37.1	47.2
Total, 141 cities; total population, 4,212,911:								
Number of offenses known	142	68	276	1,681	600	11,383	40,593	6,163
Number cleared by arrest	128	45	230	835	498	4,498	11,039	1,957
Percentage cleared by arrest	90.1	66.2	83.3	49.7	83.0	39.5	27.2	31.8

TABLE 27.—*Persons charged (held for prosecution), 1940, number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*

WEST NORTH CENTRAL STATES

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Offense charged	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI	Total, 141 cities; total population, 4,212,911
	4 cities over 250,000; population, 1,995,332	4 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population, 599,694	5 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population, 353,185	6 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population, 202,909	43 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population, 639,989	79 cities under 10,000; population, 421,802	
Criminal homicide:							
(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter:							
Number of persons charged	78	10	5	1	6	7	107
Rate per 100,000	3.9	1.7	1.4	0.5	0.9	1.7	2.5
(b) Manslaughter by negligence:							
Number of persons charged	33	5	3	----------	4	1	46
Rate per 100,000	1.7	0.8	0.8	----------	0.6	0.2	1.1
Robbery:							
Number of persons charged	467	59	28	10	45	30	639
Rate per 100,000	23.4	9.8	7.9	4.9	7.0	7.1	15.2
Aggravated assault:							
Number of persons charged	294	56	28	5	55	29	467
Rate per 100,000	14.7	9.3	7.9	2.5	8.6	6.9	11.1
Other assaults:							
Number of persons charged	482	403	217	77	305	181	1,665
Rate per 100,000	24.2	67.2	61.4	37.9	47.7	42.9	39.5

TABLE 27. *Persons charged (held for prosecution), 1940, number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*—Continued

WEST NORTH CENTRAL STATES—Continued

Offense charged	Group I 4 cities over 250,000; population, 1,995,332	Group II 4 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population, 599,694	Group III 5 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population, 353,185	Group IV 6 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population, 202,909	Group V 43 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population, 639,989	Group VI 79 cities under 10,000; population, 421,802	Total, 141 cities; total population, 4,212,911
Burglary—breaking or entering:							
Number of persons charged	944	270	140	78	355	251	2,038
Rate per 100,000	47.3	45.0	39.6	38.4	55.5	59.5	48.4
Larceny—theft:							
Number of persons charged	3,038	1,295	392	273	832	651	6,481
Rate per 100,000	152.3	215.9	111.0	134.5	130.0	154.3	153.8
Auto theft:							
Number of persons charged	463	166	89	38	251	148	1,155
Rate per 100,000	23.2	27.7	25.2	18.7	39.2	35.1	27.4
Embezzlement and fraud:							
Number of persons charged	619	120	[3] 133	4	80	74	[3] 1,030
Rate per 100,000	31.0	20.0	46.6	2.0	12.5	17.5	24.8
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing:							
Number of persons charged	174	55	21	8	26	58	342
Rate per 100,000	8.7	9.2	5.9	3.9	4.1	13.8	8.1
Forgery and counterfeiting:							
Number of persons charged	172	90	55	25	101	55	498
Rate per 100,000	8.6	15.0	15.6	12.3	15.8	13.0	11.8
Rape:							
Number of persons charged	150	25	9	7	24	18	233
Rate per 100,000	7.5	4.2	2.5	3.4	3.8	4.3	5.5
Prostitution and commercialized vice:							
Number of persons charged	3,566	155	128	3	62	18	3,932
Rate per 100,000	178.7	25.8	36.2	1.5	9.7	4.3	93.3
Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution):							
Number of persons charged	442	120	25	27	55	23	692
Rate per 100,000	22.2	20.0	7.1	13.3	8.6	5.5	16.4
Narcotic drug laws:							
Number of persons charged	157	18	87	3	11	6	282
Rate per 100,000	7.9	3.0	24.6	1.5	1.7	1.4	6.7
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.:							
Number of persons charged	195	86	14	1	32	19	347
Rate per 100,000	9.8	14.3	4.0	0.5	5.0	4.5	8.2
Offenses against family and children:							
Number of persons charged	1,094	[3] 65	[4] 131	93	59	107	[5] 1,549
Rate per 100,000	54.8	13.4	45.9	45.8	9.2	25.4	38.4
Liquor laws:							
Number of persons charged	384	634	241	299	299	209	2,066
Rate per 100,000	19.2	105.7	68.2	147.4	46.7	49.5	49.0
Driving while intoxicated:							
Number of persons charged	1,948	774	309	203	894	700	4,828
Rate per 100,000	97.6	129.1	87.5	100.0	139.7	166.0	114.6
Traffic and motor vehicle laws:							
Number of persons charged	301,310	69,748	20,002	9,233	21,315	7,988	429,596
Rate per 100,000	15,100.7	11,630.6	5,663.3	4,550.3	3,330.5	1,893.8	10,197.1
Disorderly conduct:							
Number of persons charged	9,495	513	681	282	1,397	730	13,098
Rate per 100,000	475.9	85.5	192.8	139.0	218.3	173.1	310.9
Drunkenness:							
Number of persons charged	17,841	11,427	5,640	2,535	7,921	4,881	50,245
Rate per 100,000	894.1	1,905.5	1,596.9	1,249.3	1,237.7	1,157.2	1,192.6
Vagrancy:							
Number of persons charged	3,570	3,303	589	344	883	266	8,955
Rate per 100,000	178.9	550.8	166.8	169.5	138.0	63.1	212.6
Gambling:							
Number of persons charged	3,010	291	599	64	223	58	4,245
Rate per 100,000	150.9	48.5	169.6	31.5	34.8	13.8	100.8
All other offenses:							
Number of persons charged	10,277	5,158	819	543	1,475	426	18,698
Rate per 100,000	515.1	860.1	231.9	267.6	230.5	101.0	443.8

[1-5] The number of persons charged and the rate are based on the reports of the number of cities as follows:

Footnote	Cities	Population	Footnote	Cities	Population
1	4	285,352	4	4	285,352
2	140	4,145,078	5	139	4,030,112
3	3	484,728			

TABLE 28.—*Number of offenses known, number and percentage of offenses cleared by arrest, 1940, by population groups*

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
Group I.—2 cities over 250,000; total population, 1,161,388:								
Number of offenses known	194	35	119	798	1,117	4,249	9,759	3,480
Number cleared by arrest	177	34	106	331	1,022	1,242	2,720	437
Percentage cleared by arrest	91.2	97.1	89.1	41.5	91.5	29.2	27.9	12.6
Group II.—4 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 622,943:								
Number of offenses known	103	54	78	584	797	3,488	10,782	1,640
Number cleared by arrest	98	53	68	225	634	781	2,160	242
Percentage cleared by arrest	95.1	98.1	87.2	38.5	79.5	22.4	20.0	14.8
Group III.—11 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 722,846:								
Number of offenses known	122	49	67	418	1,313	3,588	11,002	1,252
Number cleared by arrest	108	41	56	223	997	1,230	3,148	276
Percentage cleared by arrest	88.5	83.7	83.6	53.3	75.9	34.3	28.6	22.0
Group IV.—9 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 315,935:								
Number of offenses known	29	19	30	124	244	1,304	3,796	512
Number cleared by arrest	30	13	27	64	229	506	1,286	100
Percentage cleared by arrest	103.4	68.4	90.0	51.6	93.9	38.8	33.9	19.5
Group V.—15 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 226,104:								
Number of offenses known	26	6	7	59	136	706	2,138	301
Number cleared by arrest	26	6	7	41	125	275	886	139
Percentage cleared by arrest	100.0	100.0	100.0	69.5	91.9	39.0	41.4	46.2
Group VI.—24 cities under 10,000; total population, 133,765:								
Number of offenses known	18	5	11	30	171	523	1,203	179
Number cleared by arrest	17	5	12	13	153	174	384	51
Percentage cleared by arrest	94.4	100.0	109.1	43.3	89.5	33.3	31.9	28.5
Total, 65 cities; total population, 3,182,981:								
Number of offenses known	492	168	312	2,013	3,778	13,858	38,680	7,364
Number cleared by arrest	456	152	276	897	3,160	4,208	10,584	1,245
Percentage cleared by arrest	92.7	90.5	88.5	44.6	83.6	30.4	27.4	16.9

TABLE 29.—*Persons charged (held for prosecution), 1940, number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Offense charged	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI	Total, 65 cities; total population, 3,182,981
	2 cities over 250,000; population, 1,161,388	4 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population, 622,943	11 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population, 722,846	9 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population, 315,935	15 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population, 226,104	24 cities under 10,000; population, 133,765	
Criminal homicide:							
(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter:							
Number of persons charged	189	108	109	30	31	15	482
Rate per 100,000	16.3	17.3	15.1	9.5	13.7	11.2	15.1
(*b*) Manslaughter by negligence:							
Number of persons charged	161	82	63	8	7	4	325
Rate per 100,000	13.9	13.2	8.7	2.5	3.1	3.0	10.2
Robbery:							
Number of persons charged	559	295	252	66	44	9	1,225
Rate per 100,000	48.1	47.4	34.9	20.9	19.5	6.7	38.5

TABLE 29.—*Persons charged (held for prosecution), 1940, number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*—Continued

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES—Continued

Offense charged	Group I 2 cities over 250,000; population, 1,161,388	Group II 4 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population, 622,943	Group III 11 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population, 722,846	Group IV 9 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population, 315,935	Group V 15 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population, 226,104	Group VI 24 cities under 10,000; population, 133,765	Total, 65 cities; total population, 3,182,981
Aggravated assault:							
Number of persons charged	1,069	683	1,168	249	121	180	3,470
Rate per 100,000	92.0	109.6	161.6	78.8	53.5	134.6	109.0
Other assaults:							
Number of persons charged	4,067	4,196	4,212	1,490	913	500	15,378
Rate per 100,000	350.2	673.6	582.7	471.6	403.8	373.8	483.1
Burglary—breaking or entering:							
Number of persons charged	1,406	855	1,186	344	273	144	4,208
Rate per 100,000	121.1	137.3	164.1	108.9	120.7	107.7	132.2
Larceny—theft:							
Number of persons charged	3,343	2,489	3,127	1,157	709	333	11,158
Rate per 100,000	287.8	399.6	432.6	366.2	313.6	248.9	350.6
Auto theft:							
Number of persons charged	651	280	254	93	106	48	1,432
Rate per 100,000	56.1	44.9	35.1	29.4	46.9	35.9	45.0
Embezzlement and fraud:							
Number of persons charged	131	400	163	64	158	27	943
Rate per 100,000	11.3	64.2	22.5	20.3	69.9	20.2	29.6
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing:							
Number of persons charged	164	164	78	82	26	21	535
Rate per 100,000	14.1	26.3	10.8	26.0	11.5	15.7	16.8
Forgery and counterfeiting:							
Number of persons charged	104	87	191	59	80	31	552
Rate per 100,000	9.0	14.0	26.4	18.7	35.4	23.2	17.3
Rape:							
Number of persons charged	99	77	59	24	7	12	278
Rate per 100,000	8.5	12.4	8.2	7.6	3.1	9.0	8.7
Prostitution and commercialized vice:							
Number of persons charged	393	1,191	787	178	50	15	2,614
Rate per 100,000	33.8	191.2	108.9	56.3	22.1	11.2	82.1
Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution):							
Number of persons charged	144	437	260	292	88	26	1,247
Rate per 100,000	12.4	70.2	36.0	92.4	38.9	19.4	39.2
Narcotic drug laws:							
Number of persons charged	17	17	7	2	3	2	48
Rate per 100,000	1.5	2.7	1.0	.6	1.3	1.5	1.5
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.:							
Number of persons charged	572	305	497	152	107	53	1,686
Rate per 100,000	49.3	49.0	68.8	48.1	47.3	39.6	53.0
Offenses against family and children:							
Number of persons charged	568	1,965	566	484	64	55	3,702
Rate per 100,000	48.9	315.4	78.3	153.2	28.3	41.1	116.3
Liquor laws:							
Number of persons charged	1,684	1,487	3,278	835	458	160	7,902
Rate per 100,000	145.0	238.7	453.5	264.3	202.6	119.6	248.3
Driving while intoxicated:							
Number of persons charged	1,968	650	1,758	583	548	472	5,979
Rate per 100,000	169.5	104.3	243.2	184.5	242.4	352.9	187.8
Traffic and motor vehicle laws:							
Number of persons charged	171,731	84,591	82,730	22,871	17,936	5,538	385,397
Rate per 100,000	14,786.7	13,579.3	11,445.0	7,239.1	7,932.6	4,140.1	12,108.1
Disorderly conduct:							
Number of persons charged	25,405	9,092	9,385	3,020	2,790	1,585	51,277
Rate per 100,000	2,187.5	1,459.5	1,298.3	955.9	1,233.9	1,184.9	1,611.0
Drunkenness:							
Number of persons charged	27,737	18,237	26,689	8,805	6,069	5,224	92,761
Rate per 100,000	2,388.3	2,927.6	3,692.2	2,787.0	2,684.2	3,905.4	2,914.3
Vagraney:							
Number of persons charged	1,561	2,804	2,785	494	376	271	8,291
Rate per 100,000	134.4	450.1	385.3	156.4	166.3	202.6	260.5
Gambling:							
Number of persons charged	3,069	3,514	2,930	911	699	284	11,407
Rate per 100,000	264.3	564.1	405.3	288.4	309.1	212.3	358.4
All other offenses:							
Number of persons charged	9,355	5,216	10,280	3,460	1,661	721	30,693
Rate per 100,000	805.5	837.3	1,422.2	1,095.2	734.6	539.0	964.3

TABLE 30.—*Number of offenses known, number and percentage of offenses cleared by arrest, 1940, by population groups*

EAST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
Group I.[1]								
Group II.—1 city, 100,000 to 250,000; population, 111,580:								
Number of offenses known	25	10		23	211	287	1,086	292
Number cleared by arrest	26	12		24	188	123	323	48
Percentage cleared by arrest	104.0	120.0		104.3	89.1	42.9	29.7	16.4
Group III.—3 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 202,209:								
Number of offenses known	44	25	16	75	325	1,125	2,100	292
Number cleared by arrest	36	25	12	32	238	241	639	39
Percentage cleared by arrest	81.8	100.0	75.0	42.7	73.2	21.4	30.4	13.4
Group IV.—2 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 67,606:								
Number of offenses known	19	3	2	28	61	236	561	104
Number cleared by arrest	17	3	1	25	29	59	127	37
Percentage cleared by arrest	89.5	100.0	50.0	89.3	47.5	25.0	22.6	35.6
Group V.—6 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 79,329:								
Number of offenses known	16		3	48	65	348	1,031	59
Number cleared by arrest	14		3	18	37	135	362	17
Percentage cleared by arrest	87.5		100.0	37.5	87.7	38.8	35.1	28.8
Group VI.—4 cities under 10,000; total population, 20,355:								
Number of offenses known	8	2		11	16	55	82	7
Number cleared by arrest	3	1		5	11	15	39	1
Percentage cleared by arrest	37.5	50.0		45.5	68.8	27.3	47.6	14.3
Total, 16 cities; total population, 481,079:								
Number of offenses known	112	40	21	185	678	2,051	4,860	754
Number cleared by arrest	96	41	16	104	523	573	1,490	142
Percentage cleared by arrest	85.7	102.5	76.2	56.2	77.1	27.9	30.7	18.8

[1] No cities in this population group represented.

TABLE 31.—*Persons charged (held for prosecution), 1940, number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*

EAST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Offense charged	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI	Total, 16 cities; total population, 481,079
	(1)	1 city, 100,000 to 250,000; population, 111,580	3 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population, 202,209	2 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population, 67,606	6 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population, 79,329	4 cities under 10,000; population, 20,355	
Criminal homicide:							
(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter:							
Number of persons charged		27	36	26	11	2	102
Rate per 100,000		24.2	17.8	38.5	13.9	9.8	21.2
(*b*) Manslaughter by negligence:							
Number of persons charged		13	28	5		1	47
Rate per 100,000		11.7	13.8	7.4		4.9	9.8
Robbery:							
Number of persons charged		18	44	44	20	4	130
Rate per 100,000		16.1	21.8	65.1	25.2	19.7	27.0

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 31.—*Persons charged (held for prosecution), 1940, number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*—Continued

EAST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES—Continued

Offense charged	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI	Total, 16 cities: total population, 481,079
	(1)	1 city, 100,000 to 250,000; population, 111,580	3 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population, 202,209	2 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population, 67,606	6 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population, 79,329	4 cities under 10,000; population, 20,355	
Aggravated assault:							
Number of persons charged		188	236	35	43	13	515
Rate per 100,000		168.5	116.7	51.8	54.2	63.9	107.1
Other assaults:							
Number of persons charged			730	42	459	78	1,309
Rate per 100,000			361.0	62.1	578.6	383.2	272.1
Burglary—breaking or entering:							
Number of persons charged		146	185	53	102	15	501
Rate per 100,000		130.8	91.5	78.4	128.6	73.7	104.1
Larceny—theft:							
Number of persons charged		299	546	152	324	48	1,369
Rate per 100,000		268.0	270.0	224.8	408.4	235.8	284.6
Auto theft:							
Number of persons charged		57	19	40	10	2	128
Rate per 100,000		51.1	9.4	59.2	12.6	9.8	26.6
Embezzlement and fraud:							
Number of persons charged		5	90	35	7	2	139
Rate per 100,000		4.5	44.5	51.8	8.8	9.8	28.9
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing:							
Number of persons charged		14	49	61	30	21	175
Rate per 100,000		12.5	24.2	90.2	37.8	103.2	36.4
Forgery and counterfeiting:							
Number of persons charged		71	20	26	25	6	148
Rate per 100,000		63.6	9.9	38.5	31.5	29.5	30.8
Rape:							
Number of persons charged			12	1	2		15
Rate per 100,000			5.9	1.5	2.5		3.1
Prostitution and commercialized vice:							
Number of persons charged		169	12	77	13	2	273
Rate per 100,000		151.5	5.9	113.9	16.4	9.8	56.7
Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution):							
Number of persons charged		45	2	2	6		55
Rate per 100,000		40.3	1.0	3.0	7.6		11.4
Narcotic drug laws:							
Number of persons charged				1	1		2
Rate per 100,000				1.5	1.3		.4
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.:							
Number of persons charged		69	97	32	60	18	276
Rate per 100,000		61.8	48.0	47.3	75.6	88.4	57.4
Offenses against family and children:							
Number of persons charged			12	32	47	3	94
Rate per 100,000			5.9	47.3	59.2	14.7	19.5
Liquor laws:							
Number of persons charged		692	397	59	205	49	1,402
Rate per 100,000		620.2	196.3	87.3	258.4	240.7	291.4
Driving while intoxicated:							
Number of persons charged		140	327	44	182	51	744
Rate per 100,000		125.5	161.7	65.1	229.4	250.6	154.7
Traffic and motor vehicle laws:							
Number of persons charged		7,752	16,636	285	898	131	25,703
Rate per 100,000		6,947.5	8,227.1	421.6	1,132.0	658.3	5,343.2
Disorderly conduct:							
Number of persons charged		628	1,101	2,589	631	227	5,176
Rate per 100,000		562.8	544.5	3,829.5	795.4	1,115.2	1,075.9
Drunkenness:							
Number of persons charged		5,184	3,727	67	3,002	963	12,943
Rate per 100,000		4,646.0	1,843.1	99.1	3,784.2	4,731.0	2,690.4
Vagrancy:							
Number of persons charged		825	251	267	66	92	1,501
Rate per 100,000		739.4	124.1	391.9	83.2	452.0	312.0
Gambling:							
Number of persons charged		468	528	254	88	144	1,482
Rate per 100,000		419.4	261.1	375.7	110.9	707.4	308.1
All other offenses:							
Number of persons charged		9	4,436	286	414	81	5,226
Rate per 100,000		8.1	2,193.8	423.0	521.9	397.9	1,086.3

[1] No cities in this population group represented.

TABLE 32.—*Number of offenses known, number and percentage of offenses cleared by arrest, 1940, by population groups*

WEST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
Group I.—3 cities over 250,000; total population, 1,043,125:								
Number of offenses known	134	52	113	515	1,138	3,233	13,810	1,677
Number cleared by arrest	129	48	98	265	877	1,057	3,128	352
Percentage cleared by arrest	96.3	92.3	86.7	51.5	77.1	32.7	22.7	21.0
Group II.—2 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 382,086:								
Number of offenses known	41	16	31	230	386	1,980	5,914	615
Number cleared by arrest	38	15	24	93	214	744	1,580	293
Percentage cleared by arrest	92.7	93.8	77.4	40.4	55.4	37.6	26.7	47.6
Group III.—5 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 383,526:								
Number of offenses known	36	15	24	192	310	1,592	5,524	701
Number cleared by arrest	31	10	23	80	266	664	1,550	154
Percentage cleared by arrest	86.1	66.7	95.8	41.7	85.8	41.7	28.1	22.0
Group IV.—6 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 221,221:								
Number of offenses known	12	11	18	53	131	685	3,027	278
Number cleared by arrest	12	7	18	31	116	228	834	67
Percentage cleared by arrest	100.0	63.6	100.0	58.5	88.5	33.3	27.6	24.1
Group V.—18 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 266,019:								
Number of offenses known	18	7	29	123	148	804	3,133	333
Number cleared by arrest	17	7	25	46	130	268	1,038	110
Percentage cleared by arrest	94.4	100.0	86.2	37.4	87.8	33.3	33.1	33.0
Group VI.—17 cities under 10,000; total population, 99,016:								
Number of offenses known	10	5	5	15	46	295	656	72
Number cleared by arrest	9	4	5	5	42	90	253	46
Percentage cleared by arrest	90.0	80.0	100.0	33.3	91.3	30.5	38.6	63.9
Total, 51 cities; total population, 2,394,993:								
Number of offenses known	251	106	220	1,128	2,159	8,589	32,064	3,676
Number cleared by arrest	236	91	193	520	1,645	3,051	8,383	1,022
Percentage cleared by arrest	94.0	85.8	87.7	46.1	76.2	35.5	26.1	27.8

TABLE 33.—*Persons charged (held for prosecution), 1940, number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*

WEST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Offense charged	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI	Total, 51 cities; total population, 2,394,993
	3 cities over 250,000; population, 1,043,125	2 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population, 382,086	5 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population, 383,526	6 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population, 221,221	18 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population, 266,019	17 cities under 10,000; population, 99,016	
Criminal homicide:							
(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter:							
Number of persons charged	101	42	29	12	17	7	208
Rate per 100,000	9.7	11.0	7.6	5.4	6.4	7.1	8.7
(b) Manslaughter by negligence:							
Number of persons charged	27	3	7	7	8	10	62
Rate per 100,000	2.6	0.8	1.8	3.2	3.0	10.1	2.6
Robbery:							
Number of persons charged	249	98	84	40	69	6	546
Rate per 100,000	23.9	25.6	21.9	18.1	25.9	6.1	22.8
Aggravated assault:							
Number of persons charged	786	167	318	109	133	50	1,563
Rate per 100,000	75.4	43.7	82.9	49.3	50.0	50.5	65.3
Other assaults:							
Number of persons charged	1,038	561	530	783	676	88	3,676
Rate per 100,000	99.5	146.8	138.2	353.9	254.1	88.9	153.5

TABLE 33.—*Persons charged (held for prosecution), 1940, number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*—Continued

WEST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES—Continued

Offense charged	Group I 3 cities over 250,000; population, 1,043,125	Group II 2 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population, 382,086	Group III 5 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population, 383,526	Group IV 6 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population, 221,221	Group V 18 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population, 266,019	Group VI 17 cities under 10,000; population, 99,016	Total, 51 cities; total population, 2,394,993
Burglary—breaking or entering:							
Number of persons charged	672	403	457	179	267	81	2,059
Rate per 100,000	64.4	105.5	119.2	80.9	100.4	81.8	86.0
Larceny—theft:							
Number of persons charged	2,695	1,241	1,243	651	799	176	6,805
Rate per 100,000	258.4	324.8	324.1	294.3	300.4	177.7	284.1
Auto theft:							
Number of persons charged	177	166	87	55	114	56	655
Rate per 100,000	17.0	43.4	22.7	24.9	42.9	56.6	27.3
Embezzlement and fraud:							
Number of persons charged	229	93	48	39	77	7	493
Rate per 100,000	22.0	24.3	12.5	17.6	28.9	7.1	20.6
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing:							
Number of persons charged	125	110	63	14	47	15	374
Rate per 100,000	12.0	28.8	16.4	6.3	17.7	15.1	15.6
Forgery and counterfeiting:							
Number of persons charged	185	161	91	45	47	32	561
Rate per 100,000	17.7	42.1	23.7	20.3	17.7	32.3	23.4
Rape:							
Number of persons charged	113	22	22	27	23	6	213
Rate per 100,000	10.8	5.8	5.7	12.2	8.6	6.1	8.9
Prostitution and commercialized vice:							
Number of persons charged	1,651	2,551	279	7	115	4	4,607
Rate per 100,000	158.3	667.7	72.7	3.2	43.2	4.0	192.4
Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution):							
Number of persons charged	247	179	263	79	146	11	925
Rate per 100,000	23.7	46.8	68.6	35.7	54.9	11.1	38.6
Narcotic drug laws:							
Number of persons charged	186	92	95	5	9	6	393
Rate per 100,000	17.8	24.1	24.8	2.3	3.4	6.1	16.4
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.:							
Number of persons charged	187	147	74	66	84	18	576
Rate per 100,000	17.9	38.5	19.3	29.8	31.6	18.2	24.1
Offenses against family and children:							
Number of persons charged	[1] 133	7	3	28	9	4	[2] 184
Rate per 100,000	17.8	1.8	0.8	12.7	3.4	4.0	8.8
Liquor laws:							
Number of persons charged	17	1,342	180	51	325	47	1,962
Rate per 100,000	1.6	351.2	46.9	23.1	122.2	47.5	81.9
Driving while intoxicated:							
Number of persons charged	681	175	370	248	518	134	2,126
Rate per 100,000	65.3	45.8	96.5	112.1	194.7	135.3	88.8
Traffic and motor vehicle laws:							
Number of persons charged	223,713	[3] 32,794	68,106	[4] 12,863	11,040	1,366	[5] 349,882
Rate per 100,000	21,446.4	16,042.1	17,757.9	7,069.6	4,150.1	1,379.6	16,064.0
Disorderly conduct:							
Number of persons charged	11,837	1,101	1,522	799	1,427	337	17,023
Rate per 100,000	1,134.8	288.2	396.8	361.2	536.4	340.3	710.8
Drunkenness:							
Number of persons charged	17,157	11,352	8,938	6,270	9,100	1,832	54,649
Rate per 100,000	1,644.8	2,971.1	2,330.5	2,834.3	3,420.8	1,850.2	2,281.8
Vagrancy:							
Number of persons charged	7,914	2,138	2,160	983	778	156	14,129
Rate per 100,000	758.7	559.6	563.2	444.4	292.5	157.6	589.9
Gambling:							
Number of persons charged	1,750	1,467	1,196	471	693	171	5,748
Rate per 100,000	167.8	383.9	311.8	212.9	260.5	172.7	240.0
All other offenses:							
Number of persons charged	4,953	2,594	1,161	542	1,341	265	10,856
Rate per 100,000	474.8	678.9	302.7	245.0	504.1	267.6	453.3

[1-5] The number of persons charged and the rate are based on the reports of the number of cities as follows:

Footnote	Cities	Population	Footnote	Cities	Population
1	2	748,391	4	5	181,917
2	50	2,100,259	5	49	2,178,057
3	1	204,424			

TABLE 34.—*Number of offenses known, number and percentage of offenses cleared by arrest, 1940, by population groups*

MOUNTAIN STATES

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
Group I.—1 city over 250,000; population, 322,412:								
Number of offenses known	10	19	16	200	60	1,140	4,322	507
Number cleared by arrest	10	17	15	105	44	762	563	331
Percentage cleared by arrest	100.0	89.5	93.8	52.5	73.3	66.8	13.0	65.3
Group II.[1]								
Group III.—1 city, 50,000 to 100,000; population, 52,162:								
Number of offenses known	1	2	1	50	22	204	480	65
Number cleared by arrest	1	2	1	14	16	41	98	8
Percentage cleared by arrest	100.0	100.0	100.0	28.0	72.7	20.1	20.4	12.3
Group IV.—5 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 231,036:								
Number of offenses known	7	9	15	68	27	760	4,247	504
Number cleared by arrest	7	6	12	26	20	313	770	83
Percentage cleared by arrest	100.0	66.7	80.0	38.2	74.1	41.2	18.1	16.5
Group V.—9 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 142,630:								
Number of offenses known	3	4	17	58	27	484	2,206	396
Number cleared by arrest	3	3	13	44	24	231	930	109
Percentage cleared by arrest	100.0	75.0	76.5	75.9	88.9	47.7	42.2	27.5
Group VI.—29 cities under 10,000; total population, 160,905:								
Number of offenses known	5	7	21	29	50	563	1,622	217
Number cleared by arrest	3	6	20	19	45	199	399	91
Percentage cleared by arrest	60.0	85.7	95.2	65.5	90.0	35.3	24.6	41.9
Total, 45 cities; total population, 909,145:								
Number of offenses known	26	41	70	405	186	3,151	12,877	1,689
Number cleared by arrest	24	34	61	208	149	1,546	2,760	622
Percentage cleared by arrest	92.3	82.9	87.1	51.4	80.1	49.1	21.4	36.8

[1] No cities in this population group represented.

TABLE 35.—*Persons charged (held for prosecution), 1940, number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*

MOUNTAIN STATES

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Offense charged	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI	Total, 45 cities; total population, 909,145
	1 city over 250,000; population, 322,412	(1)	1 city, 50,000 to 100,000; population, 52,162	5 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population, 231,036	9 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population, 142,630	29 cities under 10,000; population, 160,905	
Criminal homicide:							
(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter:							
Number of persons charged	10			7	3	2	22
Rate per 100,000	3.1			3.0	2.1	1.2	2.4
(*b*) Manslaughter by negligence:							
Number of persons charged	19		3	6	3	7	38
Rate per 100,000	5.9		5.8	2.6	2.1	4.4	4.2
Robbery:							
Number of persons charged	81		8	29	36	20	174
Rate per 100,000	25.1		15.3	12.6	25.2	12.4	19.1

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 35.—*Persons charged (held for prosecution), 1940, number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*—Continued

MOUNTAIN STATES—Continued

Offense charged	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI	Total, 45 cities: total population, 909,145
	1 city over 250,000: population, 322,412	(1)	1 city, 50,000 to 100,000: population, 52,162	5 cities, 25,000 to 50,000: population, 231,036	9 cities, 10,000 to 25,000: population, 142,630	29 cities under 10,000: population, 160,905	
Aggravated assault:							
Number of persons charged	17	.....	22	19	38	42	138
Rate per 100,000	5.3	.....	42.2	8.2	26.6	26.1	15.2
Other assaults:							
Number of persons charged	2	.....	15	114	112	107	350
Rate per 100,000	0.6	.....	28.8	49.3	78.5	66.5	38.5
Burglary—breaking or entering:							
Number of persons charged	136	.....	18	159	147	154	614
Rate per 100,000	42.2	.....	34.5	68.8	103.1	95.7	67.5
Larceny—theft:							
Number of persons charged	581	.....	60	687	407	227	1,962
Rate per 100,000	180.2	.....	115.0	297.4	285.4	141.1	215.8
Auto theft:							
Number of persons charged	164	.....	9	41	92	82	388
Rate per 100,000	50.9	.....	17.3	17.7	64.5	51.0	42.7
Embezzlement and fraud:							
Number of persons charged	56	.....	.....	16	113	43	228
Rate per 100,000	17.4	.....	..	6.9	79.2	26.7	25.1
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing:							
Number of persons charged	.....	.....	.....	51	9	7	67
Rate per 100,000	.....	.....	.....	22.1	6.3	4.4	7.4
Forgery and counterfeiting:							
Number of persons charged	4	.....	8	40	62	59	173
Rate per 100,000	1.2	.....	15.3	17.3	43.5	36.7	19.0
Rape:							
Number of persons charged	14	.....	1	13	14	16	58
Rate per 100,000	4.3	.....	1.9	5.6	9.8	9.9	6.4
Prostitution and commercialized vice:							
Number of persons charged	.....	.....	38	359	133	140	670
Rate per 100,000	.....	.....	72.8	155.4	93.2	87.0	73.7
Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution):							
Number of persons charged	8	.....	10	27	20	14	79
Rate per 100,000	2.5	.....	19.2	11.7	14.0	8.7	8.7
Narcotic drug laws:							
Number of persons charged	17	.....	1	13	4	3	38
Rate per 100,000	5.3	.....	1.9	5.6	2.8	1.9	4.2
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.:							
Number of persons charged	34	.....	17	26	21	31	129
Rate per 100,000	10.5	.....	32.6	11.3	14.7	19.3	14.2
Offenses against family and children:							
Number of persons charged	2	.....	.....	81	27	34	144
Rate per 100,000	0.6	.....	.....	35.1	18.9	21.1	15.8
Liquor laws:							
Number of persons charged	41	.....	7	50	28	39	165
Rate per 100,000	12.7	.....	13.4	21.6	19.6	24.2	18.1
Driving while intoxicated:							
Number of persons charged	277	.....	57	268	256	297	1,155
Rate per 100,000	85.9	.....	109.3	116.0	179.5	184.6	127.0
Traffic and motor vehicle laws:							
Number of persons charged	45,438	.....	1,817	34,936	10,219	5,500	97,910
Rate per 100,000	14,093.1	.....	3,483.4	15,121.5	7,164.7	3,418.2	10,769.5
Disorderly conduct:							
Number of persons charged	1,517	.....	359	704	895	894	4,369
Rate per 100,000	470.5	.....	688.2	304.7	627.5	555.6	480.6
Drunkenness:							
Number of persons charged	6,611	.....	748	1,498	2,770	3,419	18,046
Rate per 100,000	2,050.5	.....	1,434.0	1,946.9	1,942.1	2,124.9	1,984.9
Vagrancy:							
Number of persons charged	1,277	.....	436	795	2,175	667	5,350
Rate per 100,000	396.1	.....	835.9	344.1	1,524.9	414.5	588.5
Gambling:							
Number of persons charged	182	.....	38	121	15	129	485
Rate per 100,000	56.4	.....	72.8	52.4	10.5	80.2	53.3
All other offenses:							
Number of persons charged	692	.....	252	1,582	754	257	3,537
Rate per 100,000	214.6	.....	483.1	684.7	528.6	159.7	389.0

[1] No cities in this population group represented.

TABLE 36.—*Number of offenses known, number and percentage of offenses cleared by arrest, 1940, by population groups*

PACIFIC STATES

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
Group I.—3 cities over 250,000; total population, 1,242,093:								
Number of offenses known	46	88	139	1,033	492	6,490	16,832	4,051
Number cleared by arrest	38	74	95	302	274	1,562	2,645	579
Percentage cleared by arrest	82.6	84.1	68.3	29.2	55.7	24.1	15.7	14.3
Group II.—5 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 704,979:								
Number of offenses known	28	69	37	483	149	3,565	11,369	1,980
Number cleared by arrest	22	42	29	183	95	925	1,887	395
Percentage cleared by arrest	78.6	60.9	78.4	37.9	63.8	25.9	16.6	19.9
Group III.—5 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 371,950:								
Number of offenses known	8	17	34	112	39	1,662	6,250	824
Number cleared by arrest	6	10	29	57	33	649	1,183	161
Percentage cleared by arrest	75.0	58.8	85.3	50.9	84.6	39.0	18.9	19.5
Group IV.—12 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 384,398:								
Number of offenses known	8	9	29	173	72	1,759	6,375	1,062
Number cleared by arrest	7	3	19	64	51	615	1,328	207
Percentage cleared by arrest	87.5	33.3	65.5	37.0	70.8	35.0	20.8	19.5
Group V.—29 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 409,773:								
Number of offenses known	16	5	37	95	49	1,269	5,228	858
Number cleared by arrest	15	4	35	42	42	461	1,209	310
Percentage cleared by arrest	93.8	80.0	94.6	44.2	85.7	36.3	23.1	36.1
Group VI.—67 cities under 10,000; total population, 409,066:								
Number of offenses known	10	6	32	121	68	1,442	5,889	788
Number cleared by arrest	9	5	30	49	50	478	1,359	217
Percentage cleared by arrest	90.0	83.3	93.8	40.5	73.5	33.1	23.1	27.5
Total, 121 cities; total population, 3,522,259:								
Number of offenses known	116	194	308	2,017	869	16,187	51,943	9,563
Number cleared by arrest	97	138	237	697	545	4,690	9,611	1,869
Percentage cleared by arrest	83.6	71.1	76.9	34.6	62.7	29.0	18.5	19.5

TABLE 37.—*Persons charged (held for prosecution), 1940, number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*

PACIFIC STATES

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Offense charged	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI	Total, 121 cities; total population, 3,522,259
	3 cities over 250,000; population, 1,242,093	5 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population, 704,979	5 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population, 371,950	12 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population, 384,398	29 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population, 409,773	67 cities under 10,000; population, 409,066	
Criminal homicide:							
(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter:							
Number of persons charged	34	23	5	11	10	9	92
Rate per 100,000	2.7	3.3	1.3	2.9	2.4	2.2	2.6
(*b*) Manslaughter by negligence:							
Number of persons charged	135	33	10	3	5	4	190
Rate per 100,000	10.9	4.7	2.7	0.8	1.2	1.0	5.4
Robbery:							
Number of persons charged	246	142	90	69	67	47	661
Rate per 100,000	19.8	20.1	24.2	18.0	16.4	11.5	18.8

TABLE 37.—*Persons charged (held for prosecution), 1940, number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*—Continued

PACIFIC STATES—Continued

Offense charged	Group I 3 cities over 250,000; population, 1,242,093	Group II 5 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population, 704,979	Group III 5 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population, 371,950	Group IV 12 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population, 384,398	Group V 29 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population, 409,773	Group VI 67 cities under 10,000; population, 409,066	Total, 121 cities; total population, 3,522,259
Aggravated assault:							
Number of persons charged	241	63	33	63	58	62	520
Rate per 100,000	19.4	8.9	8.9	16.4	14.2	15.2	14.8
Other assaults:							
Number of persons charged	975	415	194	134	196	260	2,174
Rate per 100,000	78.5	58.9	52.2	34.9	47.8	63.6	61.7
Burglary—breaking or entering:							
Number of persons charged	708	341	394	467	337	369	2,616
Rate per 100,000	57.0	48.4	105.9	121.5	82.2	90.2	74.3
Larceny—theft:							
Number of persons charged	2,135	1,171	590	618	812	1,002	6,328
Rate per 100,000	171.9	166.1	158.6	160.8	198.2	244.9	179.7
Auto theft:							
Number of persons charged	482	177	179	124	216	197	1,375
Rate per 100,000	38.8	25.1	48.1	32.3	52.7	48.2	39.0
Embezzlement and fraud:							
Number of persons charged	143	89	42	49	47	47	417
Rate per 100,000	11.5	12.6	11.3	12.7	11.5	11.5	11.8
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing:							
Number of persons charged	72	16	10	24	14	34	170
Rate per 100,000	5.8	2.3	2.7	6.2	3.4	8.3	4.8
Forgery and counterfeiting:							
Number of persons charged	456	132	89	148	116	173	1,114
Rate per 100,000	36.7	18.7	23.9	38.5	28.3	42.3	31.6
Rape:							
Number of persons charged	75	16	34	22	36	29	212
Rate per 100,000	6.0	2.3	9.1	5.7	8.8	7.1	6.0
Prostitution and commercialized vice:							
Number of persons charged	5,039	1,126	24	561	69	32	6,851
Rate per 100,000	405.7	159.7	6.5	145.9	16.8	7.8	194.5
Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution):							
Number of persons charged	408	81	108	63	77	51	788
Rate per 100,000	32.8	11.5	29.0	16.4	18.8	12.5	22.4
Narcotic drug laws:							
Number of persons charged	294	38	7	7	10	9	365
Rate per 100,000	23.7	5.4	1.9	1.8	2.4	2.2	10.4
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.:							
Number of persons charged	105	46	18	22	34	38	263
Rate per 100,000	8.5	6.5	4.8	5.7	8.3	9.3	7.5
Offenses against family and children:							
Number of persons charged	493	16	140	43	85	36	813
Rate per 100,000	39.7	2.3	37.6	11.2	20.7	8.8	23.1
Liquor laws:							
Number of persons charged	35	115	25	46	69	140	430
Rate per 100,000	2.8	16.3	6.7	12.0	16.8	34.2	12.2
Driving while intoxicated:							
Number of persons charged	1,536	1,220	1,144	1,246	1,529	1,827	8,502
Rate per 100,000	123.7	173.1	307.6	324.1	373.1	446.6	241.4
Traffic and motor vehicle laws:							
Number of persons charged	570,138	[1] 85,158	63,415	66,126	47,670	36,060	[2] 868,567
Rate per 100,000	45,901.4	15,749.4	17,049.3	17,202.5	11,633.3	8,815.2	25,865.7
Disorderly conduct:							
Number of persons charged	1,520	1,871	589	539	1,502	1,446	7,467
Rate per 100,000	122.4	265.4	158.4	140.2	366.5	353.5	212.0
Drunkenness:							
Number of persons charged	58,771	16,574	5,091	7,866	10,037	11,068	109,407
Rate per 100,000	4,731.6	2,351.0	1,368.7	2,046.3	2,449.4	2,705.7	3,106.2
Vagrancy:							
Number of persons charged	9,397	8,704	1,839	1,910	2,441	2,167	26,458
Rate per 100,000	756.5	1,234.6	494.4	496.9	595.7	529.7	751.2
Gambling:							
Number of persons charged	6,203	1,146	167	249	410	264	8,439
Rate per 100,000	499.4	162.6	44.9	64.8	100.1	64.5	239.6
All other offenses:							
Number of persons charged	3,737	4,149	1,566	1,100	1,965	2,421	14,938
Rate per 100,000	300.9	588.5	421.0	286.2	479.5	591.8	424.1

[1-2] The number of persons charged and the rate are based on the reports of the number of cities as follows: (1) 4 cities, 540,708 population; (2) 120 cities, 3,357,988 population.

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATIONS

In order to indicate more clearly the types of offenses included in part I and part II offenses, there follows a brief definition of each classification:

Part I Offenses.

1. *Criminal homicide.*—(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter includes all wilful felonious homicides as distinguished from deaths caused by negligence. Does not include attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, or justifiable homicides. Justifiable homicides excluded from this classification are limited to the following types of cases: (1) The killing of a felon by a peace officer in line of duty; (2) the killing of a hold-up man by a private citizen. (*b*) Manslaughter by negligence includes any death which the police investigation establishes was primarily attributable to gross negligence on the part of some individual other than the victim.

2. *Rape.*—Includes forcible rape, statutory rape (no force used—victim under age of consent), assault to rape, and attempted rape.

3. *Robbery.*—Includes stealing or taking anything of value from the person by force or violence or by putting in fear, such as strong-arm robbery, stick-ups, robbery armed. Includes assault to rob and attempt to rob.

4. *Aggravated assault.*—Includes assault with intent to kill; assault by shooting, cutting, stabbing, maiming, poisoning, scalding, or by the use of acids. Does not include simple assault, assault and battery, fighting, etc.

5. *Burglary—breaking or entering.*—Includes burglary, housebreaking, safecracking, or any unlawful entry to commit a felony or a theft, even though no force was used to gain entrance. Includes attempted burglary. Burglary followed by larceny is included in this classification and not counted again as larceny.

6. *Larceny—theft* (except auto theft).—(*a*) Fifty dollars and over in value; (*b*) under $50 in value—includes in one of the above subclassifications, depending upon the value of the property stolen, thefts of bicycles, automobile accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or any stealing of property or article of value which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Does not include embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, worthless checks, etc.

7. *Auto theft.*—Includes all cases where a motor vehicle is stolen or driven away and abandoned, including the so-called joy-riding thefts. Does not include taking for temporary use when actually returned by the taker, or unauthorized use by those having lawful access to the vehicle.

Part II Offenses.

8. *Other assaults.*—Includes all assaults and attempted assaults which are not of an aggravated nature and which do not belong in class 4.

9. *Forgery and counterfeiting.*—Includes offenses dealing with the making, altering, uttering, or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false which is made to appear true. Includes attempts.

10. *Embezzlement and fraud.*—Includes all offenses of fraudulent conversion, embezzlement, and obtaining money or property by false pretenses.

11. *Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing.*—Includes buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property as well as attempts to commit any of those offenses.

12. *Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.*—Includes all violations of regulations or statutes controlling the carrying, using, possessing, furnishing, and manufactur-

ing of deadly weapons or silencers and all attempts to violate such statutes or regulations.

13. *Prostitution and commercialized vice.*—Includes sex offenses of a commercialized nature, or attempts to commit the same, such as prostitution, keeping bawdy house, procuring, transporting, or detaining women for immoral purposes.

14. *Sex offenses* (except rape and prostitution and commercialized vice).—Includes offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Includes attempts.

15. *Offenses against the family and children.*—Includes offenses of nonsupport, neglect, desertion, or abuse of family and children.

16. *Narcotic drug laws.*—Includes offenses relating to narcotic drugs, such as unlawful possession, sale, or use. Exclude Federal offenses.

17. *Liquor laws.*—With the exception of "Drunkenness" (class 18) and "Driving while intoxicated" (class 22), liquor law violations, State or local, are placed in this class. Exclude Federal violations.

18. *Drunkenness.*—Includes all offenses of drunkenness or intoxication.

19. *Disorderly conduct.*—Includes all charges of committing a breach of the peace.

20. *Vagrancy.*—Includes such offenses as vagabondage, begging, loitering, etc.

21. *Gambling.*—Includes offenses of promoting, permitting, or engaging in gambling.

22. *Driving while intoxicated.*—Includes driving or operating any motor vehicle while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.

23. *Violation of road and driving laws.*—Includes violations of regulations with respect to the proper handling of a motor vehicle to prevent accidents.

24. *Parking violations.*—Includes violations of parking ordinances.

25. *Other violations of traffic and motor vehicle laws.*—Includes violations of State laws and municipal ordinances with regard to traffic and motor vehicles not otherwise provided for in classes 22–24.

26. *All other offenses.*—Includes all violations of State or local laws for which no provision has been made above in classes 1–25.

27. *Suspicion.*—This classification includes all persons arrested as suspicious characters, but not in connection with any specific offense, who are released without formal charges being placed against them.

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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

FOR THE UNITED STATES AND ITS POSSESSIONS

ISSUED BY THE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Volume XII Number 2

SECOND QUARTERLY BULLETIN, 1941

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

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AND ITS POSSESSIONS

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Issued by the
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

ADVISORY

International Association of Chiefs of Police

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1941

U. S. SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS
AUG 25 1941

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ANNOUNCEMENT

An index to the Uniform Crime Reports bulletins issued during the years 1930–1939, volumes I–X, has been prepared by the F B I. A copy of the Ten Year Index may be obtained by addressing a request to: Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

Volume XII July 1941 Number 2

SUMMARY

Crime Trends, January–June, 1940–41.

Murders increased 7.6 percent the first half of this year compared with the same period of 1940. Other increases were: Rape, 3.6 percent; auto theft, 3.0 percent; aggravated assault, 2.6 percent; and negligent manslaughter, 1.3 percent. Decreases were as follows: robbery, 9.0 percent; burglary, 5.8 percent; and larceny, 1.2 percent.

The crime situation during the second quarter of 1941 was generally more favorable than it was during the first quarterly period. With few exceptions the increases which started during January–March were less pronounced and the decreases more emphatic during the second quarter.

Distribution of Crimes, 1941.

The police in 2,034 cities with a combined population of 64,095,186 reported, during the first half of the year, a total of 425,253 offenses. Fifty-nine and two-tenths percent of the crimes reported were larcenies; 21.6 percent were burglaries; 11.8 percent were auto thefts; and 3.2 percent were robberies. The remaining 4.2 percent were criminal homicides, rapes, and other felonious assaults. Crimes against property occurred per unit of population with greatest frequency in cities with over 100,000 inhabitants. Murder and felonious assault rates were highest in cities with population from 50,000 to 100,000.

Police Employees, 1940.

Last year 13 police officers were killed by criminals in 410 cities over 25,000 in population. The rate was 1.24 police officers killed per 5,000,000 inhabitants, a considerably better record than that of 2 and 3 years previous when the figure was 3.91. The increasing number of police training schools throughout the nation including instruction in the use of firearms, technique of arrests, and related subjects is possibly a factor contributing to this favorable trend.

Generally the larger cities have more employees per unit of population than the smaller communities. Reports received from cities in

the New England, Middle Atlantic, and South Atlantic States generally showed a larger number of police employees than those in other sections of the country.

Figures are included in this issue of the bulletin showing the average number of police employees per 1,000 inhabitants in cities grouped by size and location. The data are also presented for individual communities.

Persons Arrested, 1941.

The examination of 313,204 fingerprint arrest records during the first half of 1941 revealed that persons under 25 years of age represented 54.6 percent of those charged with robbery, 62.8 percent of those charged with burglary, 48.9 percent of those charged with larceny, and 74.6 percent of those charged with auto thefts.

Nine and one-tenth percent of the arrested persons were women, which is an increase over the first half of 1940 when the percentage of women arrested was 8.2. The number of women arrested and fingerprinted during the first half of 1941 was 28,450 as compared with 24,362 in the first 6 months of 1940. This is an increase of 4,088 or 16.8 percent. For criminal homicide the figure increased from 309 in 1940 to 362 in 1941, an increase of 17.2 percent. Corresponding percentage increases in other crime classes were as follows: assault, 22.4; burglary, 20.3; auto theft, 19.4; forgery and counterfeiting, 17.0; sex offenses other than rape, 15.7; driving while intoxicated, 38.3; disorderly conduct, 28.3; drunkenness, 35.4; and vagrancy, 27.8. It should be noted that these figures are limited to persons fingerprinted and therefore are not necessarily representative of the trends which would be reflected if data were available concerning the number of women arrested who were not fingerprinted.

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES

The term "offenses known to the police" is designed to include those crimes designated as part I classes of the uniform classification occurring within the police jurisdiction, whether they become known to the police through reports of police officers, of citizens, of prosecuting or court officials, or otherwise. They are confined to the following group of seven classes of grave offenses, shown by experience to be those most generally and completely reported to the police: Criminal homicide, including (*a*) murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, and (*b*) manslaughter by negligence; rape; robbery; aggravated assault; burglary—breaking or entering; larceny—theft; and auto theft. The figures contained herein include also the number of attempted crimes of the designated classes. In other words, an attempted burglary or robbery, for example, is reported in the bulletin in the same manner as if the crime had been completed. Attempted murders, however, are reported as aggravated assaults.

"Offenses known to the police" include, therefore, all of the above offenses, including attempts, which are reported by the police departments of contributing cities, and not merely arrests or cleared cases. Offenses committed by juveniles are included in the same manner as those known to have been committed by adults, regardless of the prosecutive action. Complaints which upon investigation are learned to be groundless are not included in the tabulations which follow.

In publishing the data sent in by chiefs of police in different cities, the F B I does not vouch for their accuracy. They are given out as current information which may throw some light on problems of crime and criminal-law enforcement.

In compiling the tables, returns which were apparently incomplete or otherwise defective were excluded.

In the last section of this bulletin may be found brief definitions of part I and part II offense classifications.

EXTENT OF REPORTING AREA

In the following table there is shown the number of police departments from which one or more crime reports were received during the first half of 1941. The cities represented are classed according to size, and the population figures employed are from the 1940 decennial census.

Population group	Total number of cities or towns	Cities filing returns		Total population	Population represented in returns	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total	1,077	1,007	93.5	62,715,897	61,358,575	97.8
1. Cities over 250,000	37	37	100.0	30,195,339	30,195,339	100.0
2. Cities 100,000 to 250,000	55	55	100.0	7,792,650	7,792,650	100.0
3. Cities 50,000 to 100,000	107	102	95.3	7,343,917	7,031,696	95.7
4. Cities 25,000 to 50,000	213	207	97.2	7,417,093	7,187,698	96.9
5. Cities 10,000 to 25,000	665	606	91.1	9,966,898	9,151,192	91.8

NOTE.—The above table does not include 1,866 cities, villages, and rural townships aggregating a total population of 9,440,124. The cities and villages included in this figure are those of less than 10,000 population filing returns, whereas the rural townships are of varying population groups.

The growth of the uniform crime reporting area is indicated in the following tabulation. These figures were compiled for the first 6 months of 1932–41.

Year	Number of cities	Population	Year	Number of cities	Population
1932	1,536	52,692,749	1937	2,278	65,241,398
1933	1,606	54,208,740	1938	2,512	66,659,040
1934	1,645	62,319,945	1939	2,615	67,293,028
1935	1,949	63,270,583	1940	2,644	67,894,245
1936	2,189	64,648,798	1941	2,873	70,798,699

The additional 229 cities shown in the foregoing comparison for the first half of 1941 as compared with the corresponding period of 1940 account in part for the increase of 2,904,454 in the total population. However, a large portion of the increase in population results from the use of 1940 population figures in presenting the combined population of the 2,873 cities. The total population of the cities represented for the years prior to 1941 is based on the 1930 decennial census, with the exception that the 1933 estimates of the Bureau of the Census were used for cities over 10,000 in population.

A total of 4,700 law-enforcement agencies contributed one or more crime reports during the first half of 1941. This includes 2,873 city and village law-enforcement agencies, 1,805 sheriffs, 9 State police units, and 13 agencies in Territories and possessions of the United States.

MONTHLY REPORTS

Offenses Known to the Police—Cities Divided According to Population.

During the first half of 1941 a total of 425,253 offenses were shown on the monthly reports received from 2,034 cities over 2,500 in population. The majority (59.2 percent) of the offenses were larcenies; 21.6 percent were burglaries; 11.8 percent were auto thefts; 3.2 percent were robberies; and the remaining 4.2 percent were offenses of criminal homicide, rape, and aggravated assault.

Offenses against property (robbery, burglary, larceny, and auto theft) occurred more frequently per unit of population in cities with 100,000 or more inhabitants than in the smaller communities. Murder and aggravated assault rates were highest in cities with population from 50,000 to 100,000.

The combined population of the cities whose reports were used in the tabulations is 64,095,186. The number of offenses reported and the rate per 100,000 inhabitants are shown in table 38 with the cities grouped according to size in order that comparisons may be made between the figures of a local community and national averages for cities of the same population group. Similar data for cities grouped not only by size but also by location may be found in table 41.

TABLE 38.—*Offenses known to the police, January to June, inclusive, 1941; number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
GROUP I								
36 cities over 250,000; total population, 29,894,166:								
Number of offenses known	841	693	1,685	10,068	7,221	[1] 38,463	[1] 101,071	30,341
Rate per 100,000	2.81	2.32	5.64	33.7	24.2	187.6	492.8	101.5
GROUP II								
55 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 7,792,650:								
Number of offenses known	257	187	286	1,785	2,133	15,449	39,375	8,099
Rate per 100,000	3.30	2.40	3.67	22.9	27.4	198.3	505.3	103.9
GROUP III								
92 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 6,430,879:								
Number of offenses known	223	148	267	1,211	2,072	10,902	30,918	5,589
Rate per 100,000	3.47	2.30	4.15	18.8	32.2	169.5	480.8	86.9
GROUP IV								
176 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 6,135,696:								
Number of offenses known	144	78	148	883	1,098	8,928	28,296	5,105
Rate per 100,000	2.35	1.27	2.41	14.4	17.9	145.5	461.2	83.2
GROUP V								
504 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 7,663,764:								
Number of offenses known	122	87	249	803	1,283	9,174	27,532	4,683
Rate per 100,000	1.59	1.14	3.25	10.5	16.7	119.7	359.2	61.1
GROUP VI								
1,171 cities under 10,000; total population, 6,178,031:								
Number of offenses known	111	76	245	585	738	5,982	16,676	2,943
Rate per 100,000	1.80	1.23	3.97	9.5	11.9	96.8	269.9	47.6
Total 2,034 cities; total population, 64,095,186:								
Number of offenses known	1,698	1,269	2,880	15,335	14,545	[1] 88,898	[1] 243,868	56,760
Rate per 100,000	2.65	1.98	4.49	23.9	22.7	162.5	445.8	88.6

[1] The number of offenses and rate for burglary and larceny-theft are based on reports as follows: Group I, 34 cities, total population, 20,507,837; groups I–VI, 2,032 cities, total population, 54,708,857.

Annual Trends, Offenses Known to the Police, 1940–41.

During the first half of 1941, crimes against the person have increased, whereas offenses against property have decreased with the exception of auto theft. This is shown by the figures in table 39, which is based on reports from 353 cities, each with population in excess of 25,000.

Murder increased 7.6 percent; negligent manslaughter, 1.3 percent; rape, 3.6 percent; other felonious assault, 2.6 percent; and auto theft, 3.0 percent. Decreases were shown as follows: Robbery, 9.0 percent; burglary, 5.8 percent; and larceny, 1.2 percent.

With few exceptions, the comparative tabulation reveals a more favorable situation in the second quarter of 1941 than in the first quarterly period. Generally, for those offense classes showing increases, they are less pronounced in the second 3-month period of this year; and for the crimes showing decreases, the downward trend is more emphatic. The exceptions to this general statement are negligent manslaughter, rape, and aggravated assault. Negligent manslaughter decreased in the first quarter, but showed an increase in the second 3-month period; aggravated assault showed a larger increase in the second quarter of the year than in the first; and rape showed substantially the same rate of increase in both quarters.

Table 39 includes comparative figures for the 353 cities divided into 4 groups by size, and considerable variation appears in the trends reflected by the data for the several groups. In murder, for example, 3 groups showed increases in 1941 as compared with 1940, whereas the group composed of cities with population in excess of 250,000 experienced a decrease. For only 2 types of crimes did all 4 groups of cities report similar trends; in burglaries all experienced decreases, while in auto thefts all groups showed increases. For the remaining offense classes, some groups reported increases while others showed decreases.

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TABLE 39.—*Annual trends, offenses known to the police, cities over 25,000 in population, January to June, inclusive, 1940–41*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
GROUP I								
36 cities over 250,000; total population, 29,894,166:								
January to March 1940	379	[1] 268	809	6,030	3,191	[2] 20,998	[2] 48,848	15,053
January to March 1941	401	[1] 261	826	5,650	3,158	[2] 20,554	[2] 50,581	15,615
April to June 1940	478	[1] 216	836	5,107	3,939	[2] 19,628	[2] 52,140	14,435
April to June 1941	440	[1] 255	859	4,418	4,063	[2] 17,909	[2] 50,490	14,726
January to June 1940	857	[1] 484	1,645	11,137	7,130	[2] 40,626	[2] 100,988	29,488
January to June 1941	841	[1] 516	1,685	10,068	7,221	[2] 38,463	[2] 101,071	30,341
GROUP II								
55 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 7,792,650:								
January to March 1940	111	106	123	1,183	887	8,134	19,993	4,024
January to March 1941	130	104	121	1,013	986	8,152	19,547	4,098
April to June 1940	118	84	140	927	1,016	7,987	20,380	4,002
April to June 1941	127	83	165	772	1,147	7,297	19,828	4,001
January to June 1940	229	190	263	2,110	1,903	16,121	40,373	8,026
January to June 1941	257	187	286	1,785	2,133	15,419	39,375	8,099
GROUP III								
91 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 6,373,839:								
January to March 1940	71	64	91	617	903	5,975	15,033	2,587
January to March 1941	113	82	131	671	935	5,637	15,270	2,782
April to June 1940	79	67	128	548	1,147	5,813	16,161	2,605
April to June 1941	107	66	136	533	1,129	5,200	15,539	2,757
January to June 1940	150	131	219	1,165	2,050	11,788	31,194	5,192
January to June 1941	220	148	267	1,204	2,064	10,837	30,809	5,539
GROUP IV								
171 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 5,980,097:								
January to March 1940	52	60	89	487	494	4,535	12,997	2,377
January to March 1941	55	36	72	469	478	4,491	13,132	2,428
April to June 1940	62	51	86	396	593	4,973	15,755	2,440
April to June 1941	80	41	76	387	596	4,298	14,600	2,522
January to June 1940	114	111	175	883	1,087	9,508	28,752	4,817
January to June 1941	135	77	148	856	1,074	8,789	27,732	4,950
GROUPS I–IV								
353 cities; total population, 50,040,752:								
January to March 1940	613	[1] 498	1,112	8,317	5,475	[2] 39,642	[2] 96,871	24,041
January to March 1941	699	[1] 483	1,150	7,803	5,557	[2] 38,834	[2] 98,530	24,923
April to June 1940	737	[1] 418	1,190	6,978	6,695	[2] 38,401	[2] 104,436	23,482
April to June 1941	754	[1] 445	1,236	6,110	6,935	[2] 34,704	[2] 100,457	24,006
January to June 1940	1,350	[1] 916	2,302	15,295	12,170	[2] 78,043	[2] 201,307	47,523
January to June 1941	1,453	[1] 928	2,386	13,913	12,492	[2] 73,538	[2] 198,987	48,929

[1] The number of offenses of manslaughter is based on reports as follows: Group I, 35 cities, total population, 22,439,171; groups I–IV, 352 cities, total population, 42,585,757.

[2] The number of offenses of burglary and larceny-theft is based on reports as follows: Group I, 34 cities, total population, 20,507,837; groups I–IV, 351 cities, total population, 40,654,423.

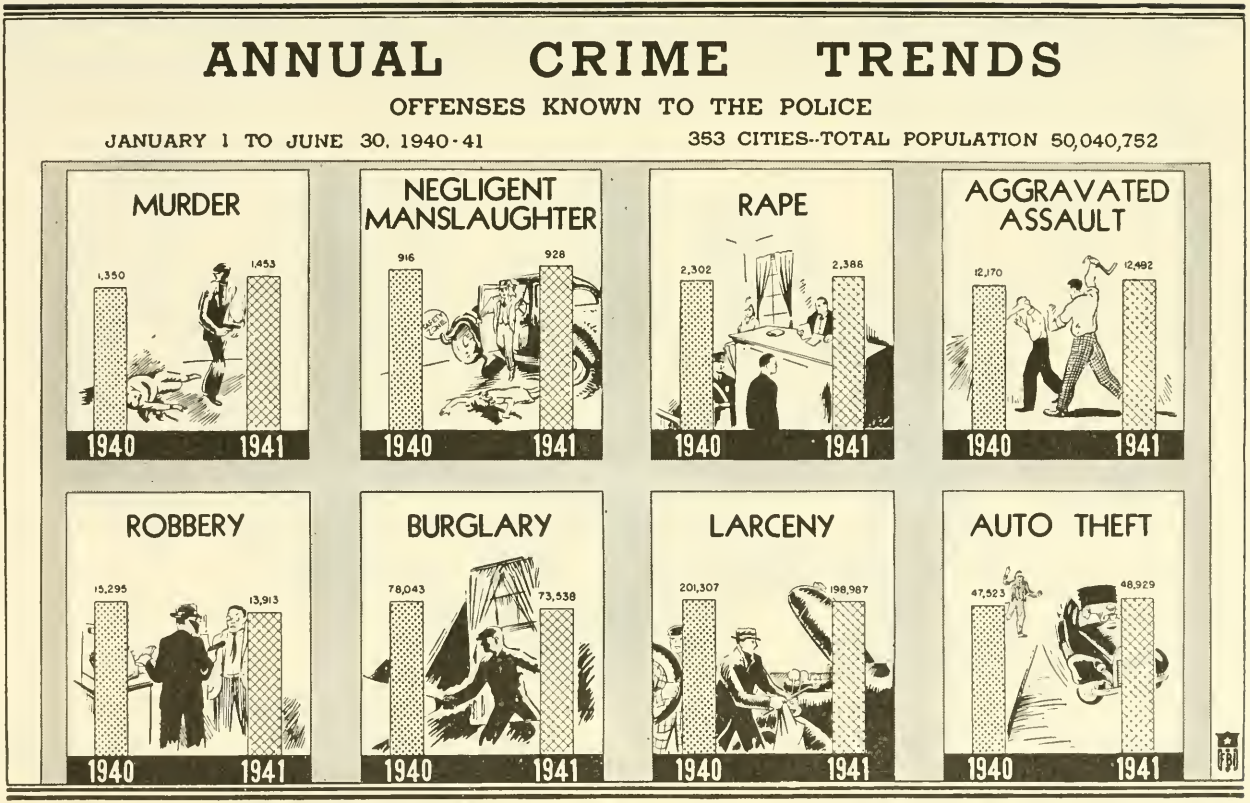
ANNUAL CRIME TRENDS
OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE
JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 30, 1940-41
353 CITIES--TOTAL POPULATION 50,040,752
MURDER
1,350
1,453
1940
1941
NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER
916
928
1940
1941
RAPE
2,302
2,386
1940
1941
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT
12,170
12,492
1940
1941
ROBBERY
15,295
13,913
1940
1941
BURGLARY
78,043
73,538
1940
1941
LARCENY
201,307
198,987
1940
1941
AUTO THEFT
47,523
48,929
1940
1941
FBI

FIGURE 7.

Offenses Known to the Police—Cities Divided According to Location.

Crime is a social disease, and its occurrence is affected by several factors which vary in force and extent among the different sections of the country. Thus, the extent of crime itself varies greatly among the several States and larger geographic divisions. The textual matter immediately preceding table 42 indicates some of the factors affecting the extent of crime in individual communities.

In order that regional crime averages might be available to individuals interested in making comparisons, the data presented in table 38 concerning the number of offenses of murder, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, and auto theft per 100,000 inhabitants were further subdivided according to the 9 geographic divisions. This information is presented in table 41. The figures in table 40 indicate the number of cities represented in each population group within the various geographic divisions.

TABLE 40.—*Number of cities included in the tabulation of uniform crime reports, January to June, inclusive, 1941*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Division	Population						Total
	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI	
	Over 250,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	Less than 10,000	
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION							
New England: 172 cities; total population, 5,450,670	2	10	10	25	64	61	172
Middle Atlantic: 491 cities; total population, 18,696,776	6	11	18	31	124	301	491
East North Central: 503 cities; total population, 16,048,208	8	10	22	54	108	301	503
West North Central: 238 cities; total population, 5,195,832	4	5	8	10	58	153	238
South Atlantic: [1] 171 cities; total population, 5,500,577	3	7	16	17	42	86	171
East South Central: 73 cities; total population, 2,301,881	3	3	4	8	19	36	73
West South Central: 119 cities; total population, 3,651,650	4	3	7	10	31	64	119
Mountain: 89 cities; total population, 1,384,512	1	1	2	6	18	61	89
Pacific: 178 cities; total population, 5,865,080	5	5	5	15	40	108	178
Total: 2,034 cities; total population, 64,095,186	36	55	92	176	504	1,171	2,034

[1] Includes report of the District of Columbia.

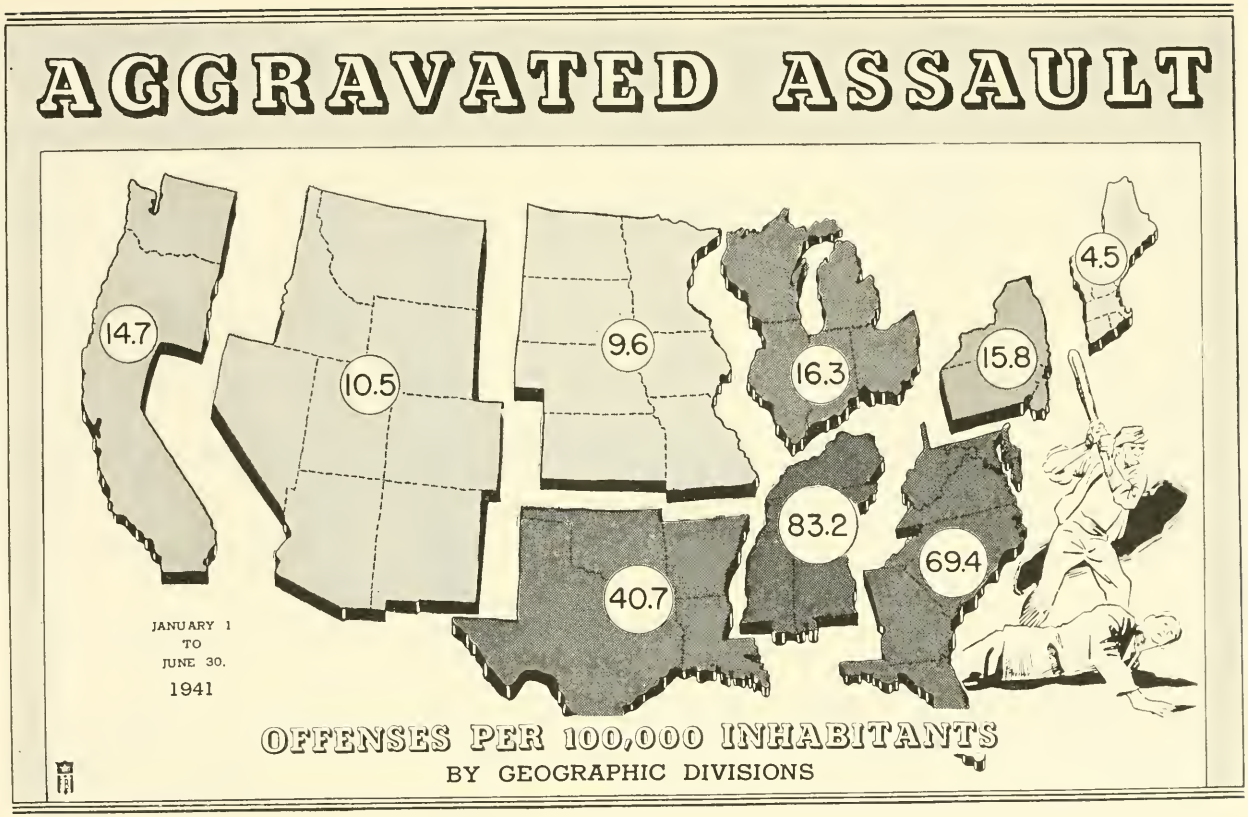
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT
14.7
10.5
9.6
16.3
15.8
4.5
83.2
69.4
40.7
JANUARY 1
TO
JUNE 30.
1941
OFFENSES PER 100,000 INHABITANTS
BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

FIGURE 8.

In order that the information may be readily available, there are listed below the States included in the nine geographic divisions.

STATES DIVIDED BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION

New England:
- Connecticut.
- Maine.
- Massachusetts.
- New Hampshire.
- Rhode Island.
- Vermont.

Middle Atlantic:
- New Jersey.
- New York.
- Pennsylvania.

East North Central:
- Illinois.
- Indiana.
- Michigan.
- Ohio.
- Wisconsin.

West North Central:
- Iowa.
- Kansas.
- Minnesota.
- Missouri.
- Nebraska.
- North Dakota.
- South Dakota.

South Atlantic: [1]
- Delaware.
- Florida.
- Georgia.
- Maryland.
- North Carolina.
- South Carolina.
- Virginia.
- West Virginia.

East South Central:
- Alabama.
- Kentucky.
- Mississippi.
- Tennessee.

West South Central:
- Arkansas.
- Louisiana.
- Oklahoma.
- Texas.

Mountain:
- Arizona.
- Colorado.
- Idaho.
- Montana.
- Nevada.
- New Mexico.
- Utah.
- Wyoming.

Pacific:
- California.
- Oregon.
- Washington.

[1] Includes the District of Columbia.

TABLE 41.—*Number of offenses known to the police per 100,000 inhabitants, January to June, inclusive, 1941, by geographic divisions and population groups*

[Based on 1940 decennial census]

Geographic division and population group	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
New England:						
Group I	0.98	12.8	8.1	71.2	165.8	162.8
Group II	.44	7.1	5.5	189.5	349.1	104.5
Group III	.65	5.8	4.4	143.6	298.5	71.2
Group IV	.66	4.0	1.3	116.4	284.8	56.6
Group V	.59	2.4	3.1	90.0	189.0	32.1
Group VI	1.31	2.9	3.7	83.3	160.6	24.6
Total, groups I-VI	.70	6.3	4.5	122.8	253.9	83.8
Middle Atlantic:						
Group I	1.98	13.5	18.7	[1] 159.5	[1] 223.6	79.7
Group II	.76	8.5	14.6	115.0	226.6	78.9
Group III	1.10	11.9	16.1	132.4	253.5	67.1
Group IV	.47	8.3	11.6	102.3	230.1	53.4
Group V	.76	7.7	10.1	88.6	194.7	48.4
Group VI	.38	5.1	6.3	64.2	152.1	34.5
Total, groups I-VI	1.48	11.4	15.8	[2] 111.4	[2] 210.8	70.2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 41.—*Number of offenses known to the police per 100,000 inhabitants, January to June, inclusive, 1941, by geographic divisions and population groups*—Continued

Geographic division and population group	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
East North Central:						
Group I	2.75	56.3	21.0	157.3	434.9	69.0
Group II	2.43	23.6	20.9	170.0	512.8	102.2
Group III	2.16	20.1	20.6	160.0	456.4	92.8
Group IV	1.08	14.7	7.4	131.3	410.8	82.8
Group V	.49	13.2	7.5	116.6	337.6	62.6
Group VI	1.06	8.8	4.4	87.8	208.9	43.4
Total, groups I–VI	2.07	35.8	16.3	144.6	408.8	72.7
West North Central:						
Group I	2.71	23.6	14.5	154.5	421.2	62.3
Group II	1.94	19.4	11.8	142.8	409.8	71.3
Group III	1.09	8.7	3.6	142.3	522.2	101.3
Group IV	1.22	6.1	.9	120.1	439.1	77.6
Group V	.47	8.1	7.4	116.2	462.9	61.8
Group VI	.93	5.9	4.9	75.5	220.1	38.5
Total, groups I–VI	1.71	15.2	9.6	131.7	409.3	65.1
South Atlantic: [3]						
Group I	6.30	40.6	43.1	193.6	539.1	180.6
Group II	9.46	49.0	69.7	300.3	770.3	127.1
Group III	9.13	31.2	95.6	198.6	632.3	91.7
Group IV	10.29	26.6	84.5	208.7	676.5	108.2
Group V	7.88	15.4	97.2	164.2	439.0	71.9
Group VI	2.82	18.3	55.6	143.4	334.5	55.9
Total, groups I–VI	7.74	34.3	69.4	208.4	586.3	124.4
East South Central:						
Group I	7.05	58.9	113.0	300.7	552.4	113.2
Group II	15.23	28.7	104.6	244.4	567.4	133.9
Group III	7.83	31.0	66.9	252.0	483.4	74.4
Group IV	7.00	22.5	55.7	210.1	555.5	93.6
Group V	5.61	14.7	29.5	141.0	360.5	42.4
Group VI	14.06	16.3	41.1	82.7	180.6	39.9
Total, groups I–VI	8.95	37.1	83.2	237.5	494.5	95.4
West South Central:						
Group I	7.07	24.0	43.8	230.7	711.9	94.0
Group II	4.39	42.3	44.3	256.2	832.6	71.3
Group III	6.70	26.6	52.3	222.1	722.6	101.9
Group IV	4.40	27.8	36.9	168.0	682.1	78.8
Group V	3.61	16.2	30.8	178.1	500.5	49.1
Group VI	6.85	14.0	22.0	103.3	307.4	43.4
Total, groups I–VI	5.92	25.4	40.7	208.2	661.9	79.9
Mountain:						
Group I	.62	39.4	9.0	200.7	659.7	73.5
Group II		14.7	9.3	236.8	815.7	104.0
Group III	4.25	48.5	18.7	211.8	831.8	139.5
Group IV	1.92	10.5	6.2	171.9	1,006.7	152.3
Group V	1.52	12.5	3.8	153.1	856.6	86.0
Group VI	2.80	17.1	17.7	146.7	519.8	63.4
Total, groups I–VI	1.73	22.8	10.5	179.6	748.6	94.3
Pacific:						
Group I	1.73	55.9	20.1	285.3	805.0	225.4
Group II	1.42	31.6	11.6	277.7	734.2	165.0
Group III	2.11	15.0	5.8	194.9	779.9	100.2
Group IV	2.06	24.5	6.4	229.8	813.0	141.2
Group V	.53	17.2	4.7	171.0	701.3	147.2
Group VI	.98	16.0	12.1	180.2	688.2	108.7
Total, groups I–VI	1.55	39.8	14.7	251.9	773.3	183.3

[1] The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 4 cities.
[2] The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 489 cities.
[3] Includes the District of Columbia.

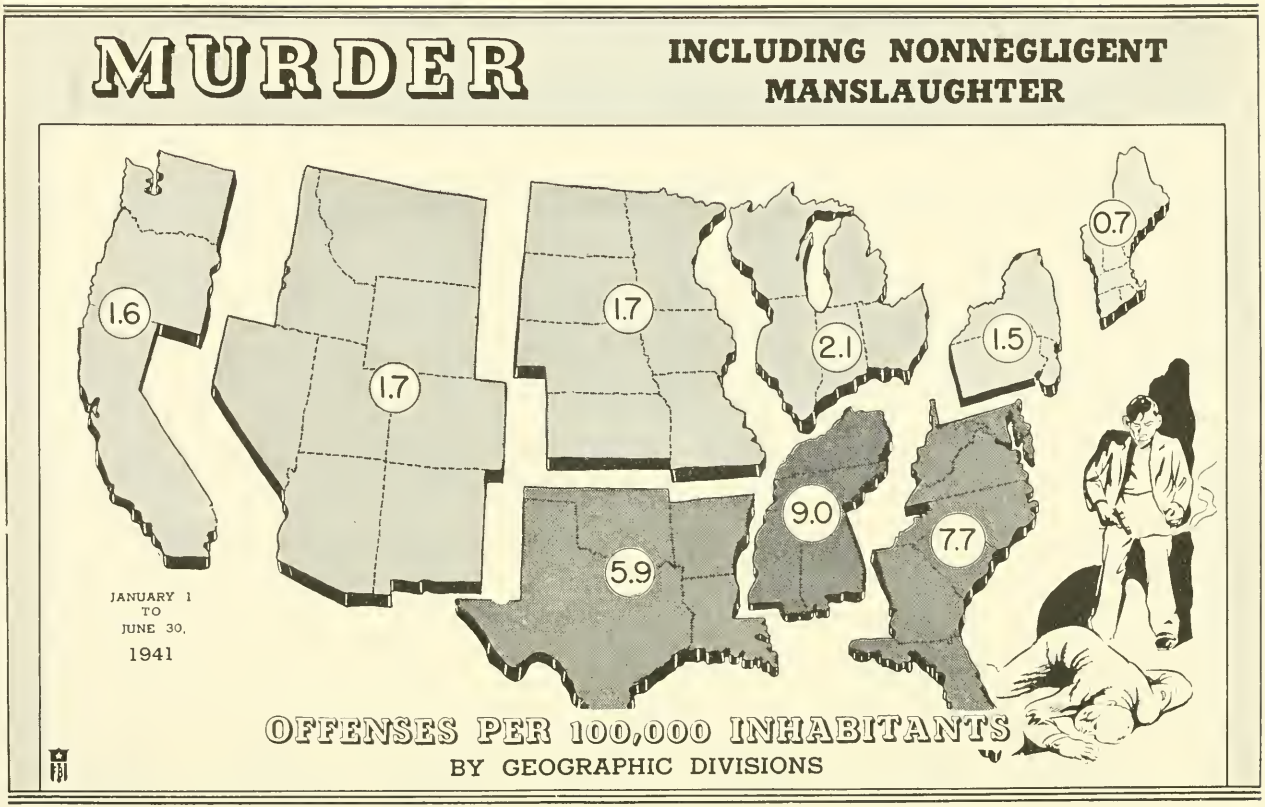
MURDER
INCLUDING NONNEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER
1.6
1.7
1.7
2.1
1.5
0.7
9.0
7.7
5.9
JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 30, 1941
OFFENSES PER 100,000 INHABITANTS
BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

FIGURE 9.

Offenses in Individual Cities with More than 100,000 Inhabitants.

The number of offenses reported as having been committed during the period of April–June 1941 is shown in table 42. The compilation includes the reports received from police departments in cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants. Such data are included here in order that interested individuals and organizations may have readily available up-to-date information concerning the amount of crime committed in their communities. Police administrators and other interested individuals will probably find it desirable to compare the crime rates of their cities with the average rates shown in tables 38 and 41 of this publication. Similarly, they will doubtless desire to make comparisons with the figures for their communities for prior periods, in order to determine whether there has been an increase or a decrease in the amount of crime committed.

A great deal of caution should be exercised in comparing crime data for individual cities, because differences in the figures may be due to a variety of factors. The amount of crime committed in a community is not solely chargeable to the police but is rather a charge against the entire community. The following is a list of some of the factors which might affect the amount of crime in a community:

Population of the city and metropolitan area adjacent thereto.
The composition of the population with reference particularly to age, sex, and race.
The economic status and activities of the population.
Climate.
Educational, recreational, and religious facilities.
The number of police employees per unit of population.
The standards governing appointments to the police force.
The policies of the prosecuting officials and the courts.
The attitude of the public toward law-enforcement problems.
The degree of efficiency of the local law-enforcement agency.

Comparisons between the crime rates of individual cities should not be made without giving consideration to the above-mentioned factors. It is more important to determine whether the figures for a given community show increases or decreases in the amount of crime committed than to ascertain whether the figures are above or below those of some other community.

In examining a compilation of crime figures for individual communities it should be borne in mind that in view of the fact that the data are compiled by different record departments operating under separate and distinct administrative systems, it is entirely possible that there may be variations in the practices employed in classifying complaints of offenses. On the other hand, the crime-reporting handbook has been distributed to all contributors of crime reports, and the figures

received are included in this bulletin only if they apparently have been compiled in accordance with the provisions of the handbook, and the individual department has so indicated.

TABLE 42.—*Number of offenses known to the police, April to June, inclusive, 1941, cities over 100,000 in population*

[Based on 1940 decennial census]

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					$50 and over	Under $50	
Akron, Ohio	6	22	27	170	62	460	114
Albany, N. Y	1	1	2	38	13	113	44
Atlanta, Ga	32	62	97	518	136	983	217
Baltimore, Md	19	103	290	529	223	1,379	707
Birmingham, Ala	15	28	201	264	63	346	104
Boston, Mass	3	56	39	212	136	522	768
Bridgeport, Conn	1	3	1	94	66	337	80
Buffalo, N. Y	2	16	35	100	49	399	151
Cambridge, Mass	1	4	2	68	15	158	71
Camden, N. J	1	21	17	35	25	88	70
Canton, Ohio	1	18	----------	63	40	277	76
Charlotte, N. C	3	14	75	136	39	315	62
Chattanooga, Tenn	14	26	47	155	18	283	64
Chicago, Ill	58	995	383	2,370	890	2,909	775
Cincinnati, Ohio	8	105	74	449	186	1,190	162
Cleveland, Ohio	12	84	36	313	55	2,419	126
Columbus, Ohio	6	49	35	376	99	699	161
Dallas, Tex	13	35	98	424	46	1,779	132
Dayton, Ohio	8	29	20	176	19	611	96
Denver, Colo	----------	56	15	358	70	993	123
Des Moines, Iowa	1	4	7	101	34	374	82
Detroit, Mich	22	463	372	1,520	341	6,888	825
Duluth, Minn	----------	1	----------	64	26	274	39
Elizabeth, N. J	----------	3	6	66	21	166	38
Erie, Pa	----------	3	2	57	14	169	58
Fall River, Mass	----------	8	----------	208	14	121	25
Flint, Mich	2	12	39	151	36	416	87
Fort Wayne, Ind	----------	4	3	113	30	433	49
Fort Worth, Tex	6	19	20	300	17	719	49
Gary, Ind	5	37	43	103	46	255	74
Grand Rapids, Mich	----------	3	6	115	16	644	80
Hartford, Conn	----------	4	26	201	50	442	117
Honolulu, T. H	2	8	7	247	66	528	100
Houston, Tex	19	56	56	878	61	1,573	150
Indianapolis, Ind	3	114	21	505	22	583	376
Jacksonville, Fla	12	51	65	309	94	736	125
Jersey City, N. J	Complete data not received						
Kansas City, Kans	4	31	6	137	33	282	34
Kansas City, Mo	4	54	10	151	69	704	65
Knoxville, Tenn	9	6	94	89	63	202	53
Long Beach, Calif	1	13	4	303	44	344	100
Los Angeles, Calif	14	521	174	2,082	1,009	6,205	2,007
Louisville, Ky	12	134	144	616	180	980	338
Lowell, Mass	----------	2	1	56	11	98	49
Memphis, Tenn	10	77	241	294	72	660	49
Miami, Fla	10	68	55	302	77	321	68
Milwaukee, Wis	4	14	15	165	52	1,010	136
Minneapolis, Minn	1	16	11	371	140	853	195
Nashville, Tenn	7	22	73	219	82	433	125
Newark, N. J	7	56	103	390	125	688	410
New Bedford, Mass	----------	5	3	136	22	258	54
New Haven, Conn	----------	6	1	158	51	306	84
New Orleans, La	13	34	120	154	130	388	219
New York, N. Y	73	331	684	2,210	(2)	4,125	2,580
Norfolk, Va	6	19	37	216	57	600	151

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 42.—*Number of offenses known to the police, April to June, inclusive, 1941, cities over 100,000 in population*—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					$50 and over	Under $50	
Oakland, Calif.	5	41	28	345	50	938	163
Oklahoma City, Okla.	1	45	75	177	16	606	84
Omaha, Nebr.	4	4	16	117	15	187	59
Paterson, N. J.	1	9	43	103	11	60	75
Peoria, Ill.		10	11	76	15	192	49
Philadelphia, Pa.	29	166	214	707	242	708	720
Pittsburgh, Pa.	6	131	102	783	117	516	557
Portland, Oreg.	1	69	25	391	164	1,057	176
Providence, R. I.	2	4	6	142	48	131	115
Reading, Pa.	2	3	8	85	13	168	38
Richmond, Va.	9	35	98	195	66	585	115
Rochester, N. Y.	1	4	9	98	32	449	63
Sacramento, Calif.		15	10	155	33	472	94
St. Louis, Mo.	17	124	119	790	(2)	1,739	213
St. Paul, Minn.	1	16	12	215	38	582	57
Salt Lake City, Utah		7	4	148	43	628	75
San Antonio, Tex.	4	37	88	182	90	592	67
San Diego, Calif.	2	42	12	261	95	660	245
San Francisco, Calif.	4	122	80	557	117	1,403	583
Scranton, Pa.		6	7	46	17	107	36
Seattle, Wash.	2	54	8	565	103	1,011	345
Somerville, Mass.		2		87	9	81	29
South Bend, Ind.	1	11		91	31	344	90
Spokane, Wash.		8	13	132	20	455	60
Springfield, Mass.	1		2	106	15	216	112
Syracuse, N. Y.		4	6	58	37	192	116
Tacoma, Wash.		9	3	80	29	364	64
Tampa, Fla.	2	7	18	90	19	300	31
Toledo, Ohio	3	29	33	240	65	703	110
Trenton, N. J.	1	8	27	169	30	197	59
Tulsa, Okla.	1	35	38	202	49	559	46
Utica, N. Y.		1		25	9	143	18
Washington, D. C.	15	162	85	562	240	2,001	751
Wichita, Kans.		3	14	64	10	272	43
Wilmington, Del.	2	8	7	95	24	289	49
Worcester, Mass.		10	4	209	19	247	88
Yonkers, N. Y.		1	14	43	9	152	30
Youngstown, Ohio	1	30	35	144	16	332	78

[1] Figures include offenses committed by juveniles; this is in accord with the uniform reporting procedure followed by other cities.

[2] Larcenies not separately reported. Figure listed includes both major and minor larcenies.

Offenses Known to Sheriffs, State Police, and Other Rural Officers, 1941.

In compiling and publishing national police statistics, a distinction is made by the Federal Bureau of Investigation between crimes occurring in urban communities and those committed in the rural sections of the country. The data presented in the preceding tables are based on reports from a large majority of the agencies policing the urban areas (places with 2,500 or more inhabitants). Comprehensive data regarding rural crimes are not yet available, but the information on hand is shown in table 43, which is based on reports received from 1,130 sheriffs, 7 State police organizations, and 91 village officers.

TABLE 43.—*Offenses known, January to June, inclusive, 1941, as reported by 1,130 sheriffs, 7 State police organizations, and 91 village officers*

	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
Offenses known	673	564	1,132	1,656	3,344	13,435	22,915	4,796

Offenses Known in Territories and Possessions of the United States.

The available data concerning crimes committed in the Territories and possessions of the United States are presented in table 44. The tabulation is based on reports received from the first, second, and third judicial divisions of Alaska; Honolulu City and the counties of Honolulu, Kauai, and Maui in the Territory of Hawaii; and the Isthmus of Panama, C. Z. The tabulation is based on the number of offenses known to law enforcement officials of both urban and rural areas, with the exception that the data for Honolulu City have been segregated from the figures for Honolulu County.

TABLE 44.—*Number of offenses known in United States Territories and possessions, January to June, inclusive, 1941*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Jurisdiction reporting	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					Over $50	Under $50	
Alaska:							
First judicial division (Juneau), population, 25,241; number of offenses known			8	4	9	15	
Second judicial division (Nome), population, 11,877; number of offenses known		2	1	13	2		
Third judicial division (Valdez), population, 19,312; number of offenses known	2		1	2	7	7	2
Hawaii:							
Honolulu City, population, 179,358; number of offenses known	2	11	19	558	117	1,090	168
Honolulu County, population, 78,898; number of offenses known	3	2	5	82	10	102	38
Kauai County, population, 35,818; number of offenses known			2	18		11	
Maui County, population, 55,534; number of offenses known			7	61	2	88	4
Isthmus of Panama: Canal Zone, population, 51,827; number of offenses known	1	3	6	34	24	375	61

Data From Supplementary Offense Reports.

In 60 of the Nation's larger cities (over 100,000) property valued at $1,794,533.82 was stolen in 32,411 burglaries during January–June of this year. More than half (53.6 percent) of the burglaries involved some type of nonresidence structure such as a warehouse, office building, or store, and 90.1 percent of them were perpetrated during the night. On the other hand 62.0 percent of the residence burglaries were committed after nightfall.

Six thousand seven hundred twenty-four persons in these 60 larger cities were personally accosted by thieves who used threat or force to rob them of property valued at $779,732.49. The majority (57.6 percent) of the cases were highway robberies. Oil stations were the scenes of 9.6 percent of the robberies and 27.1 percent involved some other type of commercial house.

Thefts, unaccompanied by the elements of robbery or burglary, totaling 79,370 were committed in the 60 cities represented in tables 45–47. The property stolen in these larcenies was valued at $2,348,727.14. Automobiles parked in public places represent the greatest single problem, apparently, since the reports showed that 14.0 percent of the larcenies were thefts of automobile accessories, such as fog lights, tires, and radios, and 19.6 percent were thefts of clothing, cameras, and other personal articles from parked cars. Bicycle thefts made up 16.3 percent of the total larcenies.

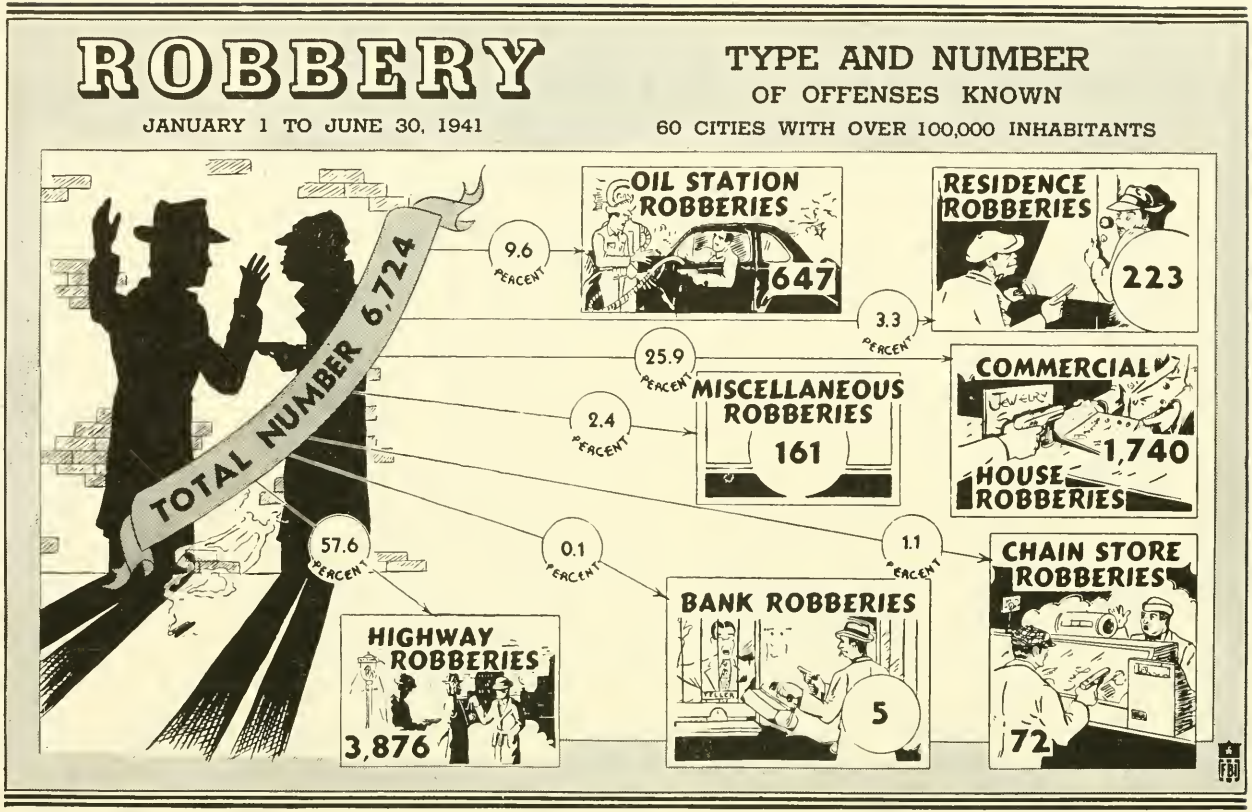
ROBBERY
JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 30, 1941
TYPE AND NUMBER
OF OFFENSES KNOWN
60 CITIES WITH OVER 100,000 INHABITANTS
TOTAL NUMBER 6,724
57.6 PERCENT
HIGHWAY ROBBERIES
3,876
9.6 PERCENT
OIL STATION ROBBERIES
647
3.3 PERCENT
RESIDENCE ROBBERIES
223
25.9 PERCENT
MISCELLANEOUS ROBBERIES
161
2.4 PERCENT
COMMERCIAL
JEWELRY
1,740
HOUSE ROBBERIES
0.1 PERCENT
BANK ROBBERIES
5
1.1 PERCENT
CHAIN STORE ROBBERIES
72
FBI

FIGURE 10.

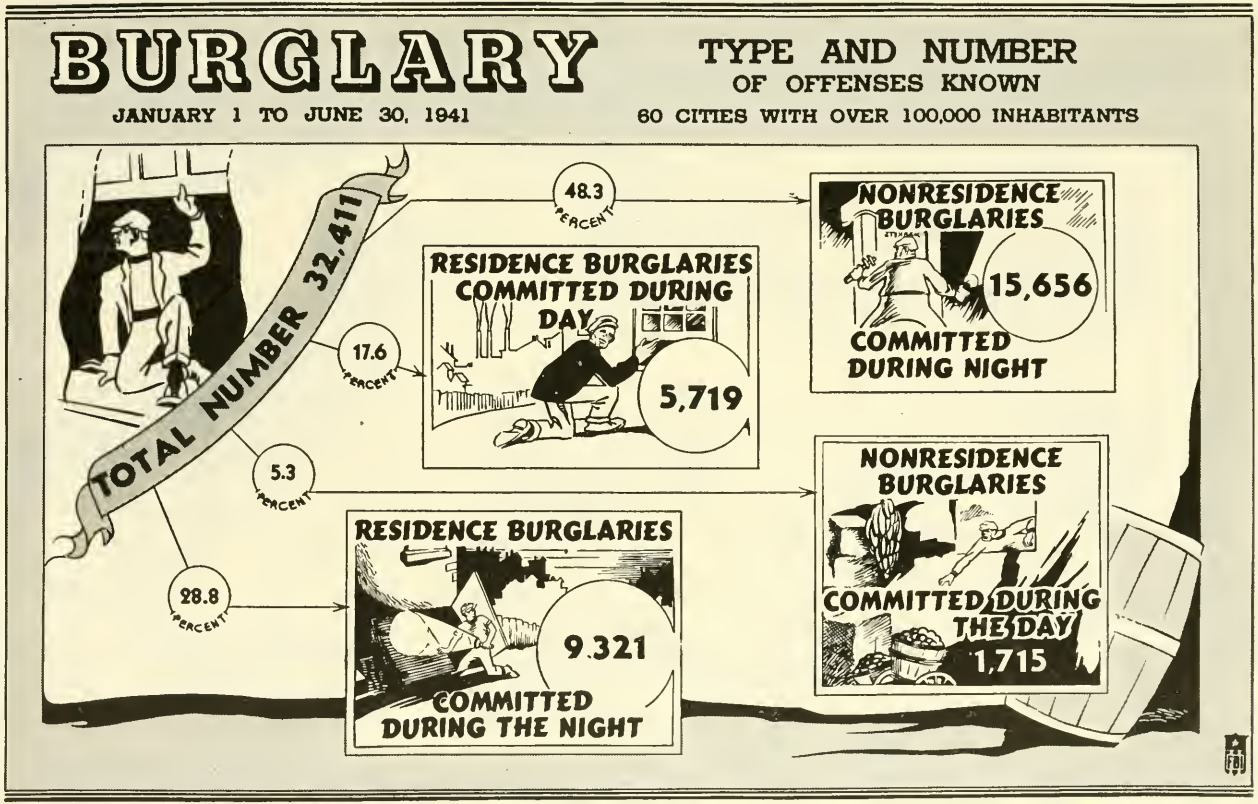
BURGLARY
JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 30, 1941
TYPE AND NUMBER
OF OFFENSES KNOWN
60 CITIES WITH OVER 100,000 INHABITANTS
TOTAL NUMBER 32,411
48.3 PERCENT
NONRESIDENCE BURGLARIES
15,656
COMMITTED DURING NIGHT
17.6 PERCENT
RESIDENCE BURGLARIES COMMITTED DURING DAY
5,719
5.3 PERCENT
NONRESIDENCE BURGLARIES
COMMITTED DURING THE DAY
1,715
28.8 PERCENT
RESIDENCE BURGLARIES
9,321
COMMITTED DURING THE NIGHT

FIGURE 11.

TABLE 45.—*Number of known offenses with divisions as to the nature of the criminal act, time and place of commission, and value of property stolen, January to June, inclusive, 1941; 60 cities over 100,000 in population*

[Total population 19,074,986, based on 1940 decennial census]

Classification	Number of actual offenses	Classification	Number of actual offenses
Rape:		Larceny—theft (except auto theft) (grouped according to value of article stolen):	
Forcible	433	Over $50	8,378
Statutory	383	$5 to $50	51,748
Total	816	Under $5	19,244
Robbery:		Total	79,370
Highway	3,876	Larceny—theft (grouped as to type of offense):	
Commercial house	1,740	Pocket-picking	984
Oil station	647	Purse-snatching	2,618
Chain store	72	Shoplifting	2,667
Residence	223	Thefts from autos (exclusive of auto accessories)	15,565
Bank	5	Auto accessories	11,142
Miscellaneous	161	Bicycles	12,918
Total	6,724	All other	33,476
Burglary—breaking or entering:		Total	79,370
Residence (dwelling):			
Committed during night	9,321		
Committed during day	5,719		
Nonresidence (store, office, etc.):			
Committed during night	15,656		
Committed during day	1,715		
Total	32,411		

The police in the 60 cities represented in table 45 reported the theft of 17,432 automobiles during January–June of 1941. During the same period 16,541 stolen cars were recovered, representing a 94.9 percent recovery. It may be noted that in an average city 79.0 percent of the cars stolen were recovered locally while 15.9 percent were recovered by the authorities in other communities.

TABLE 46.—*Recoveries of stolen automobiles, January to June, inclusive, 1941; 60 cities over 100,000 in population*

[Total population 19,074,986, based on 1940 decennial census]

Number of automobiles stolen	17,432
Number of automobiles recovered	16,541
Percentage recovered	94.9

Property valued at $12,837,015.24 was stolen during the first 6 months of this year in the 60 cities represented in the two preceding tables. As indicated in table 47 which follows, property recovered during the same period amounted to 67.7 percent of that stolen. Table 47 shows the value of property stolen and recovered subdivided by type of property. Excluding automobiles, recoveries of other kinds of property amounted to 21.4 percent of that stolen.

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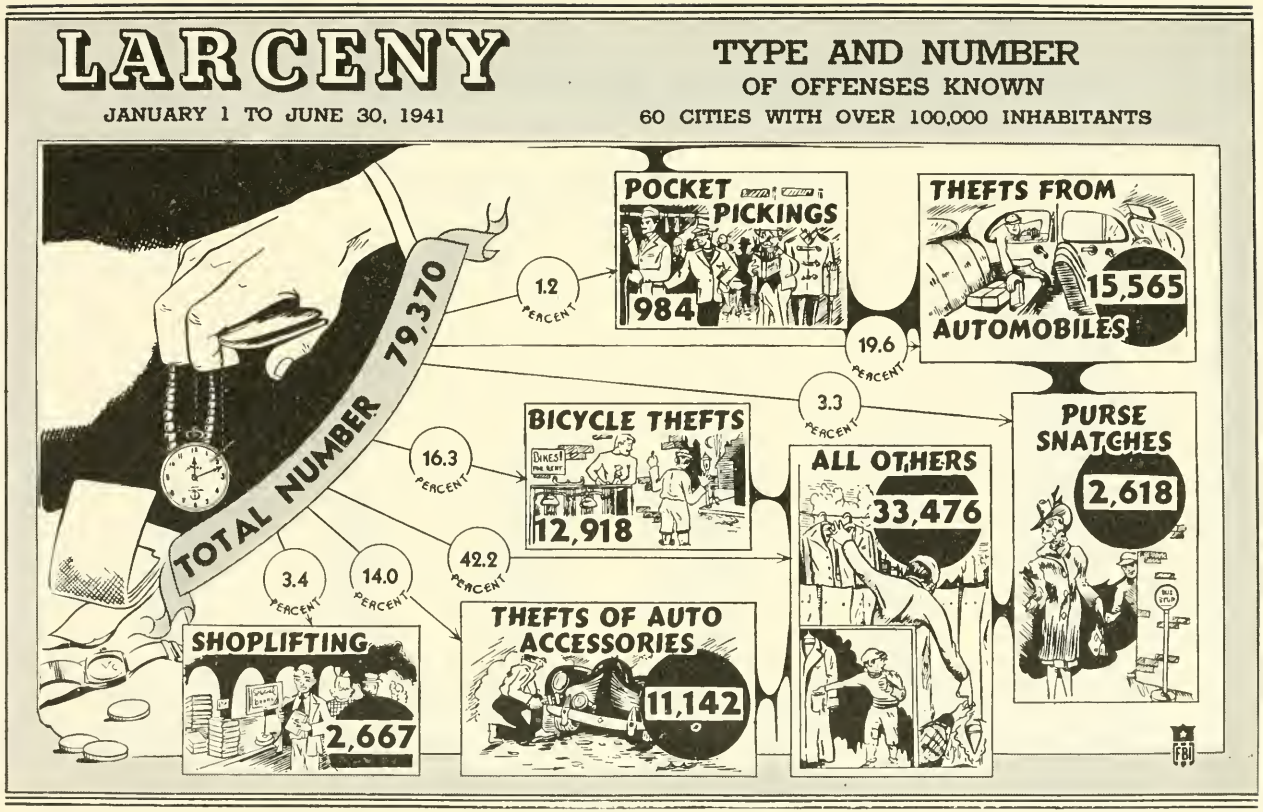

FIGURE 12.

TABLE 47.—*Value of property stolen and value of property recovered with divisions as to type of property involved, January to June, inclusive, 1941; 60 cities over 100,000 in population*

[Total population 19,074,986, based on 1940 decennial census]

Type of property	Value of property stolen	Value of property recovered	Percent recovered
Currency, notes, etc.	$1,360,495.68	$145,149.69	10.7
Jewelry and precious metals	1,234,597.63	243,204.25	19.7
Furs	196,780.90	24,424.50	12.4
Clothing	564,789.95	129,283.29	22.9
Locally stolen automobiles	7,931,009.96	7,641,323.79	96.3
Miscellaneous	1,549,341.12	505,845.82	32.6
Total	12,837,015.24	8,689,231.34	67.7

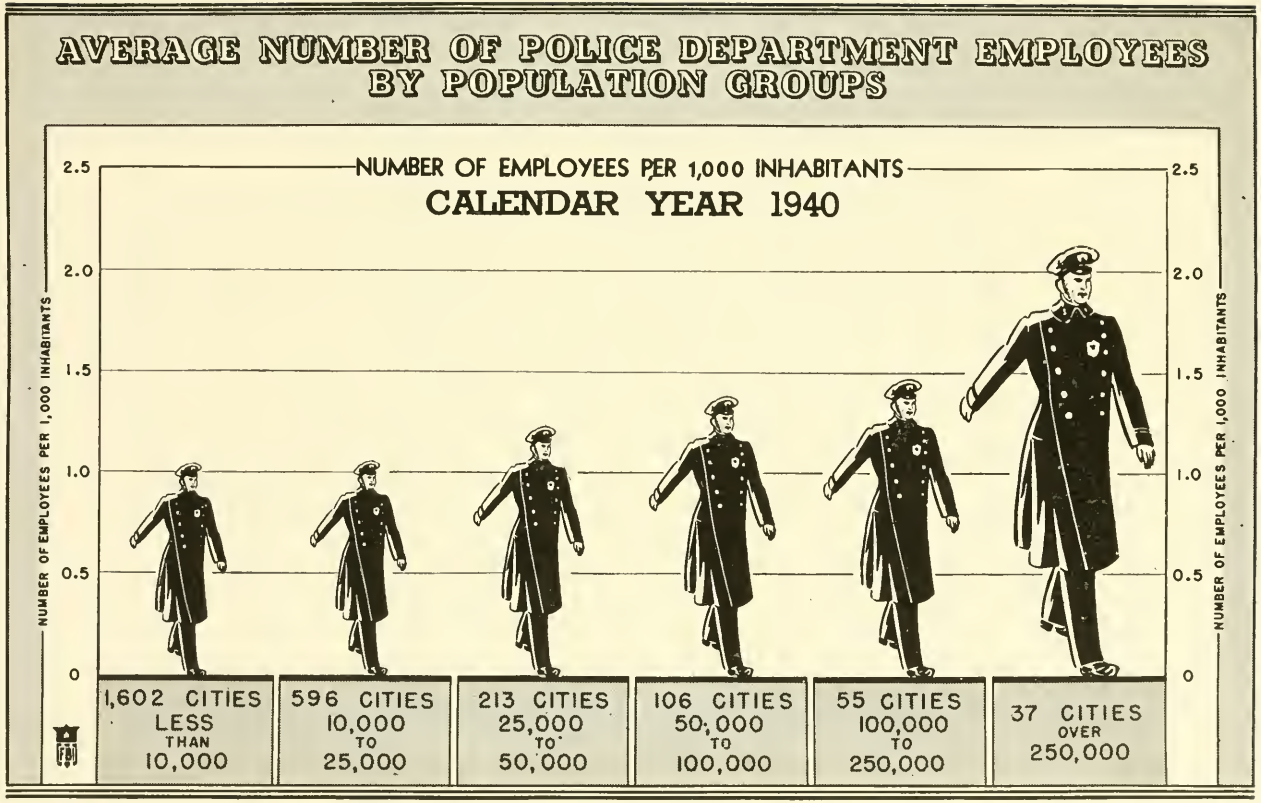
AVERAGE NUMBER OF POLICE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES BY POPULATION GROUPS
NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES PER 1,000 INHABITANTS
CALENDAR YEAR 1940
NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES PER 1,000 INHABITANTS
2.5
2.0
1.5
1.0
0.5
0
1,602 CITIES LESS THAN 10,000
596 CITIES 10,000 TO 25,000
213 CITIES 25,000 TO 50,000
106 CITIES 50,000 TO 100,000
55 CITIES 100,000 TO 250,000
37 CITIES OVER 250,000

FIGURE 13.

POLICE EMPLOYEE DATA

Police Officers Killed by Criminals, 1940.

Last year 13 police officers were killed by criminals in 410 cities over 25,000 in population. Since the combined population of these cities is 52,592,342, the rate for last year was 1.24 police officers killed per 5,000,000 inhabitants, a considerably better record than that of 2 and 3 years previous. The corresponding figure for both 1937 and 1938 was 3.91 per 5,000,000 inhabitants. For 1939 the rate was 1.79. A factor contributing to this favorable trend may be found in the well-supervised police training schools which have been increasing in number throughout the country during the more recent years. The modern law-enforcement officers training school generally includes, among other subjects, instruction in the use of firearms, technique of arrests, and related subjects.

The data for 1940 are shown in table 48, with the cities divided into four groups according to size. The tabulation also shows the number of police officers killed and the rate per 5 million inhabitants in each of the nine geographic divisions. Comparable information for the calendar year 1939 may be found in table 50, volume XI, number 2 of this bulletin.

TABLE 48.—*Number of policemen killed by criminals, 1940, cities over 25,000 in population*

[Based on 1940 decennial census]

Geographic division	Population group				Total Groups I–IV	Number per 5,000,000 inhabitants
	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV		
	37 cities over 250,000; total population, 30,195,339	55 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 7,792,650	105 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 7,187,260	213 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 7,417,093	410 cities; total population, 52,592,342	
New England: 61 cities; total population, 4,640,655; number of policemen killed						
Middle Atlantic: 79 cities; total population, 16,035,495; number of policemen killed	3				3	0.94
East North Central: 101 cities; total population, 13,112,140; number of policemen killed	3				3	1.14
West North Central: 29 cities; total population, 3,661,503; number of policemen killed						
South Atlantic[1] 47 cities; total population, 4,616,676; number of policemen killed	2	1	1		4	4.33
East South Central: 20 cities; total population, 1,891,962; number of policemen killed						
West South Central: 28 cities; total population, 2,939,716; number of policemen killed			1		1	1.70
Mountain: 11 cities; total population, 835,805; number of policemen killed						
Pacific: 34 cities; total population, 4,858,390; number of policemen killed		1		1	2	2.06
Total:						
Number of policemen killed	8	2	1	1	13	
Number killed per 5,000,000 inhabitants	1.32	1.28	1.39	0.67	1.24	

[1] Includes the District of Columbia.

Number of Police Employees, 1940.

Last year in an average city in the United States there was one police department employee for every 623 inhabitants. Obviously this does not mean that the lives and property of each 623 inhabitants are constantly under the protection of a police officer in active duty status, because less than one-third of the police personnel are on duty at one time. The net effective patrol strength of police departments is reduced, not only because most police departments operate on a modified three-shift basis, but also because at all times there are absences due to sickness, vacations, and other causes. In addition, a certain proportion of the personnel is assigned to indoor duties and others are used on special details which are necessary from time to time.

Generally, it is found that police departments in the larger cities have more employees per unit of population than those in the small communities. For cities over 250,000 in population the 1940 figure was 2.12 police employees per 1,000 inhabitants. The ratio for cities

under 10,000, on the other hand, was less than half of that, being 1.04 per 1,000 inhabitants.

Reports on the number of police employees during 1940 were received at the F B I from 2,609 cities representing a combined population of 70,101,108. The reports showed that police departments of cities in the Middle Atlantic, New England, and South Atlantic States have more police employees per unit of population than those in other sections of the Nation.

Although the police departments in the larger cities generally have more employees per unit of population, it is noted that the largest number of police employees per 1,000 inhabitants in the East South Central States was reported for cities with population from 50,000 to 100,000, followed by cities from 100,000 to 250,000, and those over 250,000, respectively. For the Pacific States, the largest number of police employees per 1,000 inhabitants is seen in cities over 250,000, with the next highest figure for cities with population less than 10,000.

Summary data prepared from the reports received are presented in table 50, which shows, for groups of cities subdivided according to size and location, the number of police employees and the number per 1,000 inhabitants for the calendar year 1940. Information concerning the number of police employees per unit of population for individual States is shown in table 51. The data presented in both tables are supplemented by the figures shown in table 49 which indicates the number of cities represented in each group.

In examining the data presented in tables 50 and 51 it will be noted that in several instances there seems to be only a slight difference between the average number of police employees listed for several of the groups of cities. The significance of the difference is more evident when presented in terms of the number of inhabitants per police officer. To illustrate, the following tabulation shows these data for the cities divided according to size and location.

Population group	Average number of inhabitants per police employee	Geographic division	Average number of inhabitants per police employee
Group I	472	New England	568
Group II	690	Middle Atlantic	493
Group III	730	East North Central	679
Group IV	814	West North Central	771
Group V	955	South Atlantic	650
Group VI	960	East South Central	874
Groups I–VI	623	West South Central	916
		Mountain	982
		Pacific	669

The population figures used in preparing the data presented in tables 50 and 51 were taken from the 1940 decennial census.

TABLE 49.—*Number of cities in each State included in the tabulation showing the average number of police-department employees, 1940*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Division and State	Group I, over 250,000	Group II, 100,000 to 250,000	Group III, 50,000 to 100,000	Group IV, 25,000 to 50,000	Group V, 10,000 to 25,000	Group VI, less than 10,000	Total
New England: 206 cities; total population, 6,217,578	2	10	13	36	72	73	206
Middle Atlantic: 616 cities; total population, 20,345,584	7	11	23	38	146	391	616
East North Central: 605 cities; total population, 16,996,190	8	10	23	60	123	381	605
West North Central: 308 cities; total population, 5,677,974	4	5	8	12	65	214	308
South Atlantic:[1] 236 cities; total population, 6,058,430	3	7	17	20	50	139	236
East South Central: 115 cities; total population, 2,632,139	3	3	4	10	24	71	115
West South Central: 189 cities; total population, 4,296,996	4	3	9	13	45	115	189
Mountain: 119 cities; total population, 1,612,208	1	1	2	7	25	83	119
Pacific: 215 cities; total population, 6,263,709	5	5	7	17	46	135	215
Total:							
Cities	37	55	106	213	596	1,602	2,609
Population	30,195,339	7,792,650	7,264,719	7,417,093	9,036,389	8,394,918	70,101,108
New England:							
Connecticut		3	2	9	9	6	29
Maine			1	2	7	10	20
Massachusetts	1	7	8	16	43	36	111
New Hampshire			1	2	5	6	14
Rhode Island	1		1	6	6	4	18
Vermont				1	2	11	14
Middle Atlantic:							
New Jersey	2	4	6	16	35	88	151
New York	3	4	6	10	46	113	182
Pennsylvania	2	3	11	12	65	190	283
East North Central:							
Illinois	1	1	7	14	35	118	176
Indiana	1	3	4	10	14	50	82
Michigan	1	2	6	9	25	71	114
Ohio	4	4	4	14	33	101	160
Wisconsin	1		2	13	16	41	73
West North Central:							
Iowa		1	4	6	8	53	72
Kansas		2	1	1	16	39	59
Minnesota	2	1		1	11	58	73
Missouri	2		2	2	15	25	46
Nebraska		1	1		7	22	31
North Dakota				1	3	7	11
South Dakota				1	5	10	16
South Atlantic:							
District of Columbia	1						1
Delaware		1				4	5
Florida		3	1	4	8	29	45
Georgia	1		4	1	8	18	32
Maryland	1			2	4	9	16
North Carolina		1	4	4	13	25	47
South Carolina			2	2	4	15	23
Virginia		2	3	5	6	21	37
West Virginia			3	2	7	18	30
East South Central:							
Alabama	1		2	3	4	19	29
Kentucky	1		1	5	5	24	36
Mississippi			1	1	10	11	23
Tennessee	1	3		1	5	17	27
West South Central:							
Arkansas			1	1	6	22	30
Louisiana	1		1	3	3	20	28
Oklahoma		2		2	13	30	47
Texas	3	1	7	7	23	43	84
Mountain:							
Arizona			1	1		8	10
Colorado	1		1	1	5	18	26
Idaho				1	6	14	21
Montana				2	4	12	18
Nevada					1	3	4
New Mexico				1	3	8	12
Utah		1		1	2	15	19
Wyoming					4	5	9
Pacific:							
California	3	3	7	13	33	96	155
Oregon	1			1	5	17	24
Washington	1	2		3	8	22	36

[1] Includes the District of Columbia.

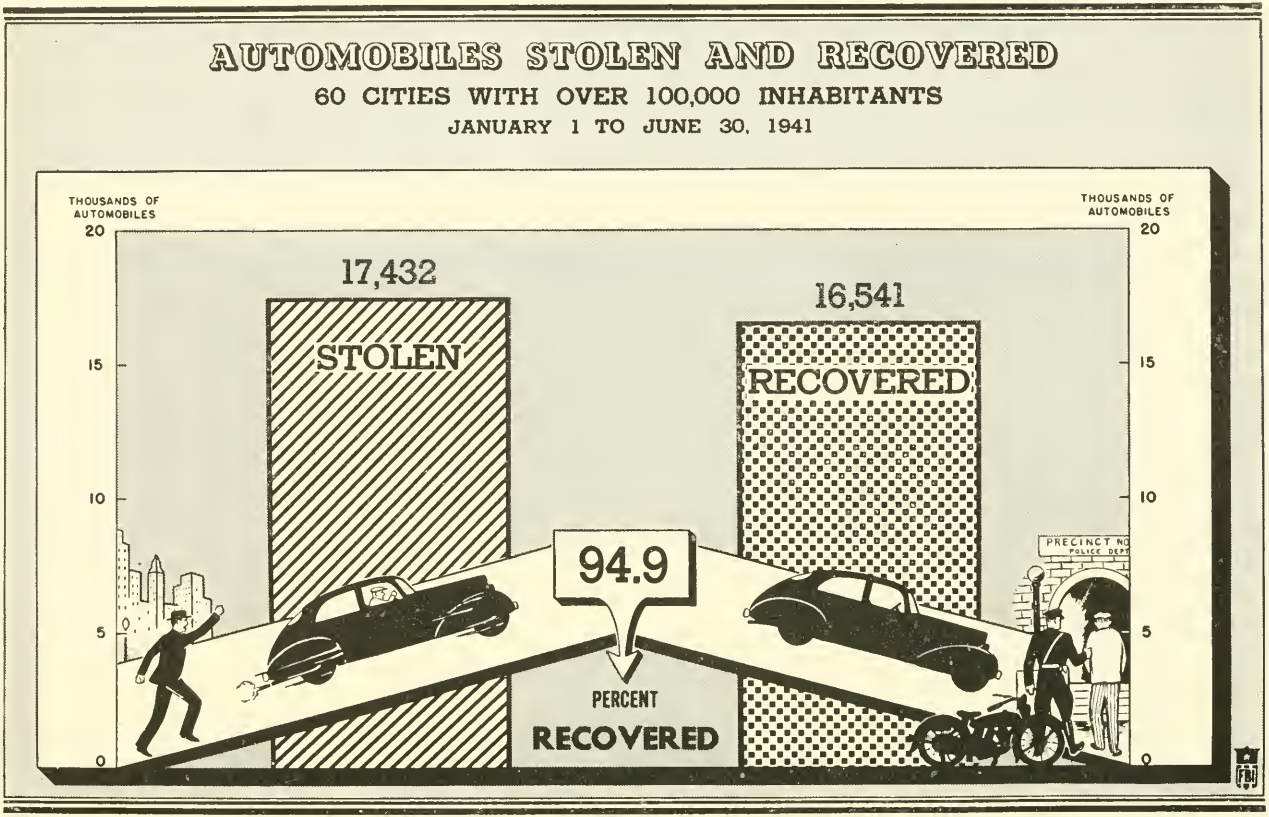
AUTOMOBILES STOLEN AND RECOVERED
60 CITIES WITH OVER 100,000 INHABITANTS
JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 30, 1941
THOUSANDS OF AUTOMOBILES
20
15
10
5
0
17,432
STOLEN
16,541
RECOVERED
94.9
PERCENT
RECOVERED
PRECINCT NO
POLICE DEPT
THOUSANDS OF AUTOMOBILES
20
15
10
5
0

FIGURE 14.

TABLE 50.—*Average number of police-department employees, 1940, by geographic divisions and population groups*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Division	Population						Total
	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI	
	Over 250,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	Less than 10,000	
New England:							
Number of police employees	2,933	2,623	1,643	1,915	1,332	510	10,956
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.86	1.93	1.71	1.47	1.20	1.09	1.76
Middle Atlantic:							
Number of police employees	29,050	2,525	2,520	1,892	2,800	2,443	41,230
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.49	1.75	1.62	1.43	1.21	1.21	2.03
East North Central:							
Number of police employees	15,443	1,688	1,970	2,301	1,693	1,920	25,015
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	1.95	1.14	1.27	1.07	.91	.94	1.47
West North Central:							
Number of police employees	3,839	791	583	387	879	887	7,366
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	1.92	1.10	1.06	.98	.92	.84	1.30
South Atlantic:[1]							
Number of police employees	3,916	1,449	1,451	900	787	814	9,317
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.15	1.44	1.32	1.31	1.06	1.16	1.54
East South Central:							
Number of police employees	1,036	501	377	376	376	346	3,012
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	1.18	1.23	1.34	1.16	1.00	.95	1.14
West South Central:							
Number of police employees	1,874	659	688	429	552	488	4,690
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	1.31	1.26	1.05	1.00	.84	.82	1.09
Mountain:							
Number of police employees	412	165	138	246	327	354	1,642
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	1.28	1.10	1.17	1.00	.89	.87	1.02
Pacific:							
Number of police employees	5,534	892	581	666	714	979	9,366
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	1.78	1.27	1.19	1.21	1.09	1.30	1.50
Total:							
Number of police employees	64,037	11,293	9,951	9,112	9,460	8,741	112,594
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.12	1.45	1.37	1.23	1.05	1.04	1.61

[1] Includes the District of Columbia.

TABLE 51.—*Average number of police-department employees, per 1,000 inhabitants, 1940, by States*

[Based on 1940 decennial census]

Division and State	Population						
	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI	Total
	Over 250,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	Less than 10,000	
New England:							
Connecticut		2.01	1.92	1.40	1.26	1.15	1.70
Maine			1.72	1.48	.92	1.07	1.26
Massachusetts	3.10	1.89	1.68	1.56	1.31	1.08	1.90
New Hampshire			1.39	1.21	1.13	1.13	1.24
Rhode Island	2.13		1.77	1.45	.69	.57	1.63
Vermont				1.23	.79	1.32	1.18
Middle Atlantic:							
New Jersey	3.10	1.89	2.23	1.62	1.56	1.70	2.08
New York	2.52	1.94	1.92	1.48	1.36	1.46	2.30
Pennsylvania	2.21	1.28	1.15	1.11	.91	.85	1.51
East North Central:							
Illinois	1.95	1.28	1.21	.90	.84	1.01	1.57
Indiana	1.50	1.17	1.42	1.14	1.00	.79	1.20
Michigan	2.43	1.27	1.48	1.33	1.13	.95	1.81
Ohio	1.59	1.05	.98	.86	.76	.90	1.20
Wisconsin	2.08		1.10	1.22	1.06	1.04	1.48
West North Central:							
Iowa		.97	1.00	.84	.81	.75	.87
Kansas		.88	1.09	1.00	.89	.88	.90
Minnesota	1.09	1.35		.99	1.01	.95	1.07
Missouri	2.46		1.17	1.08	.93	.75	1.98
Nebraska		1.31	1.05		.99	.85	1.11
North Dakota				1.29	.88	.74	.94
South Dakota				1.20	.91	.76	.94
South Atlantic:							
District of Columbia	2.29						2.29
Delaware		1.58				1.07	1.51
Florida		1.40	1.10	1.58	1.18	1.37	1.37
Georgia	1.53		1.51	1.33	.96	.98	1.37
Maryland	2.25			1.21	1.13	.96	2.07
North Carolina		1.04	1.36	1.23	1.12	1.08	1.20
South Carolina			1.70	1.69	1.28	1.30	1.53
Virginia		1.58	.98	1.31	1.27	1.24	1.34
West Virginia			1.11	.64	.67	1.02	.93
East South Central:							
Alabama	1.01		1.51	1.04	.96	.97	1.12
Kentucky	1.37		1.06	1.30	1.21	.97	1.25
Mississippi			1.21	.99	.96	.89	1.00
Tennessee	1.13	1.23		.83	.97	.92	1.13
West South Central:							
Arkansas			1.08	.63	.89	.76	.87
Louisiana	1.72		1.21	1.41	.78	.81	1.45
Oklahoma		1.23		.86	.91	.92	1.06
Texas	1.10	1.31	1.01	.93	.79	.77	1.01
Mountain:							
Arizona			1.39	1.20		1.18	1.28
Colorado	1.28		.90	.98	.81	.77	1.08
Idaho				1.19	.99	.82	.96
Montana				.90	.83	.88	.87
Nevada					1.69	1.34	1.53
New Mexico				1.02	.77	.74	.83
Utah		1.10		.89	.70	.77	.96
Wyoming					.80	.91	.83
Pacific:							
California	1.86	1.36	1.19	1.25	1.14	1.44	1.57
Oregon	1.56			.97	.90	.90	1.31
Washington	1.42	1.06		1.09	1.00	.95	1.19

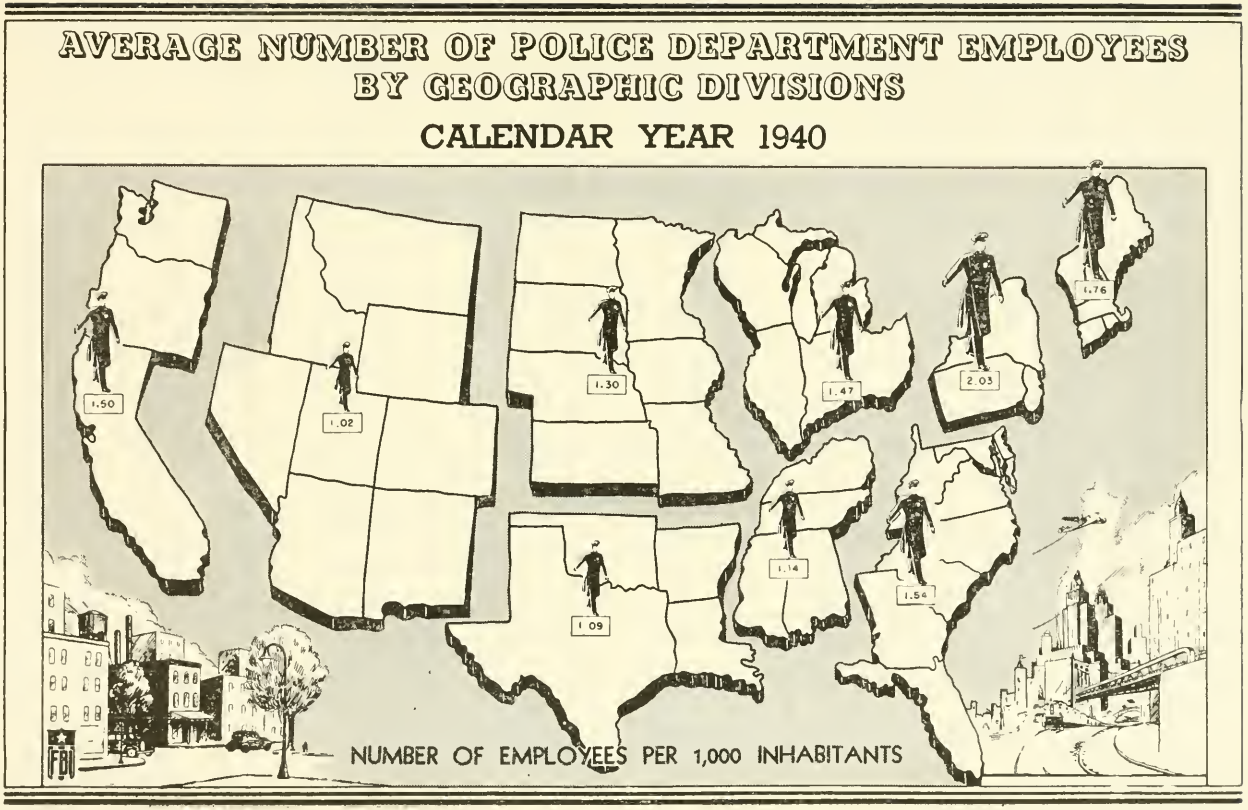
AVERAGE NUMBER OF POLICE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES
BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS
CALENDAR YEAR 1940
1.50
1.02
1.30
1.47
2.03
1.76
1.09
1.14
1.54
NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES PER 1,000 INHABITANTS

FIGURE 15.

Police Employees in Individual Cities.

Figures for individual cities with more than 25,000 inhabitants are presented in table 52. The cities are divided into groups according to size, and for each group the cities are listed alphabetically, first by State and then by name of city. For each city separate figures are shown for the number of police officers and the number of civilians employed in the police department. It is observed that 7 percent of the police employees in table 52 were classified as civilians.

Although information concerning the number of police employees is included in the monthly crime reports received from police departments, this item was made the subject of a separate detailed inquiry in order to obtain the highest possible degree of accuracy and uniformity in the figures published. The report form provided for the listing of the number of full-time police officers, the number of full-time civilian employees, the number of part-time police officers, and the number of part-time civilian employees. Space was also provided in which to express the part-time employees in terms of full-time employees.

Some police departments limited their entries concerning part-time employees to a statement of the total time worked during 1940, and in such instances this information was converted into terms of full-time personnel. In these cases it was assumed that a full-time employee worked 300 days, or 2,400 hours, a year. In the event the total time worked by the part-time employees was equivalent to at least 50 percent of that worked by a full-time employee, one full-time employee was counted. No employees were included in the tabulation if information was available indicating they were not paid from police department funds.

Reserve officers, substitute patrolmen, and other personnel used to replace regular employees absent due to vacations, sickness, or other causes, were included whenever information could be obtained making it possible to express the number of such employees in terms of full-time personnel.

School-crossing guards were included as police employees unless advice was received that they were not paid from police department funds.

Table 53 includes figures for individual police departments of cities ranging from 2,500 to 25,000 in population.

Tables 52 and 53 show not only the total number of employees in individual cities but also the number per 1,000 inhabitants, based on population figures from the 1940 decennial census.

In connection with the possibility of making comparisons between the police personnel figures of individual cities, it should be noted that there are several variable factors to be considered which are not

in any way represented in the tables which follow. Reference is made to the following facts:

1. In some cities, when regular police officers are absent due to vacations, days off, sickness, or other causes, their places are taken by special or reserve officers who are paid only for the time they actually work. This means that the effective strength of the department is not lowered by absences for the reasons mentioned. On the other hand, in many cities, absences due to vacations, days off, sickness, et cetera, result in a lowering of the effective strength of the department, due to the fact that no reserve officers are used for replacements. As indicated heretofore, however, whenever the information was available the number of part-time officers was converted into terms of full-time personnel and included in the figures published in tables 52 and 53.

2. Some police departments operate on two shifts, whereas in other departments the men are distributed among three shifts. Obviously the practice followed in any individual community would have a substantial influence upon the effective strength of the department.

3. Differences in automobile equipment, radio-communication facilities, and the like are significant and should be considered in any careful comparison of law-enforcement facilities in individual communities.

4. Some cities use special school-crossing guards to make it unnecessary to detail regular police officers to guide children and regulate traffic at school crossings during hours when children are going to or returning from school. In some instances, the reporting departments had apparently calculated the equivalent number of full-time employees represented by the school-crossing guards and included them in the figure representing the total number of employees. In a limited number of cases, it was not clear whether this had been done, and this is pointed out as an item to be considered when comparing figures for individual communities.

5. In some cities, a heavy volume of traffic requires a larger than average proportion of the force on traffic duty, with a resultant decrease in the number of men available to handle criminal cases.

6. Differences in police salaries and standards for appointment to the force and their influence on the quality and morale of personnel are significant.

7. Communities vary also as to the number of private police employed by individuals and organizations.

8. There is a great variance in cities throughout the United States with reference to the number of inhabitants per square mile.

9. In some of the smaller communities the effective strength of the police is augmented by the police work handled within the city limits by employees of county and State law-enforcement agencies.

10. Special police problems exist in some communities having a large number of transients in the city during vacation periods, making it necessary to increase the number of police employees during certain months. It should be remembered that the published figures are intended to represent the average number of employees during the calendar year, although the number actually on the pay roll may fluctuate greatly during the different seasons.

TABLE 52.—*Number of police-department employees, 1940; cities over 25,000 in population (based on 1940 decennial census)*

CITIES WITH OVER 250,000 INHABITANTS

City	Number of police officers	Number of civilians	Total number of employees	Number per 1,000 inhabitants	City	Number of police officers	Number of civilians	Total number of employees	Number per 1,000 inhabitants
Birmingham, Ala.	255	15	270	1.01	Newark, N. J.	1,137	118	1,255	2.92
Los Angeles, Calif.	2,354	418	2,772	1.84	Buffalo, N. Y.	1,128	139	1,267	2.20
Oakland, Calif.	407	14	421	1.39	New York, N. Y.	18,177	1,110	19,287	2.59
San Francisco, Calif.	1,269	71	1,340	2.11	Rochester, N. Y.	430	55	485	1.49
Denver, Colo.	398	14	412	1.28	Cincinnati, Ohio	703	29	732	1.61
Washington, D. C.	1,422	98	1,520	2.29	Cleveland, Ohio	1,384	208	1,592	1.81
Atlanta, Ga.	397	64	461	1.53	Columbus, Ohio	324	.....	324	1.06
Chicago, Ill.	6,318	311	6,629	1.95	Toledo, Ohio	361	51	412	1.46
Indianapolis, Ind.	510	70	580	1.50	Portland, Oreg.	400	77	477	1.56
Louisville, Ky.	418	18	436	1.37	Philadelphia, Pa.	4,444	215	4,659	2.41
New Orleans, La.	830	19	849	1.72	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1,012	71	1,083	1.61
Baltimore, Md.	1,717	218	1,935	2.25	Providence, R. I.	474	67	541	2.13
Boston, Mass.	2,205	187	2,392	3.10	Memphis, Tenn.	270	60	330	1.13
Detroit, Mich.	3,674	279	3,953	2.43	Dallas, Tex.	268	39	307	1.04
Minneapolis, Minn.	475	34	509	1.03	Houston, Tex.	359	58	417	1.08
St. Paul, Minn.	318	27	345	1.20	San Antonio, Tex.	226	75	301	1.19
Kansas City, Mo.	495	190	685	1.72	Seattle, Wash.	473	51	524	1.42
St. Louis, Mo.	1,849	451	2,300	2.82	Milwaukee, Wis.	1,104	117	1,221	2.08
Jersey City, N. J.	889	125	1,014	3.37					

CITIES WITH 100,000 TO 250,000 INHABITANTS

Long Beach, Calif.	211	48	259	1.58	Camden, N. J.	194	10	204	1.74
Sacramento, Calif.	125	22	147	1.39	Elizabeth, N. J.	214	5	219	1.99
San Diego, Calif.	217	23	210	1.18	Paterson, N. J.	259	.....	259	1.85
Bridgeport, Conn.	262	2	264	1.79	Trenton, N. J.	225	21	246	1.97
Hartford, Conn.	321	22	343	2.06	Albany, N. Y.	335	38	373	2.86
New Haven, Conn.	318	26	344	2.14	Syracuse, N. Y.	290	10	300	1.46
Wilmington, Del.	174	4	178	1.58	Utica, N. Y.	153	12	165	1.64
Jacksonville, Fla.	219	15	234	1.35	Yonkers, N. Y.	278	9	287	2.01
Miami, Fla.	250	52	302	1.75	Charlotte, N. C.	103	2	105	1.04
Tampa, Fla.	(1)	(1)	98	.90	Akron, Ohio	251	18	269	1.10
Peoria, Ill.	123	11	134	1.28	Canton, Ohio	120	4	124	1.14
Fort Wayne, Ind.	121	2	123	1.04	Dayton, Ohio	187	20	207	.98
Gary, Ind.	140	19	159	1.42	Youngstown, Ohio	142	24	166	.99
South Bend, Ind.	102	4	106	1.05	Oklahoma City, Okla.	245	9	254	1.24
Des Moines, Iowa	140	15	155	.97	Tulsa, Okla.	141	31	172	1.21
Kansas City, Kans.	88	.....	88	.72	Erie, Pa.	130	5	135	1.15
Wichita, Kans.	96	23	119	1.04	Reading, Pa.	150	5	155	1.40
Cambridge, Mass.	232	5	237	2.14	Scranton, Pa.	169	13	182	1.30
Fall River, Mass.	201	16	217	1.88	Chattanooga, Tenn.	118	2	120	.94
Lowell, Mass.	172	11	183	1.80	Knoxville, Tenn.	141	29	170	1.52
New Bedford, Mass.	205	10	215	1.95	Nashville, Tenn.	181	30	211	1.26
Somerville, Mass.	147	1	148	1.45	Fort Worth, Tex.	214	19	233	1.31
Springfield, Mass.	285	19	304	2.03	Salt Lake City, Utah	163	2	165	1.10
Worcester, Mass.	342	26	368	1.90	Norfolk, Va.	228	16	244	1.69
Flint, Mich.	174	21	195	1.29	Richmond, Va.	255	33	288	1.49
Grand Rapids, Mich.	181	24	205	1.25	Spokane, Wash.	138	4	142	1.16
Duluth, Minn.	132	4	136	1.35	Tacoma, Wash.	71	33	104	.95
Omaha, Nebr.	255	38	293	1.31					

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 52.—*Number of police-department employees, 1940; cities over 25,000 in population (based on 1940 decennial census)*—Continued

CITIES WITH 50,000 TO 100,000 INHABITANTS

City	Number of police officers	Number of civilians	Total number of employees	Number per 1,000 inhabitants
Mobile, Ala	106	15	121	1.54
Montgomery, Ala	115	----	115	1.47
Phoenix, Ariz	90	1	91	1.39
Little Rock, Ark	95	----	95	1.08
Berkeley, Calif	82	2	84	.98
Fresno, Calif	85	15	100	1.65
Glendale, Calif	94	----	94	1.14
Pasadena, Calif	94	12	106	1.29
San Jose, Calif	53	1	54	.79
Santa Monica, Calif	63	17	80	1.50
Stockton, Calif	62	1	63	1.15
Pueblo, Colo	47	----	47	.90
New Britain, Conn	98	1	99	1.44
Waterbury, Conn	216	8	224	2.26
St. Petersburg, Fla	62	5	67	1.10
Augusta, Ga	97	9	106	1.61
Columbus, Ga	74	3	77	1.45
Macon, Ga	74	3	77	1.33
Savannah, Ga	140	11	151	1.57
Cicero, Ill	96	2	98	1.51
Decatur, Ill	51	4	55	.93
East St. Louis, Ill	64	12	76	1.01
Evanston, Ill	83	15	98	1.70
Oak Park, Ill	69	1	70	1.06
Rockford, Ill	87	6	93	1.10
Springfield, Ill	86	17	103	1.36
East Chicago, Ind	79	1	80	1.46
Evansville, Ind	133	15	148	1.52
Hammond, Ind	91	6	97	1.38
Terre Haute, Ind	78	----	78	1.24
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	57	3	60	.97
Davenport, Iowa	68	----	68	1.03
Sioux City, Iowa	81	8	89	1.08
Waterloo, Iowa	46	----	46	.89
Topeka, Kans	62	12	74	1.09
Covington, Ky	65	1	66	1.06
Shreveport, La	(1)	(1)	119	1.21
Portland, Maine	122	5	127	1.72
Brockton, Mass	95	3	98	1.57
Holyoke, Mass	95	1	96	1.79
Lawrence, Mass	128	1	129	1.53
Lynn, Mass	158	7	165	1.68
Malden, Mass	91	2	93	1.60
Medford, Mass	88	2	90	1.43
Newton, Mass	147	5	152	2.18
Quincy, Mass	126	2	128	1.69
Dearborn, Mich	135	15	150	2.36
Highland Park, Mich	99	6	105	2.07
Kalamazoo, Mich	69	6	75	1.39
Lansing, Mich	85	4	89	1.13
Pontiac, Mich	61	8	69	1.04
Saginaw, Mich	87	11	98	1.18
Jackson, Miss	68	7	75	1.21
St. Joseph, Mo	88	13	101	1.33
Springfield, Mo	58	1	59	.96
Lincoln, Nebr	77	9	86	1.05
Manchester, N. H	105	3	108	1.39
Atlantic City, N. J	177	17	194	3.03
Bayonne, N. J	Complete data not received			
East Orange, N. J	110	----	110	1.60
Hoboken, N. J	164	----	164	3.27
Irvington, N. J	75	11	86	1.55
Passaic, N. J	110	11	121	1.97
Union City, N. J	118	2	120	2.14
Binghamton, N. Y	114	1	115	1.47
Mount Vernon, N. Y	129	3	132	1.96
New Rochelle, N. Y	142	3	145	2.48
Niagara Falls, N. Y	116	11	127	1.63
Schenectady, N. Y	151	13	164	1.87
Troy, N. Y	160	3	163	2.32
Asheville, N. C	65	----	65	1.27
Durham, N. C	84	5	89	1.48
Greensboro, N. C	75	2	77	1.30
Winston-Salem, N. C	109	2	111	1.39
Cleveland Heights, Ohio	53	8	61	1.11
Hamilton, Ohio	52	1	53	1.05
Lakewood, Ohio	58	10	68	.98
Springfield, Ohio	54	4	58	.82
Allentown, Pa	94	10	104	1.07
Altoona, Pa	69	----	69	.86
Bethlehem, Pa	(1)	(1)	59	1.01
Chester, Pa	58	----	58	.98
Harrisburg, Pa	126	11	137	1.63
Johnstown, Pa	60	----	60	.90
Lancaster, Pa	59	4	63	1.03
McKeesport, Pa	71	----	71	1.28
Upper Darby Township, Pa	86	10	96	1.69
Wilkes-Barre, Pa	105	2	107	1.24
York, Pa	55	----	55	.97
Pawtucket, R. I	128	6	134	1.77
Charleston, S. C	123	16	139	1.95
Columbia, S. C	85	3	88	1.41
Amarillo, Tex	43	2	45	.87
Austin, Tex	81	2	83	.94
Beaumont, Tex	58	----	58	.98
Corpus Christi, Tex	48	12	60	1.05
El Paso, Tex	85	12	97	1.00
Galveston, Tex	(1)	(1)	75	1.23
Waco, Tex	55	1	56	1.00
Arlington, Va	37	1	38	.67
Portsmouth, Va	44	----	44	.87
Roanoke, Va	91	1	92	1.33
Charleston, W. Va	78	3	81	1.19
Huntington, W. Va	73	5	78	.99
Wheeling, W. Va	70	1	71	1.16
Madison, Wis	75	5	80	1.19
Racine, Wis	66	2	68	1.01

CITIES WITH 25,000 TO 50,000 INHABITANTS

Anniston, Ala	30	----	30	1.18
Gadsden, Ala	32	5	37	1.00
Tuscaloosa, Ala	26	1	27	.98
Tucson, Ariz	42	2	44	1.20
Fort Smith, Ark	23	----	23	.63
Alameda, Calif	37	1	38	1.05
Alhambra, Calif	34	4	38	.98
Bakersfield, Calif	54	2	56	1.91
Belvedere Township, Calif.[2]	29	12	41	1.10
Beverly Hills, Calif	55	8	63	2.35
Burbank, Calif	36	12	48	1.40
Huntington Park, Calif	33	----	33	1.15
Inglewood, Calif	31	----	31	1.03
Riverside, Calif	37	2	39	1.12
San Bernardino, Calif	43	1	44	1.01
Santa Ana, Calif	45	----	45	1.41
Santa Barbara, Calif	40	5	45	1.29
South Gate, Calif	20	----	20	.74
Colorado Springs, Colo	36	----	36	.98
Bristol, Conn	28	----	28	.93
Meriden, Conn	52	----	52	1.32
Middletown, Conn	34	----	34	1.28
New London, Conn	55	2	57	1.87
Norwalk, Conn	51	----	51	1.28
Stamford, Conn	92	3	95	1.98

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 52.—*Number of police-department employees, 1940; cities over 25,000 in population (based on 1940 decennial census)*—Continued

CITIES WITH 25,000 TO 50,000 INHABITANTS—Continued

City	Number of police officers	Number of civilians	Total number of employees	Number per 1,000 inhabitants
Torrington, Conn	31	1	32	1.19
West Hartford, Conn	47	2	49	1.45
West Haven, Conn	28		28	.93
Miami Beach, Fla	82		82	2.93
Orlando, Fla	39	5	44	1.20
Pensacola, Fla	47	5	52	1.39
West Palm Beach, Fla	37		37	1.10
Rome, Ga	33	2	35	1.33
Boise, Idaho	31		31	1.19
Alton, Ill	(1)	(1)	31	.99
Aurora, Ill	42		42	.89
Belleville, Ill	22		22	.77
Berwyn, Ill	30	7	37	.76
Bloomington, Ill	34	3	37	1.13
Danville, Ill	31		31	.84
Elgin, Ill	37	4	41	1.07
Galesburg, Ill	33		33	1.14
Joliet, Ill	50	3	53	1.25
Maywood, Ill	19		19	.71
Moline, Ill	25	1	26	.75
Quincy, Ill	31		31	.77
Rock Island, Ill	33		33	.77
Waukegan, Ill	25		25	.73
Anderson, Ind	47	2	49	1.18
Elkhart, Ind	39	4	43	1.29
Kokomo, Ind	42		42	1.24
Lafayette, Ind	39	1	40	1.39
Marion, Ind	29		29	1.08
Michigan City, Ind	38		38	1.44
Mishawaka, Ind	29		29	1.02
Muncie, Ind	53		53	1.07
New Albany, Ind	19		19	.75
Richmond, Ind	30	4	34	.97
Burlington, Iowa	(1)	(1)	25	.97
Clinton, Iowa	20		20	.76
Council Bluffs, Iowa	31		31	.75
Dubuque, Iowa	40		40	.91
Mason City, Iowa	23	2	25	.92
Ottumwa, Iowa	23		23	.73
Hutchinson, Kans	30		30	1.00
Ashland, Ky	25		25	.85
Lexington, Ky	80		80	1.62
Newport, Ky	43	6	49	1.60
Owensboro, Ky	36		36	1.19
Paducah, Ky	32	4	36	1.07
Alexandria, La	42	3	45	1.66
Baton Rouge, La	36	6	42	1.21
Monroe, La	40		40	1.41
Bangor, Maine	45		45	1.51
Lewiston, Maine	56		56	1.45
Cumberland, Md	44	5	49	1.24
Hagerstown, Md	34	4	38	1.17
Arlington, Mass	50	5	55	1.37
Belmont, Mass	36	2	38	1.41
Beverly, Mass	45	1	46	1.80
Brookline, Mass	122	4	126	2.53
Chelsea, Mass	67	3	70	1.70
Chicopee, Mass	56	1	57	1.37
Everett, Mass	81		81	1.73
Fitchburg, Mass	45	5	50	1.20
Haverhill, Mass	64		64	1.37
Melrose, Mass	34		34	1.34
Pittsfield, Mass	53		53	1.07
Revere, Mass	49	3	52	1.51
Salem, Mass	75	3	78	1.89
Taunton, Mass	50	3	53	1.42
Waltham, Mass	56	4	60	1.50
Watertown, Mass	52	4	56	1.58
Ann Arbor, Mich	37		37	1.24
Battle Creek, Mich	49	3	52	1.20
Bay City, Mich	67	11	78	1.63
Hamtramck, Mich	88	2	90	1.81
Jackson, Mich	60		60	1.21
Muskegon, Mich	50	1	51	1.07
Port Huron, Mich	40	1	41	1.25
Royal Oak, Mich	24		24	.96
Wyandotte, Mich	37	6	43	1.40
Rochester, Minn	26		26	.99
Meridian, Miss	35		35	.99
Joplin, Mo	35	4	39	1.05
University City, Mo	37		37	1.12
Butte, Mont	29		29	.78
Great Falls, Mont	31		31	1.04
Concord, N. H	30		30	1.10
Nashua, N. H	43		43	1.31
Belleville, N. J	39		39	1.38
Bloomfield, N. J	65	2	67	1.61
Clifton, N. J	50	1	51	1.04
Garfield, N. J	32		32	1.14
Hackensack, N. J	46		46	1.75
Kearny, N. J	76	2	78	1.98
Montclair, N. J	70	7	77	1.93
New Brunswick, N. J	46	1	47	1.42
North Bergen, N. J	65	2	67	1.69
Orange, N. J	60		60	1.68
Perth Amboy, N. J	66	1	67	1.62
Plainfield, N. J	57	5	62	1.65
Teaneck, N. J	39	2	41	1.62
West New York, N. J	88		88	2.23
West Orange, N. J	44		44	1.71
Woodbridge, N. J	36	1	37	1.36
Albuquerque, N. Mex	36		36	1.02
Amsterdam, N. Y	34		34	1.02
Auburn, N. Y	45	1	46	1.29
Elmira, N. Y	78		78	1.73
Jamestown, N. Y	55	1	56	1.31
Kingston, N. Y	39		39	1.36
Newburgh, N. Y	49	2	51	1.60
Poughkeepsie, N. Y	61	3	64	1.58
Rome, N. Y	30		30	.88
Watertown, N. Y	38		38	1.14
White Plains, N. Y	105		105	2.60
High Point, N. C	41		41	1.07
Raleigh, N. C	57	2	59	1.26
Rocky Mount, N. C	30	1	31	1.21
Wilmington, N. C	46		46	1.38
Fargo, N. Dak	40	2	42	1.29
East Cleveland, Ohio	37	11	48	1.22
Elyria, Ohio	27		27	1.07
Lima, Ohio	32		32	.72
Lorain, Ohio	35	1	36	.82
Mansfield, Ohio	28	1	29	.78
Marion, Ohio	17		17	.55
Massillon, Ohio	19		19	.71
Middletown, Ohio	33	1	34	1.09
Newark, Ohio	27		27	.86
Norwood, Ohio	29	3	32	.94
Portsmouth, Ohio	37	1	38	.94
Steubenville, Ohio	37		37	.98
Warren, Ohio	32		32	.75
Zanesville, Ohio	24		24	.64
Enid, Okla	20		20	.71
Muskogee, Okla	32		32	.99
Salem, Oreg	25	5	30	.97
Aliquippa, Pa	23		23	.85
Easton, Pa	38		38	1.13
Haverford Township, Pa	36	2	38	1.38
Hazleton, Pa	27		27	.71
Lebanon, Pa	27		27	.99
Lower Merion Township, Pa	96	5	101	2.55
New Castle, Pa	46	3	49	1.03
Norristown, Pa	36		36	.94
Sharon, Pa	23		23	.90
Washington, Pa	23		23	.88

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 52.—*Number of police-department employees, 1940; cities over 25,000 in population (based on 1940 decennial census)*—Continued

CITIES WITH 25,000 TO 50,000 INHABITANTS—Continued

City	Number of police officers	Number of civilians	Total number of employees	Number per 1,000 inhabitants	City	Number of police officers	Number of civilians	Total number of employees	Number per 1,000 inhabitants
Wilkinsburg, Pa	28	1	29	0.97	Danville, Va	43		43	1.31
Williamsport, Pa	33	1	34	.77	Lynchburg, Va	52	1	53	1.19
Central Falls, R. I	35	1	36	1.43	Newport News, Va	47		47	1.27
Cranston, R. I	49		49	1.04	Petersburg, Va	38	8	46	1.50
East Providence, R. I	31	6	37	1.15	Bellingham, Wash	30		30	1.02
Newport, R. I	(1)	(1)	64	2.10	Everett, Wash	34	1	35	1.16
Warwick, R. I	45	2	47	1.63	Yakima, Wash	30		30	1.10
Woonsocket, R. I	72	3	75	1.52	Clarksburg, W. Va	(1)	(1)	22	.72
Greenville, S. C	58	1	59	1.70	Parkersburg, W. Va	17		17	.56
Spartanburg, S. C	52	2	54	1.67	Appleton, Wis	28		28	.98
Sioux Falls, S. Dak	46	3	49	1.20	Beloit, Wis	26	3	29	1.14
Johnson City, Tenn	21		21	.83	Eau Claire, Wis	27		27	.88
Abilene, Tex	31		31	1.16	Fond du Lac, Wis	32		32	1.18
Laredo, Tex	31		31	.79	Green Bay, Wis	51	4	55	1.19
Lubbock, Tex	31		31	.97	Kenosha, Wis	66	2	68	1.39
Port Arthur, Tex	25		25	.54	La Crosse, Wis	47	1	48	1.12
San Angelo, Tex	26		26	1.01	Oshkosh, Wis	49		49	1.25
Tyler, Tex	28	1	29	1.03	Sheboygan, Wis	45		45	1.11
Wichita Falls, Tex	49	5	54	1.20	Superior, Wis	50	3	53	1.51
Ogden, Utah	39		39	.89	Wausau, Wis	36		36	1.32
Burlington, Vt	31	3	34	1.23	Wauwatosa, Wis	39	1	40	1.44
Alexandria, Va	44	1	45	1.34	West Allis, Wis	44	2	46	1.26

[1] Not separately reported.
[2] Belvidere Township, Calif., is under the jurisdiction of Los Angeles sheriff's office. Figures listed represent employees of the sheriff's office generally assigned to this city.

TABLE 53.—*Number of police-department employees, 1940; cities with population from 2,500 to 25,000 (based on 1940 decennial census)*

CITIES WITH 10,000 TO 25,000 INHABITANTS

City	Number of employees	Number per 1,000 inhabitants	City	Number of employees	Number per 1,000 inhabitants
Florence, Ala	8	0.53	Richmond, Calif	35	1.48
Huntsville, Ala	20	1.53	Salinas, Calif	20	1.73
Phenix City, Ala	11	.72	San Gabriel, Calif	14	1.18
Selma, Ala	22	1.11	San Leandro, Calif	15	1.03
El Dorado, Ark	10	.63	San Mateo, Calif	23	1.19
Hot Springs, Ark	24	1.12	Santa Cruz, Calif	18	1.07
Jonesboro, Ark	11	.94	Santa Rosa, Calif	15	1.19
North Little Rock, Ark	26	1.23	South Pasadena, Calif	12	.84
Pine Bluff, Ark	12	.56	Vallejo, Calif	23	1.15
Texarkana, Ark	9	.76	Ventura, Calif	16	1.21
Albany, Calif	11	.96	Whittier, Calif	18	1.12
Anaheim, Calif	12	1.09	Boulder, Colo	8	.62
Bell, Calif	10	.89	Fort Collins, Colo	10	.82
Brawley, Calif	12	1.02	Grand Junction, Colo	14	1.12
Burlingame, Calif	17	1.07	Greeley, Colo	12	.75
Compton, Calif	16	.99	Trinidad, Colo	10	.76
El Centro, Calif	13	1.30	Ansonia, Conn	11	.57
Eureka, Calif	17	1.00	Danbury, Conn	23	1.03
Fullerton, Calif	11	1.05	Derby, Conn	11	1.07
Lodi, Calif	9	.81	East Hartford, Conn	25	1.34
Maywood, Calif	12	1.12	Naugatuck, Conn	28	1.82
Merced, Calif	12	1.18	Norwich, Conn	44	1.86
Modesto, Calif	22	1.34	Stratford, Conn	19	.84
Monrovia, Calif	17	1.33	Wallingford, Conn	12	1.05
Monterey, Calif	12	1.19	Willimantic, Conn	23	1.90
National City, Calif	10	.97	Clearwater, Fla	15	1.48
Ontario, Calif	18	1.27	Daytona Beach, Fla	28	1.24
Palo Alto, Calif	23	1.37	Fort Lauderdale, Fla	23	1.28
Pomona, Calif	19	.81	Gainesville, Fla	15	1.09
Redlands, Calif	15	1.05	Lakeland, Fla	25	1.13
Redondo Beach, Calif	23	1.76	St. Augustine, Fla	15	1.24
Redwood City, Calif	13	1.04	Sanford, Fla	8	.78

TABLE 53.—*Number of police-department employees, 1940; cities with population from 2,500 to 25,000 (based on 1940 decennial census)*—Continued

CITIES WITH 10,000 TO 25,000 INHABITANTS—Continued

City	Number of employees	Number per 1,000 inhabitants
Sarasota, Fla	12	1.08
Albany, Ga	20	1.05
Brunswick, Ga	16	1.06
Dalton, Ga	11	1.05
Decatur, Ga	10	.60
East Point, Ga	12	.97
Griffin, Ga	19	1.44
La Grange, Ga	20	.91
Waycross, Ga	13	.78
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	7	.70
Idaho Falls, Idaho	14	.93
Lewiston, Idaho	10	.95
Nampa, Idaho	11	.91
Pocatello, Idaho	23	1.27
Twin Falls, Idaho	12	1.01
Blue Island, Ill	15	.90
Brookfield, Ill	9	.83
Cairo, Ill	13	.90
Calumet City, Ill	9	.68
Canton, Ill	7	.60
Centralia, Ill	16	.98
Champaign, Ill	18	.77
Chicago Heights, Ill	23	1.02
Dixon, Ill	8	.75
East Moline, Ill	10	.81
Elmhurst, Ill	12	.78
Elmwood Park, Ill	10	.73
Forest Park, Ill	16	1.08
Freeport, Ill	18	.80
Granite City, Ill	13	.57
Harrisburg, Ill	5	.44
Harvey, Ill	12	.67
Highland Park, Ill	16	1.11
Jacksonville, Ill	15	.76
Kankakee, Ill	17	.76
Kewanee, Ill	12	.71
La Grange, Ill	14	1.34
La Salle, Ill	11	.86
Lincoln, Ill	7	.55
Mattoon, Ill	10	.63
Melrose Park, Ill	17	1.55
Mount Vernon, Ill	9	.61
Ottawa, Ill	15	.94
Park Ridge, Ill	12	.99
Pekin, Ill	13	.67
Streator, Ill	10	.67
Urbana, Ill	12	.85
West Frankfort, Ill	5	.40
Wilmette, Ill	26	1.51
Winnetka, Ill	17	1.37
Bloomington, Ind	20	.96
Connersville, Ind	11	.85
Elwood, Ind	11	1.01
Frankfort, Ind	13	.95
Goshen, Ind	6	.53
Huntington, Ind	14	1.01
Jeffersonville, Ind	8	.70
La Porte, Ind	15	.93
Logansport, Ind	24	1.19
New Castle, Ind	16	.96
Peru, Ind	14	1.13
Shelbyville, Ind	10	.93
Vincennes, Ind	16	.88
Whiting, Ind	22	2.13
Boone, Iowa	13	1.05
Fort Dodge, Iowa	22	.96
Fort Madison, Iowa	9	.64
Iowa City, Iowa	13	.76
Marshalltown, Iowa	11	.57
Muscatine, Iowa	18	.98
Newton, Iowa	8	.76
Oskaloosa, Iowa	8	.73
Arkansas City, Kans	11	.86
Atchison, Kans	15	1.19
Chanute, Kans	9	.89
Coffeyville, Kans	22	1.27
El Dorado, Kans	9	0.90
Emporia, Kans	12	.91
Fort Scott, Kans	9	.85
Independence, Kans	8	.69
Lawrence, Kans	13	.90
Leavenworth, Kans	21	1.09
Manhattan, Kans	9	.77
Newton, Kans	8	.72
Ottawa, Kans	7	.69
Parsons, Kans	11	.77
Pittsburg, Kans	11	.63
Salina, Kans	18	.85
Bowling Green, Ky	17	1.17
Fort Thomas, Ky	20	1.81
Frankfort, Ky	11	.96
Henderson, Ky	14	1.06
Hopkinsville, Ky	13	1.11
Bogalusa, La	10	.68
Lafayette, La	15	.78
Lake Charles, La	18	.85
Auburn, Maine	18	.91
Augusta, Maine	20	1.03
Bath, Maine	10	.98
Biddeford, Maine	14	.71
South Portland, Maine	14	.89
Waterville, Maine	12	.72
Westbrook, Maine	16	1.44
Annapolis, Md	15	1.15
Cambridge, Md	8	.79
Frederick, Md	20	1.27
Salisbury, Md	16	1.20
Adams Town, Mass	12	.95
Amesbury Town, Mass	9	.83
Andover Town, Mass	13	1.17
Athol Town, Mass	16	1.43
Attleboro, Mass	28	1.27
Braintree Town, Mass	19	1.16
Clinton Town, Mass	9	.72
Danvers Town, Mass	10	.71
Dedham Town, Mass	20	1.29
Easthampton Town, Mass	13	1.26
Fairhaven Town, Mass	8	.73
Framingham Town, Mass	25	1.08
Gardner, Mass	21	1.04
Gloucester, Mass	44	1.83
Greenfield Town, Mass	16	1.02
Leominster, Mass	26	1.17
Lexington Town, Mass	17	1.29
Marblehead Town, Mass	25	2.30
Marlborough, Mass	19	1.25
Methuen Town, Mass	28	1.28
Milford Town, Mass	12	.78
Milton Town, Mass	35	1.87
Natick Town, Mass	22	1.59
Needham Town, Mass	17	1.37
Newburyport, Mass	18	1.29
North Adams, Mass	25	1.13
Northampton, Mass	50	1.21
North Attleborough Town, Mass	21	2.03
Northbridge Town, Mass	14	1.37
Peabody, Mass	45	2.07
Plymouth Town, Mass	14	1.07
Reading Town, Mass	20	1.84
Saugus Town, Mass	17	1.15
Southbridge Town, Mass	15	.89
Stoneham Town, Mass	12	1.11
Swampscott Town, Mass	17	1.58
Wakefield Town, Mass	21	1.29
Webster Town, Mass	35	2.65
Westfield, Mass	25	1.33
West Springfield Town, Mass	24	1.40
Winchester Town, Mass	24	1.59
Winthrop Town, Mass	21	1.25
Woburn, Mass	19	.96

TABLE 53.—*Number of police-department employees, 1940; cities with population from 2,500 to 25,000 (based on 1940 decennial census)*—Continued

CITIES WITH 10,000 TO 25,000 INHABITANTS—Continued

City	Number of employees	Number per 1,000 inhabitants	City	Number of employees	Number per 1,000 inhabitants
Adrian, Mich	12	0.84	Portsmouth, N. H	20	1.35
Alpena, Mich	10	.78	Rochester, N. H	7	.58
Benton Harbor, Mich	15	.90	Bergenfield, N. J	12	1.17
Birmingham, Mich	18	1.61	Bridgeton, N. J	12	.75
Ecorse, Mich	24	1.82	Burlington, N. J	11	1.01
Escanaba, Mich	13	.88	Carteret, N. J	22	1.84
Ferndale, Mich	24	1.07	Cliffside Park, N. J	26	1.54
Grosse Pointe Park, Mich	35	2.77	Collingswood, N. J	18	1.42
Holland, Mich	11	.75	Cranford, N. J	17	1.32
Iron Mountain, Mich	7	.63	Dover, N. J	9	.86
Ironwood, Mich	17	1.27	Englewood, N. J	37	1.95
Lincoln Park, Mich	15	.98	Gloucester City, N. J	19	1.39
Marquette, Mich	12	.75	Harrison, N. J	51	3.60
Menominee, Mich	7	.68	Hawthorne, N. J	12	.95
Midland, Mich	8	.77	Hillside, N. J	27	1.46
Monroe, Mich	20	1.08	Linden, N. J	59	2.45
Mount Clemens, Mich	15	1.04	Lyndhurst, N. J	25	1.43
Muskegon Heights, Mich	39	2.43	Maplewood, N. J	42	1.82
Niles, Mich	12	1.06	Morristown, N. J	25	1.64
Owosso, Mich	13	.90	Neptune, N. J	19	1.86
River Rouge, Mich	24	1.41	North Plainfield, N. J	10	.94
St. Clair Shores, Mich	11	1.06	Nutley, N. J	32	1.46
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich	12	.76	Pennsauken, N. J	15	.85
Traverse City, Mich	10	.69	Phillipsburg, N. J	15	.82
Ypsilanti, Mich	16	1.32	Pleasantville, N. J	14	1.27
Albert Lea, Minn	9	.74	Rahway, N. J	24	1.37
Austin, Minn	16	.87	Red Bank, N. J	19	1.73
Brainerd, Minn	7	.58	Ridgefield Park, N. J	13	1.15
Faribault, Minn	10	.69	Ridgewood, N. J	26	1.74
Fergus Falls, Minn	5	.46	Roselle, N. J	16	1.18
Hibbing, Minn	29	1.77	Rutherford, N. J	20	1.29
Mankato, Minn	16	1.02	South Orange, N. J	33	2.40
St. Cloud, Minn	22	.91	South River, N. J	13	1.21
South St. Paul, Minn	13	1.10	Summit, N. J	28	1.73
Virginia, Minn	26	2.12	Union, N. J	30	1.21
Winona, Minn	20	.89	Weehauken, N. J	55	3.83
Biloxi, Miss	13	.74	Westfield, N. J	25	1.35
Clarksdale, Miss	15	1.23	Clovis, N. Mex	12	1.19
Columbus, Miss	12	.88	Roswell, N. Mex	9	.67
Greenville, Miss	15	.72	Santa Fe, N. Mex	13	.64
Greenwood, Miss	13	.88	Batavia, N. Y	20	1.16
Gulfport, Miss	15	.99	Beacon, N. Y	20	1.59
Hattiesburg, Miss	19	.90	Cohoes, N. Y	29	1.32
Laurel, Miss	14	.68	Corning, N. Y	16	.99
Natchez, Miss	20	1.31	Cortland, N. Y	15	.94
Vicksburg, Miss	32	1.31	Dunkirk, N. Y	17	.96
Cape Girardeau, Mo	16	.82	Endicott, N. Y	23	1.30
Carthage, Mo	7	.66	Floral Park, N. Y	19	1.47
Clayton, Mo	22	1.68	Freeport, N. Y	34	1.67
Columbia, Mo	20	1.09	Fulton, N. Y	20	1.50
Hannibal, Mo	23	1.10	Garden City, N. Y	29	2.58
Independence, Mo	14	.87	Geneva, N. Y	19	1.22
Jefferson City, Mo	15	.62	Glen Cove, N. Y	25	2.01
Kirkwood, Mo	11	.91	Glens Falls, N. Y	28	1.49
Maplewood, Mo	13	1.01	Gloversville, N. Y	20	.86
Moberly, Mo	12	.93	Hempstead, N. Y	46	2.21
Poplar Bluff, Mo	7	.63	Hornell, N. Y	22	1.41
Richmond Heights, Mo	15	1.17	Hudson, N. Y	19	1.65
St. Charles, Mo	12	1.11	Irondequoit, N. Y	11	.47
Sedalia, Mo	13	.64	Ithaca, N. Y	24	1.22
Webster Groves, Mo	17	.92	Johnson City, N. Y	13	.72
Anaconda, Mont	8	.73	Johnstown, N. Y	11	1.03
Billings, Mont	20	.86	Kenmore, N. Y	19	1.02
Helena, Mont	14	.93	Lackawanna, N. Y	47	1.95
Missoula, Mont	14	.76	Little Falls, N. Y	9	.89
Beatrice, Nebr	8	.74	Lockport, N. Y	32	1.31
Fremont, Nebr	10	.84	Lynbrook, N. Y	30	2.06
Grand Island, Nebr	22	1.15	Mamaroneck, N. Y	28	2.15
Hastings, Nebr	15	.99	Massena, N. Y	12	1.06
Norfolk, Nebr	12	1.14	Middletown, N. Y	25	1.14
North Platte, Nebr	14	1.13	North Tonawanda, N. Y	24	1.18
Scottsbluff, Nebr	10	.83	Ogdensburg, N. Y	16	.98
Reno, Nev	36	1.69	Olean, N. Y	26	1.21
Dover, N. H	16	1.07	Oneida, N. Y	14	1.36
Keene, N. H	15	1.08	Oneonta, N. Y	14	1.19
Laconia, N. H	20	1.48	Ossining, N. Y	20	1.25

TABLE 53.—*Number of police-department employees, 1940; cities with population from 2,500 to 25,000 (based on 1940 decennial census)*—Continued

CITIES WITH 10,000 TO 25,000 INHABITANTS—Continued

City	Number of employees	Number per 1,000 inhabitants	City	Number of employees	Number per 1,000 inhabitants
Oswego, N. Y	23	1.04	Abington, Pa	24	1.15
Peekskill, N. Y	25	1.44	Ambridge, Pa	15	.79
Plattsburg, N. Y	12	.73	Arnold, Pa	9	.83
Port Chester, N. Y	44	1.91	Beaver Falls, Pa	15	.88
Rensselaer, N. Y	15	1.39	Bellevue, Pa	12	1.14
Rockville Centre, N. Y	38	2.04	Berwick, Pa	4	.30
Saratoga Springs, N. Y	21	1.53	Bradford, Pa	22	1.24
Scarsdale, N. Y	28	2.16	Bristol, Pa	8	.67
Tonawanda, N. Y	19	1.46	Butler, Pa	21	.86
Watervliet, N. Y	22	1.37	Canonsburg, Pa	12	.95
Concord, N. C	16	1.03	Carbondale, Pa	13	.67
Fayetteville, N. C	26	1.49	Carlisle, Pa	10	.72
Gastonia, N. C	28	1.31	Carnegie, Pa	9	.71
Goldsboro, N. C	15	.87	Chambersburg, Pa	12	.81
Greenville, N. C	12	.95	Charleroi, Pa	10	.93
Hickory, N. C	19	1.41	Cheltenham, Pa	32	1.68
Kinston, N. C	18	1.17	Clairton, Pa	15	.92
Lexington, N. C	10	.95	Coatesville, Pa	16	1.14
Reidsville, N. C	15	1.44	Columbia, Pa	11	.95
Salisbury, N. C	19	1.00	Connellsville, Pa	11	.81
Shelby, N. C	13	.93	Darby, Pa	12	1.16
Statesville, N. C	11	.96	Donora, Pa	10	.76
Thomasville, N. C	10	.91	Dormont, Pa	10	.77
Bismarck, N. Dak	12	.77	Du Bois, Pa	6	.50
Grand Forks, N. Dak	20	.99	Dunmore, Pa	17	.71
Minot, N. Dak	14	.84	Duquesne, Pa	18	.87
Alliance, Ohio	11	.49	Ellwood City, Pa	13	1.05
Ashland, Ohio	9	.72	Farrell, Pa	13	.94
Ashtabula, Ohio	19	.89	Greensburg, Pa	19	1.13
Barberton, Ohio	17	.71	Harrison Township, Pa	5	.38
Bellaire, Ohio	10	.72	Homestead, Pa	26	1.37
Cambridge, Ohio	7	.47	Indiana, Pa	10	1.00
Campbell, Ohio	13	.91	Jeannette, Pa	9	.55
Chillicothe, Ohio	14	.70	Kingston, Pa	16	.77
Coshocton, Ohio	8	.70	Lansdowne, Pa	11	1.02
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	11	.54	Latrobe, Pa	9	.81
East Liverpool, Ohio	12	.51	Lewistown, Pa	9	.69
Euclid, Ohio	23	1.29	Lock Haven, Pa	9	.83
Findlay, Ohio	15	.74	Mahanoy City, Pa	17	1.26
Fostoria, Ohio	9	.67	Meadville, Pa	15	.79
Fremont, Ohio	10	.68	Monessen, Pa	19	.94
Garfield Heights, Ohio	14	.82	Mount Carmel, Pa	8	.45
Ironton, Ohio	14	.88	Mount Lebanon Township, Pa	20	1.02
Lancaster, Ohio	15	.68	Munhall, Pa	33	2.37
Marietta, Ohio	13	.89	Nanticoke, Pa	19	.78
Martins Ferry, Ohio	11	.75	New Kensington, Pa	23	.96
Mount Vernon, Ohio	7	.69	North Braddock, Pa	21	1.34
New Philadelphia, Ohio	7	.57	Oil City, Pa	15	.74
Niles, Ohio	10	.61	Phoenixville, Pa	9	.73
Painesville, Ohio	10	.82	Pittston, Pa	25	1.40
Parma, Ohio	12	.73	Plains Township, Pa	7	.45
Piqua, Ohio	11	.69	Plymouth, Pa	15	.97
Salem, Ohio	6	.49	Pottstown, Pa	16	.79
Sandusky, Ohio	18	.72	Pottsville, Pa	35	1.43
Shaker Heights, Ohio	35	1.50	Shamokin, Pa	11	.58
Struthers, Ohio	10	.85	Shenandoah, Pa	13	.66
Tiffin, Ohio	14	.87	Steelton, Pa	7	.53
Wooster, Ohio	7	.61	Stowe Township, Pa	17	1.35
Xenia, Ohio	10	.94	Sunbury, Pa	6	.39
Ada, Okla	11	.73	Tamaqua, Pa	5	.40
Ardmore, Okla	17	1.01	Uniontown, Pa	28	1.28
Bartlesville, Okla	15	.92	Vandergrift, Pa	8	.75
Chickasha, Okla	12	.85	Warren, Pa	10	.67
Durant, Okla	6	.60	Waynesboro, Pa	7	.68
El Reno, Okla	10	.99	West Chester, Pa	14	1.05
Guthrie, Okla	9	.90	Bristol, R. I	8	.72
Norman, Okla	12	1.05	Cumberland, R. I	6	.56
Okmulgee, Okla	11	.69	Lincoln, R. I	9	.85
Ponca City, Okla	18	1.07	North Providence, R. I	6	.49
Sapulpa, Okla	10	.82	Westerly, R. I	10	.89
Shawnee, Okla	23	1.04	West Warwick, R. I	12	.66
Stillwater, Okla	10	.99	Anderson, S. C	26	1.34
Astoria, Oreg	12	1.16	Florence, S. C	17	1.06
Bend, Oreg	6	.60	Greenwood, S. C	17	1.31
Eugene, Oreg	18	.86	Rock Hill, S. C	21	1.40
Klamath Falls, Oreg	16	.97	Aberdeen, S. Dak	17	1.00
Medford, Oreg	10	.89			

TABLE 53.—*Number of police-department employees, 1940; cities with population from 2,500 to 25,000 (based on 1940 decennial census)*—Continued

CITIES WITH 10,000 TO 25,000 INHABITANTS—Continued

City	Number of employees	Number per 1,000 inhabitants	City	Number of employees	Number per 1,000 inhabitants
Huron, S. Dak	9	0.83	Staunton, Va	16	1.20
Mitchell, S. Dak	10	.94	Suffolk, Va	19	1.68
Rapid City, S. Dak	11	.79	Winchester, Va	12	.99
Watertown, S. Dak	10	.94	Aberdeen, Wash	19	1.01
Bristol, Tenn	12	.86	Bremerton, Wash	16	1.06
Cleveland, Tenn	10	.88	Hoquiam, Wash	11	1.02
Dyersburg, Tenn	8	.80	Longview, Wash	8	.65
Jackson, Tenn	25	1.03	Olympia, Wash	13	.98
Kingsport, Tenn	17	1.18	Vancouver, Wash	17	.90
Big Spring, Tex	11	1.11	Walla Walla, Wash	18	.99
Borger, Tex	6	.60	Wenatchee, Wash	17	1.16
Brownsville, Tex	17	.77	Beekley, W. Va	8	.62
Brownwood, Tex	10	.75	Bluefield, W. Va	19	.92
Bryan, Tex	8	.68	Fairmont, W. Va	17	.74
Cleburne, Tex	5	.17	Martinsburg, W. Va	10	.66
Corsicana, Tex	13	.85	Morgantown, W. Va	9	.54
Del Rio, Tex	7	.52	Moundsville, W. Va	7	.49
Denison, Tex	13	.83	South Charleston, W. Va	6	.58
Denton, Tex	10	.89	Ashland, Wis	10	.90
Harlingen, Tex	7	.53	Beaver Dam, Wis	11	1.06
Highland Park, Tex	13	1.26	Chippewa Falls, Wis	11	1.06
Longview, Tex	8	.58	Cudahy, Wis	12	1.14
McAllen, Tex	10	.84	Janesville, Wis	22	.96
Marshall, Tex	15	.81	Manitowoc, Wis	21	1.19
Palestine, Tex	10	.82	Marshfield, Wis	9	.87
Pampa, Tex	7	.54	Menasha, Wis	14	1.34
Paris, Tex	14	.75	Neenah, Wis	15	1.41
Sherman, Tex	12	.70	Shorewood, Wis	15	.99
Sweetwater, Tex	10	.96	South Milwaukee, Wis	11	.99
Temple, Tex	12	.78	Stevens Point, Wis	16	1.01
Texarkana, Tex	14	.82	Two Rivers, Wis	10	.97
University Park, Tex	18	1.24	Watertown, Wis	11	.97
Logan, Utah	10	.84	Waukesha, Wis	21	1.09
Provo, Utah	11	.61	Wisconsin Rapids, Wis	12	1.05
Barre, Vt	8	.73	Casper, Wyo	16	.89
Rutland, Vt	14	.82	Cheyenne, Wyo	17	.76
Charlottesville, Va	23	1.19	Laramie, Wyo	9	.85
Fredericksburg, Va	11	1.09	Sheridan, Wyo	7	.66
Martinsville, Va	16	1.59			

CITIES WITH 2,500 TO 10,000 INHABITANTS

Andalusia, Ala	6	0.87	Forrest City, Ark	4	0.70
Attalla, Ala	5	1.02	Helena, Ark	7	.82
Auburn, Ala	3	.64	McGehee, Ark	3	.82
Carbon Hill, Ala	3	1.17	Malvern, Ark	4	.76
Demopolis, Ala	3	.73	Marianna, Ark	6	1.35
Fort Payne, Ala	1	.90	Monticello, Ark	3	.82
Guntersville, Ala	5	1.14	Morrilton, Ark	4	.87
Homewood, Ala	6	.81	Newport, Ark	5	1.16
Jacksonville, Ala	2	.67	Rogers, Ark	3	.85
Jasper, Ala	8	1.17	Russellville, Ark	4	.67
Lanett, Ala	7	1.14	Searcy, Ark	3	.82
Leeds, Ala	2	.69	Stuttgart, Ark	3	.53
Opp, Ala	4	1.26	Trumann, Ark	4	1.18
Prichard, Ala	9	1.48	Van Buren, Ark	3	.55
Roanoke, Ala	4	.96	West Helena, Ark	3	.64
Scottsboro, Ala	3	1.06	Wynne, Ark	2	.55
Sheffield, Ala	9	1.13	Antioch, Calif	5	.98
Sylacauga, Ala	5	.80	Arcadia, Calif	15	1.64
Tarrant City, Ala	5	.73	Azusa, Calif	9	1.73
Bisbee, Ariz	7	1.20	Banning, Calif	5	1.29
Douglas, Ariz	11	1.28	Brea, Calif	5	1.95
Flagstaff, Ariz	6	1.18	Calexico, Calif	7	1.29
Glendale, Ariz	3	.62	Chico, Calif	9	.97
Miami, Ariz	5	1.06	Chino, Calif	3	.71
Nogales, Ariz	6	1.17	Chula Vista, Calif	7	1.36
Prescott, Ariz	8	1.33	Claremont, Calif	5	1.64
Winslow, Ariz	7	1.53	Coalinga, Calif	8	1.59
Batesville, Ark	4	.76	Colton, Calif	15	1.55
Brinkley, Ark	3	.88	Corona, Calif	8	.91
Camden, Ark	5	.56	Coronado, Calif	12	1.73
Crossett, Ark	3	.61	Covina, Calif	5	1.64
Dermott, Ark	3	.97	Culver City, Calif	26	2.90
Fayetteville, Ark	5	.61	Daly City, Calif	12	1.25

TABLE 53.—*Number of police-department employees, 1940; cities with population from 2,500 to 25,000 (based on 1940 decennial census)*—Continued

CITIES WITH 2,500 TO 10,000 INHABITANTS—Continued

City	Number of employees	Number per 1,000 inhabitants
Delano, Calif	6	1.31
Dinuba, Calif	4	1.06
El Cerrito, Calif	6	.98
El Monte, Calif	9	1.90
El Segundo, Calif	19	5.08
Emeryville, Calif	13	5.16
Escondido, Calif	5	1.10
Exeter, Calif	4	1.03
Fillmore, Calif	3	.92
Fort Bragg, Calif	5	1.55
Gardena, Calif	6	1.02
Gilroy, Calif	5	1.38
Grass Valley, Calif	8	1.40
Hanford, Calif	9	1.09
Hawthorne, Calif	11	1.33
Hayward, Calif	7	1.04
Healdsburg, Calif	5	1.99
Hemet, Calif	4	1.54
Hermosa Beach, Calif	12	1.67
Hillsborough, Calif	8	2.91
Hollister, Calif	6	1.55
Huntington Beach, Calif	9	2.41
Laguna Beach, Calif	10	2.24
La Mesa, Calif	5	1.27
La Verne, Calif	4	1.29
Livermore, Calif	6	2.08
Lompoc, Calif	4	1.18
Los Gatos, Calif	4	1.11
Madera, Calif	6	.93
Manhattan Beach, Calif	12	1.88
Martinez, Calif	7	.95
Marysville, Calif	13	1.96
Mill Valley, Calif	8	1.65
Montebello, Calif	13	1.62
Monterey Park, Calif	11	1.29
Mountain View, Calif	4	1.01
Napa, Calif	8	1.03
Needles, Calif	3	.83
Newport Beach, Calif	14	3.15
North Sacramento, Calif	3	.98
Oakdale, Calif	3	1.16
Oceanside, Calif	6	1.29
Orange, Calif	9	1.14
Oroville, Calif	7	1.58
Oxnard, Calif	6	.70
Pacific Grove, Calif	5	.80
Petaluma, Calif	10	1.24
Piedmont, Calif	19	1.93
Pittsburg, Calif	11	1.16
Porterville, Calif	7	1.12
Redding, Calif	14	1.73
Reedley, Calif	4	1.26
Roseville, Calif	8	1.20
San Anselmo, Calif	5	.86
San Bruno, Calif	6	.92
San Carlos, Calif	5	1.42
San Fernando, Calif	12	1.32
Sanger, Calif	5	1.24
San Luis Obispo, Calif	13	1.46
San Marino, Calif	18	2.20
San Rafael, Calif	13	1.52
Santa Clara, Calif	10	1.50
Santa Maria, Calif	9	1.06
Santa Paula, Calif	7	.78
Sausalito, Calif	4	1.13
Selma, Calif	5	1.36
Sierra Madre, Calif	6	1.31
Signal Hill, Calif	6	1.88
South San Francisco, Calif	10	1.51
Sunnyvale, Calif	5	1.14
Torrance, Calif	15	1.51
Tracy, Calif	7	1.73
Tulare, Calif	12	1.45
Turlock, Calif	10	2.07
Upland, Calif	10	1.58
Visalia, Calif	13	1.46
Watsonville, Calif	12	1.34
Woodland, Calif	8	1.21
Yuba City, Calif	5	1.01
Alamosa, Colo	5	.89
Brighton, Colo	2	.50
Canon City, Colo	4	.60
Delta, Colo	3	.81
Durango, Colo	3	.51
Englewood, Colo	7	.72
Fort Morgan, Colo	5	1.02
La Junta, Colo	6	.85
Lamar, Colo	4	.90
Leadville, Colo	3	.63
Longmont, Colo	7	.95
Loveland, Colo	6	.98
Monte Vista, Colo	3	.94
Montrose, Colo	3	.63
Rocky Ford, Colo	3	.86
Salida, Colo	4	.80
Sterling, Colo	5	.67
Walsenburg, Colo	4	.68
Danielson, Conn	10	2.22
Groton, Conn	6	1.27
Putnam, Conn	8	1.03
Rockville, Conn	5	.66
Southington, Conn	8	1.57
Winsted, Conn	6	.78
Dover, Del	7	1.27
Milford, Del	6	1.42
Newark, Del	4	.89
New Castle, Del	3	.68
Apalachicola, Fla	3	.92
Arcadia, Fla	3	.74
Avon Park, Fla	3	.96
Bartow, Fla	4	.65
Bradenton, Fla	8	1.07
Cocoa, Fla	3	.97
Coral Gables, Fla	20	2.41
De Funiak Springs, Fla	3	1.17
Eustis, Fla	2	.68
Fernandina, Fla	2	.57
Fort Pierce, Fla	7	.87
Hialeah, Fla	7	1.77
Hollywood, Fla	13	2.08
Kissimmee, Fla	4	1.24
Lake Wales, Fla	3	.60
Leesburg, Fla	6	1.28
Marianna, Fla	5	.98
New Smyrna Beach, Fla	7	1.59
Ocala, Fla	10	1.11
Palatka, Fla	6	.84
Palm Beach, Fla	37	9.87
Palmetto, Fla	6	1.72
Pompano, Fla	3	.68
Quincy, Fla	5	1.29
River Junction, Fla	3	.42
Sebring, Fla	2	.63
Wauchula, Fla	3	1.11
Winter Haven, Fla	9	1.45
Winter Park, Fla	6	1.27
Americus, Ga	8	.86
Bainbridge, Ga	7	1.10
Cairo, Ga	4	.86
Calhoun, Ga	3	1.02
Cartersville, Ga	6	.98
Commerce, Ga	5	1.52
Cordele, Ga	7	.88
Cuthbert, Ga	3	.87
Douglasville, Ga	2	.78
Dublin, Ga	6	.77
Elberton, Ga	8	1.29
Newnan, Ga	7	.97
Pelham, Ga	3	1.16
Porterdale, Ga	4	1.28
Quitman, Ga	4	.90
Rossville, Ga	2	.57
Statesboro, Ga	5	.99
Vidalia, Ga	5	1.22

TABLE 53.—*Number of police-department employees, 1940; cities with population from 2,500 to 25,000 (based on 1940 decennial census)*—Continued

CITIES WITH 2,500 TO 10,000 INHABITANTS—Continued

City	Number of employees	Number per 1,000 inhabitants
Blackfoot, Idaho	5	1.36
Burley, Idaho	4	.75
Caldwell, Idaho	5	.69
Emmett, Idaho	4	1.25
Jerome, Idaho	3	.85
Malad City, Idaho	2	.73
Moscow, Idaho	4	.67
Payette, Idaho	3	.90
Preston, Idaho	3	.71
Rexburg, Idaho	3	.87
St. Anthony, Idaho	3	1.10
Sandpoint, Idaho	3	.69
Wallace, Idaho	3	.78
Weiser, Idaho	2	.55
Abingdon, Ill	2	.62
Anna, Ill	2	.49
Arlington Heights, Ill	7	1.24
Barrington, Ill	3	.84
Batavia, Ill	5	.98
Beardstown, Ill	7	1.08
Bellwood, Ill	6	1.15
Belvidere, Ill	7	.86
Benton, Ill	3	.41
Bradley, Ill	4	1.08
Carbondale, Ill	5	.58
Carlinville, Ill	3	.60
Carmi, Ill	4	.98
Carterville, Ill	2	.69
Charleston, Ill	4	.49
Chester, Ill	5	.98
Christopher, Ill	2	.52
Clinton, Ill	5	.79
Collinsville, Ill	10	1.02
Crystal Lake, Ill	4	1.02
De Kalb, Ill	8	.87
Des Plaines, Ill	11	1.16
Downers Grove, Ill	7	.73
Du Quoin, Ill	5	.67
East Alton, Ill	5	1.07
East Peoria, Ill	10	1.47
Edwardsville, Ill	5	.62
Effingham, Ill	5	.81
Flora, Ill	6	1.10
Franklin Park, Ill	4	1.33
Galva, Ill	4	1.42
Geneseo, Ill	4	1.05
Geneva, Ill	7	1.71
Gillespie, Ill	4	.90
Glencoe, Ill	12	1.76
Glen Ellyn, Ill	11	1.37
Greenville, Ill	7	2.06
Havana, Ill	6	1.50
Herrin, Ill	5	.53
Highland, Ill	3	.79
Highwood, Ill	7	1.89
Hillsboro, Ill	4	.89
Hinsdale, Ill	13	1.77
Homewood, Ill	4	.98
Hoopeston, Ill	3	.56
Johnston City, Ill	4	.74
Kenilworth, Ill	9	3.07
La Grange Park, Ill	4	1.17
Lake Forest, Ill	17	2.47
Lansing, Ill	7	1.57
Lawrenceville, Ill	4	.64
Lemont, Ill	3	1.17
Libertyville, Ill	3	.76
Litchfield, Ill	4	.57
Lockport, Ill	3	.86
Lombard, Ill	6	.85
Lyons, Ill	5	1.01
Macomb, Ill	7	.80
Madison, Ill	10	1.29
Marseilles, Ill	4	.90
Marshal, Ill	7	2.54
Mendota, Ill	4	.95
Monmouth, Ill	10	1.10
Morris, Ill	6	0.98
Morrison, Ill	2	.63
Mount Carmel, Ill	4	.57
Mount Olive, Ill	3	1.17
Murphysboro, Ill	4	.45
Naperville, Ill	7	1.33
Nokomis, Ill	2	.78
Normal, Ill	7	1.00
North Chicago, Ill	6	.71
Oglesby, Ill	5	1.27
Olney, Ill	4	.51
Pana, Ill	4	.67
Paris, Ill	7	.75
Paxton, Ill	4	1.29
Peoria Heights, Ill	5	1.14
Peru, Ill	6	.67
Phoenix, Ill	2	.70
Pinckneyville, Ill	3	.95
Pontiac, Ill	5	.52
Princeton, Ill	4	.77
Riverdale, Ill	5	1.75
River Forest, Ill	17	1.79
River Grove, Ill	7	2.12
Riverside, Ill	11	1.39
Robinson, Ill	7	1.62
Rochelle, Ill	5	1.19
St. Charles, Ill	4	.68
Salem, Ill	8	1.09
Sandwich, Ill	1	.38
Savanna, Ill	5	1.04
Shelbyville, Ill	3	.73
Silvis, Ill	4	1.34
Skokie, Ill	16	2.23
South Beloit, Ill	1	.35
Sparta, Ill	3	.82
Spring Valley, Ill	4	.80
Staunton, Ill	3	.71
Steger, Ill	4	1.19
Summit, Ill	10	1.42
Taylorville, Ill	5	.60
Tuscola, Ill	3	1.06
Vandalia, Ill	4	.76
Venice, Ill	8	1.47
Villa Park, Ill	7	.97
Virden, Ill	2	.66
Watseka, Ill	4	1.07
West Chicago, Ill	2	.60
Western Springs, Ill	6	1.24
Westmont, Ill	8	2.63
Westville, Ill	4	1.16
Wheaton, Ill	8	1.08
White Hall, Ill	3	.99
Wood River, Ill	6	.73
Zeigler, Ill	2	.67
Zion, Ill	4	.61
Alexandria, Ind	5	1.04
Angola, Ind	2	.64
Attica, Ind	5	1.33
Auburn, Ind	4	.74
Beech Grove, Ind	4	1.02
Bicknell, Ind	4	.78
Boonville, Ind	3	.66
Clinton, Ind	6	.85
Columbia City, Ind	5	1.19
Crown Point, Ind	2	.43
Decatur, Ind	4	.68
Dunkirk, Ind	2	.68
East Gary, Ind	3	.88
Franklin, Ind	4	.64
Garrett, Ind	2	.47
Gas City, Ind	2	.57
Greencastle, Ind	4	.82
Greenfield, Ind	4	.83
Greensburg, Ind	5	.82
Hartford City, Ind	4	.58
Highland, Ind	1	.37
Huntingburg, Ind	2	.52

TABLE 53.—*Number of police-department employees, 1940; cities with population from 2,500 to 25,000 (based on 1940 decennial census)*—Continued

CITIES WITH 2,500 TO 10,000 INHABITANTS—Continued

City	Number of employees	Number per 1,000 inhabitants	City	Number of employees	Number per 1,000 inhabitants
Jasonville, Ind	3	0.88	Washington, Iowa	3	0.57
Jasper, Ind	2	.40	Waverly, Iowa	4	.96
Kendallville, Ind	4	.74	Webster City, Iowa	6	.89
Lawrenceburg, Ind	4	.91	West Des Moines, Iowa	2	.47
Lebanon, Ind	4	.61	Abilene, Kans	3	.53
Linton, Ind	4	.64	Anthony, Kans	3	1.04
Madison, Ind	5	.72	Augusta, Kans	6	1.57
Martinsville, Ind	3	.60	Baxter Springs, Kans	5	1.02
Mitchell, Ind	5	1.47	Belleville, Kans	3	1.16
Mount Vernon, Ind	3	.53	Caney, Kans	4	1.52
Nappanee, Ind	3	.99	Cherryvale, Kans	2	.63
North Vernon, Ind	4	1.29	Clay Center, Kans	4	.89
Oakland City, Ind	1	.33	Concordia, Kans	5	.80
Petersburg, Ind	3	.98	Council Grove, Kans	2	.70
Plymouth, Ind	4	.70	Dodge City, Kans	9	1.06
Princeton, Ind	5	.64	Eureka, Kans	4	1.05
Rensselaer, Ind	3	.93	Fredonia, Kans	5	1.42
Rochester, Ind	3	.78	Galena, Kans	5	1.14
Rushville, Ind	5	.84	Garden City, Kans	6	.95
Salem, Ind	4	1.25	Garnett, Kans	3	1.15
Seymour, Ind	6	.70	Goodland, Kans	2	.60
Sullivan, Ind	3	.59	Great Bend, Kans	4	.44
Valparaiso, Ind	10	1.14	Hays, Kans	4	.63
Wabash, Ind	8	.83	Herington, Kans	2	.53
Warsaw, Ind	10	1.57	Hiawatha, Kans	3	.93
Washington, Ind	6	.64	Hoisington, Kans	3	.81
West Terre Haute, Ind	3	.80	Holton, Kans	2	.69
Winchester, Ind	5	.94	Horton, Kans	6	2.09
Albia, Iowa	3	.58	Iola, Kans	6	.83
Algona, Iowa	4	.81	Junction City, Kans	7	.82
Anamosa, Iowa	2	.49	Kingman, Kans	4	1.24
Atlantic, Iowa	3	.52	Liberal, Kans	4	.91
Belle Plaine, Iowa	3	.94	Lyons, Kans	3	.67
Bettendorf, Iowa	1	.32	McPherson, Kans	7	.97
Carroll, Iowa	4	.74	Marysville, Kans	3	.74
Cedar Falls, Iowa	6	.64	Neodesha, Kans	3	.89
Centerville, Iowa	6	.71	Norton, Kans	2	.72
Chariton, Iowa	3	.52	Olathe, Kans	3	.75
Charles City, Iowa	5	.58	Osawatomie, Kans	4	.97
Cherokee, Iowa	6	.80	Pratt, Kans	5	.76
Clarinda, Iowa	4	.82	Russell, Kans	4	.83
Clarion, Iowa	2	.67	Wellington, Kans	5	.69
Clear Lake, Iowa	3	.80	Winfield, Kans	8	.84
Cresco, Iowa	2	.57	Catlettsburg, Ky	4	.88
Creston, Iowa	7	.87	Central City, Ky	3	.71
Decorah, Iowa	5	.94	Corbin, Ky	6	.76
Dennison, Iowa	4	.92	Cumberland, Ky	6	1.45
Eagle Grove, Iowa	3	.75	Cynthiana, Ky	4	.83
Eldora, Iowa	2	.56	Dawson Springs, Ky	2	.78
Emmetsburg, Iowa	3	.89	Dayton, Ky	6	.72
Fairfield, Iowa	4	.59	Elsmere, Ky	6	2.08
Glenwood, Iowa	2	.44	Franklin, Ky	3	.76
Grinnell, Iowa	4	.77	Fulton, Ky	4	1.21
Hampton, Iowa	2	.50	Georgetown, Ky	6	1.36
Humboldt, Iowa	3	1.06	Glasgow, Ky	6	1.03
Independence, Iowa	4	.92	Harlan, Ky	5	.98
Iowa Falls, Iowa	4	.90	Jenkins, Ky	7	.74
Jefferson, Iowa	3	.73	Lebanon, Ky	5	1.32
Knoxville, Iowa	8	1.15	Ludlow, Ky	5	.81
Le Mars, Iowa	4	.75	Madisonville, Ky	8	.97
Maquoketa, Iowa	3	.74	Mount Sterling, Ky	5	1.05
Marion, Iowa	4	.85	Nicholasville, Ky	4	1.25
Missouri Valley, Iowa	3	.75	Pikeville, Ky	4	.96
Mount Pleasant, Iowa	4	.87	Pineville, Ky	5	1.29
Nevada, Iowa	3	.89	Providence, Ky	3	.68
Oelwein, Iowa	5	.64	Richmond, Ky	7	.95
Onawa, Iowa	2	.58	Russellville, Ky	4	1.00
Osage, Iowa	2	.63	Bastrop, La	6	.91
Osceola, Iowa	5	1.52	De Quincy, La	7	2.15
Pella, Iowa	2	.55	De Ridder, La	3	.80
Perry, Iowa	4	.67	Donaldsonville, La	3	.77
Sheldon, Iowa	4	1.06	Ferriday, La	2	.70
Shenandoah, Iowa	3	.44	Hammond, La	4	.66
Spencer, Iowa	5	.76	Houma, La	6	.66
Storm Lake, Iowa	4	.76	Jennings, La	4	.54
Tama, Iowa	3	1.06	Jonesboro, La	3	1.14
Vinton, Iowa	5	1.20	Leesville, La	3	1.06

TABLE 53.—*Number of police-department employees, 1940; cities with population from 2,500 to 25,000 (based on 1940 decennial census)*—Continued

CITIES WITH 2,500 TO 10,000 INHABITANTS—Continued

City	Number of employees	Number per 1,000 inhabitants
Mansfield, La	3	0.74
Minden, La	4	.60
Natchitoches, La	8	1.17
Oakdale, La	3	.76
Pineville, La	2	.47
Plaquemine, La	5	.99
Rayne, La	3	.60
Slidell, La	3	1.05
Tallulah, La	4	.70
West Monroe, La	6	.70
Belfast, Maine	4	.72
Brunswick, Maine	9	1.29
Calais, Maine	7	1.36
Fort Fairfield, Maine	4	1.49
Gardiner, Maine	6	.99
Hallowell, Maine	3	1.03
Old Town, Maine	9	1.17
Presque Isle, Maine	3	.55
Rockland, Maine	8	.90
Saco, Maine	11	1.27
Brunswick, Md	6	1.56
Easton, Md	5	1.10
Frostburg, Md	5	.65
Greenbelt, Md	4	1.41
Laurel, Md	2	.71
Mount Rainier, Md	5	1.04
Pocomoke City, Md	4	1.46
Takoma Park, Md	8	.90
Westernport, Md	1	.28
Amherst, Mass	4	.62
Auburn, Mass	10	1.51
Ayer, Mass	3	.84
Barnstable, Mass	17	2.04
Bridgewater, Mass	9	1.01
Canton, Mass	8	1.25
Concord, Mass	10	1.25
Dalton, Mass	3	.71
Dartmouth, Mass	11	1.22
Dracut, Mass	3	.41
Dudley, Mass	14	3.03
Franklin, Mass	6	.82
Great Barrington, Mass	7	1.20
Hingham, Mass	12	1.50
Hudson, Mass	9	1.12
Ipswich, Mass	9	1.42
Longmeadow, Mass	7	1.21
Ludlow, Mass	9	1.10
Mansfield, Mass	4	.61
Middleborough, Mass	6	.66
Millbury, Mass	6	.86
Montague, Mass	4	.53
Nantucket, Mass	7	2.06
North Andover, Mass	9	1.20
Orange, Mass	4	.71
Palmer, Mass	12	1.31
Provincetown, Mass	6	1.64
Randolph, Mass	4	.52
Rockport, Mass	7	1.97
Somerset, Mass	5	.85
South Hadley, Mass	5	.73
Spencer, Mass	2	.30
Uxbridge, Mass	6	.94
Walpole, Mass	10	1.34
Ware, Mass	4	.53
Winchendon, Mass	9	1.37
Albion, Mich	5	.60
Allegan, Mich	4	.88
Alma, Mich	4	.56
Bad Axe, Mich	1	.38
Belding, Mich	1	.24
Berkley, Mich	6	.94
Bessemer, Mich	4	.98
Big Rapids, Mich	6	1.20
Boyne City, Mich	2	.69
Buchanan, Mich	2	.49
Cadillac, Mich	6	.61
Caro, Mich	6	1.95
Center Line, Mich	5	1.56
Charlotte, Mich	2	.36
Cheboygan, Mich	3	.53
Clawson, Mich	3	.75
Coldwater, Mich	7	.95
Crystal Falls, Mich	4	1.51
Dowagiac, Mich	5	1.00
Durand, Mich	1	.32
East Detroit, Mich	8	.93
East Grand Rapids, Mich	6	1.22
East Lansing, Mich	5	.86
Eaton Rapids, Mich	7	2.29
Fenton, Mich	3	.89
Fremont, Mich	2	.79
Gladstone, Mich	4	.80
Grand Haven, Mich	5	.57
Grand Ledge, Mich	3	.77
Greenville, Mich	5	.91
Grosse Pointe, Mich	17	2.75
Grosse Pointe Farms, Mich	21	2.91
Grosse Pointe Woods, Mich	5	1.78
Hancock, Mich	7	1.26
Hastings, Mich	3	.58
Hillsdale, Mich	3	.47
Houghton, Mich	3	.81
Howell, Mich	3	.80
Ionia, Mich	5	.78
Iron River, Mich	4	.91
Ishpeming, Mich	9	.95
Kingsford, Mich	4	.69
Ludington, Mich	5	.57
Manistee, Mich	5	.58
Manistique, Mich	4	.74
Marine City, Mich	3	.83
Marshall, Mich	5	.95
Melvindale, Mich	6	1.26
Mount Pleasant, Mich	5	.59
Munising, Mich	3	.68
Negaunee, Mich	10	1.47
Northville, Mich	6	1.98
Norway, Mich	3	.80
Otsego, Mich	3	.88
Petoskey, Mich	5	.83
Pleasant Ridge, Mich	6	1.77
Plymouth, Mich	7	1.31
Rochester, Mich	4	1.06
Rogers City, Mich	1	.33
Roseville, Mich	8	.89
St. Clair, Mich	3	.86
St. Ignace, Mich	1	.37
St. Johns, Mich	3	.68
St. Joseph, Mich	8	.89
South Haven, Mich	5	1.05
Sturgis, Mich	7	.97
Three Rivers, Mich	5	.75
Trenton, Mich	9	1.70
Wakefield, Mich	6	1.67
Wayne, Mich	4	.95
Zeeland, Mich	2	.67
Alexandria, Minn	4	.79
Anoka, Minn	4	.62
Bayport, Minn	2	.76
Bemidji, Minn	8	.85
Blue Earth, Minn	3	.81
Breckenridge, Minn	4	1.46
Chisholm, Minn	15	2.00
Cloquet, Minn	8	1.10
Columbia Heights, Minn	8	1.33
Crookston, Minn	8	1.12
Crosby, Minn	3	1.02
Detroit Lakes, Minn	4	.80
East Grand Forks, Minn	7	1.99
Edina, Minn	4	.68
Ely, Minn	12	2.01

TABLE 53.—*Number of police-department employees, 1940; cities with population from 2,500 to 25,000 (based on 1940 decennial census)*—Continued

CITIES WITH 2,500 TO 10,000 INHABITANTS—Continued

City	Number of employees	Number per 1,000 inhabitants
Eveleth, Minn	16	2.32
Fairmont, Minn	5	.72
Gilbert, Minn	5	2.00
Grand Rapids, Minn	4	.82
Hastings, Minn	5	.88
Hopkins, Minn	3	.73
Hutchinson, Minn	3	.77
International Falls, Minn	5	.89
Jackson, Minn	3	1.06
Lake City, Minn	4	1.25
Litchfield, Minn	3	.77
Little Falls, Minn	6	.99
Luverne, Minn	3	.96
Marshall, Minn	4	.87
Montevideo, Minn	3	.57
Moorhead, Minn	8	.84
Morris, Minn	3	.93
New Ulm, Minn	7	.80
Northfield, Minn	4	.88
North Mankato, Minn	2	.57
North St. Paul, Minn	1	.32
Owatonna, Minn	7	.81
Pipestone, Minn	3	.64
Red Wing, Minn	9	.90
Redwood Falls, Minn	3	.92
Richfield, Minn	2	.30
Robbinsdale, Minn	4	.66
St. James, Minn	3	.88
St. Louis Park, Minn	4	.52
St. Peter, Minn	3	.51
Sauk Center, Minn	2	.66
Sauk Rapids, Minn	1	.34
Sleepy Eye, Minn	3	1.03
Staples, Minn	3	1.02
Stillwater, Minn	8	1.14
Thief River Falls, Minn	6	1.00
Tracy, Minn	2	.65
Two Harbors, Minn	5	1.24
Wadena, Minn	3	1.03
Waseca, Minn	3	.70
West St. Paul, Minn	4	.70
White Bear Lake, Minn	5	1.75
Worthington, Minn	4	.68
Columbia, Miss	4	.66
Grenada, Miss	5	.86
Kosciusko, Miss	4	.93
Lexington, Miss	2	.68
Louisville, Miss	2	.58
McComb, Miss	6	.61
New Albany, Miss	5	1.39
Starkville, Miss	4	.82
West Point, Miss	6	1.07
Winona, Miss	3	1.18
Yazoo City, Miss	9	1.24
Aurora, Mo	3	.74
Bonne Terre, Mo	1	.27
Boonville, Mo	5	.82
Brentwood, Mo	8	1.83
Cameron, Mo	3	.83
Carrollton, Mo	4	.98
Chaffee, Mo	2	.66
Chillicothe, Mo	6	.75
Clinton, Mo	4	.66
De Soto, Mo	2	.39
Excelsior Springs, Mo	6	1.23
Farmington, Mo	2	.54
Festus, Mo	2	.43
Fulton, Mo	6	.72
Higginsville, Mo	3	.85
Marceline, Mo	3	.94
Marshall, Mo	5	.59
Maryville, Mo	4	.70
Mexico, Mo	6	.66
Monett, Mo	6	1.37
Nevada, Mo	7	.86
Ste. Genevieve, Mo	2	.72
Slater, Mo	2	0.65
Trenton, Mo	3	.43
Washington, Mo	4	.59
Bozeman, Mont	7	.81
Cut Bank, Mont	2	.80
Deer Lodge, Mont	1	.31
Glendive, Mont	3	.66
Havre, Mont	7	1.09
Kalispell, Mont	7	.85
Laurel, Mont	3	1.09
Lewistown, Mont	5	.85
Livingston, Mont	7	1.05
Miles City, Mont	7	.96
Roundup, Mont	1	.38
Whitefish, Mont	4	1.54
Alliance, Nebr	8	1.28
Auburn, Nebr	4	1.10
Blair, Nebr	3	.91
Chadron, Nebr	2	.47
Columbus, Nebr	5	.66
Crete, Nebr	3	.99
Fairbury, Nebr	5	.79
Falls City, Nebr	6	.98
Gering, Nebr	3	.97
Holdrege, Nebr	3	.89
Kearney, Nebr	8	.83
Lexington, Nebr	3	.81
McCook, Nebr	4	.64
Nebraska City, Nebr	4	.55
Plattsmouth, Nebr	3	.70
Schuyler, Nebr	3	1.07
Seward, Nebr	4	1.42
Sidney, Nebr	4	1.18
South Sioux City, Nebr	3	.66
Wahoo, Nebr	2	.76
West Point, Nebr	2	.80
York, Nebr	5	.93
Ely, Nev	5	1.21
Las Vegas, Nev	14	1.66
Sparks, Nev	5	.94
Derry, N. H	3	.56
Exeter, N. H	8	1.48
Franklin, N. H	5	.74
Littleton, N. H	8	1.75
Newport, N. H	8	1.51
Somersworth, N. H	6	.98
Audubon, N. J	14	1.57
Belmar, N. J	12	3.49
Bernardsville, N. J	4	1.17
Bogota, N. J	12	1.63
Boonton, N. J	8	1.19
Bound Brook, N. J	8	1.05
Bradley Beach, N. J	11	3.17
Butler, N. J	4	1.19
Caldwell, N. J	11	2.23
Cape May, N. J	8	3.10
Carlstadt, N. J	10	1.77
Chatham, N. J	7	1.43
Clementon, N. J	2	.70
Closter, N. J	5	1.92
Dunellen, N. J	5	.93
East Paterson, N. J	16	3.24
East Rutherford, N. J	14	1.93
Edgewater, N. J	25	6.21
Fairlawn, N. J	9	1.00
Fairview, N. J	13	1.48
Flemington, N. J	2	.76
Fort Lee, N. J	22	2.32
Freehold, N. J	4	.58
Garwood, N. J	9	2.48
Glassboro, N. J	4	.81
Glen Ridge, N. J	22	3.00
Glen Rock, N. J	9	1.74
Guttenberg, N. J	12	1.94
Hackettstown, N. J	3	.91
Haddonfield, N. J	22	2.26

TABLE 53.—*Number of police-department employees, 1940; cities with population from 2,500 to 25,000 (based on 1940 decennial census)*—Continued

CITIES WITH 2,500 TO 10,000 INHABITANTS—Continued

City	Number of employees	Number per 1,000 inhabitants	City	Number of employees	Number per 1,000 inhabitants
Haddon Heights, N. J.	11	1.98	Canton, N. Y.	4	1.33
Haledon, N. J.	5	.94	Carthage, N. Y.	7	1.66
Hammonton, N. J.	5	.65	Catskill, N. Y.	6	1.11
Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.	12	1.79	Cobleskill, N. Y.	3	1.15
Hillsdale, N. J.	7	2.04	Cooperstown, N. Y.	2	.77
Keansburg, N. J.	9	3.10	Corinth, N. Y.	1	.33
Keyport, N. J.	9	1.75	Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y.	6	1.56
Lambertville, N. J.	5	1.12	Dannemora, N. Y.	3	.62
Leonia, N. J.	12	2.08	Dansville, N. Y.	5	1.00
Lindenwold, N. J.	2	.78	Depew, N. Y.	6	.99
Little Ferry, N. J.	10	2.20	Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.	11	1.87
Madison, N. J.	11	1.38	Dolgeville, N. Y.	4	1.25
Manville, N. J.	4	.66	East Aurora, N. Y.	6	1.14
Margate City, N. J.	10	3.06	East Rochester, N. Y.	4	.60
Matawan, N. J.	4	1.45	East Syracuse, N. Y.	6	1.33
Maywood, N. J.	10	2.47	Ellenville, N. Y.	6	1.50
Merchantville, N. J.	9	2.45	Elmira Heights, N. Y.	5	1.04
Metuchen, N. J.	8	1.22	Elmsford, N. Y.	6	1.95
Middlesex, N. J.	2	.53	Fairport, N. Y.	4	.86
Midland Park, N. J.	4	.88	Falconer, N. Y.	3	.93
New Milford, N. J.	6	1.87	Farmingdale, N. Y.	8	2.27
Newton, N. J.	9	1.63	Fort Edward, N. Y.	4	1.10
Northfield, N. J.	3	1.05	Fort Plain, N. Y.	3	1.08
North Haledon, N. J.	2	.72	Frankfort, N. Y.	4	1.04
Ocean City, N. J.	33	7.06	Fredonia, N. Y.	6	1.05
Oceanport, N. J.	1	.32	Goshen, N. Y.	5	1.63
Oradell, N. J.	6	2.14	Gouverneur, N. Y.	4	.89
Palisades Park, N. J.	10	1.23	Gowanda, N. Y.	5	1.58
Paramus, N. J.	4	1.08	Granville, N. Y.	5	1.58
Park Ridge, N. J.	4	1.59	Green Island, N. Y.	5	1.25
Penns Grove, N. J.	7	1.08	Greenport, N. Y.	5	1.53
Pitman, N. J.	6	1.09	Hamburg, N. Y.	5	.91
Pompton Lakes, N. J.	4	1.25	Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.	14	1.98
Princeton, N. J.	15	1.94	Haverstraw, N. Y.	9	1.52
Prospect Park, N. J.	13	2.28	Herkimer, N. Y.	16	1.66
Ramsey, N. J.	7	1.96	Highland Falls, N. Y.	2	.54
Raritan, N. J.	3	.62	Homer, N. Y.	1	.34
Ridgefield, N. J.	12	2.28	Hoosick Falls, N. Y.	3	.70
River Edge, N. J.	3	.91	Hudson Falls, N. Y.	5	.75
Roselle Park, N. J.	10	1.04	Ilion, N. Y.	11	1.23
Rumson, N. J.	10	3.42	Irvington, N. Y.	10	3.06
Runnemede, N. J.	3	1.06	Lake Placid, N. Y.	7	2.23
Salem, N. J.	8	.93	Lancaster, N. Y.	5	.69
Sayreville, N. J.	10	1.22	Larchmont, N. Y.	18	3.02
Secaucus, N. J.	15	1.54	Le Roy, N. Y.	5	1.13
Somerville, N. J.	12	1.38	Liberty, N. Y.	7	1.85
South Plainfield, N. J.	7	1.30	Lindenhurst, N. Y.	8	1.68
Tenafly, N. J.	17	2.29	Lowville, N. Y.	3	.84
Verona, N. J.	16	1.79	Lyons, N. Y.	11	2.85
Vineland, N. J.	13	1.61	Malone, N. Y.	9	1.03
Washington, N. J.	5	1.08	Mechanicville, N. Y.	7	.94
West Caldwell, N. J.	6	1.74	Medina, N. Y.	7	1.19
Westville, N. J.	4	1.12	Mohawk, N. Y.	4	1.39
Westwood, N. J.	11	2.60	Monticello, N. Y.	10	2.68
Wharton, N. J.	1	.26	Mount Morris, N. Y.	5	1.42
Wildwood, N. J.	19	3.69	Newark, N. Y.	9	.93
Woodbury, N. J.	13	1.57	New York Mills, N. Y.	1	.28
Wood-Ridge, N. J.	10	1.74	North Pelham, N. Y.	13	2.57
Alamogordo, N. Mex.	2	.51	Northport, N. Y.	4	1.29
Belen, N. Mex.	3	.99	North Tarrytown, N. Y.	16	1.82
Carlsbad, N. Mex.	5	.70	Norwich, N. Y.	8	.92
Clayton, N. Mex.	3	.91	Nyack, N. Y.	11	2.11
Gallup, N. Mex.	6	.85	Owego, N. Y.	3	.59
Portales, N. Mex.	4	.78	Palmyra, N. Y.	6	2.21
Raton, N. Mex.	5	.66	Patchogue, N. Y.	17	2.37
Tucumcari, N. Mex.	4	.65	Pelham Manor, N. Y.	23	1.34
Albion, N. Y.	6	1.29	Penn Yan, N. Y.	6	1.13
Amityville, N. Y.	11	2.17	Perry, N. Y.	3	.67
Babylon, N. Y.	12	2.53	Pleasantville, N. Y.	12	2.69
Baldwinsville, N. Y.	3	.78	Port Jervis, N. Y.	16	1.61
Ballston Spa, N. Y.	9	2.03	Potsdam, N. Y.	5	1.04
Bath, N. Y.	9	1.92	Rye, N. Y.	33	3.35
Bronxville, N. Y.	20	2.90	Sag Harbor, N. Y.	3	1.19
Canajoharie, N. Y.	2	.78	Salamanca, N. Y.	14	1.55
Canandaigua, N. Y.	10	1.20	Saranac Lake, N. Y.	7	.98
Canastota, N. Y.	6	1.45	Saugerties, N. Y.	5	1.28
Canisteo, N. Y.	3	1.18	Scotia, N. Y.	8	1.01

TABLE 53.—*Number of police-department employees, 1940; cities with population from 2,500 to 25,000 (based on 1940 decennial census)*—Continued

CITIES WITH 2,500 TO 10,000 INHABITANTS—Continued

City	Number of employees	Number per 1,000 inhabitants
Seneca Falls, N. Y.	6	0.93
Silver Creek, N. Y.	5	1.63
Sloan, N. Y.	4	1.04
Solvay, N. Y.	14	1.71
Southampton, N. Y.	7	1.83
Spring Valley, N. Y.	6	1.39
Springville, N. Y.	4	1.40
Suffern, N. Y.	19	2.65
Tarrytown, N. Y.	17	2.47
Ticonderoga, N. Y.	9	2.65
Tuckahoe, N. Y.	16	2.44
Tupper Lake, N. Y.	4	.73
Walden, N. Y.	5	1.17
Walton, N. Y.	3	.81
Wappingers Falls, N. Y.	5	1.46
Warsaw, N. Y.	3	.84
Waterford, N. Y.	6	2.07
Waterloo, N. Y.	3	.75
Waverly, N. Y.	4	.73
Wellsville, N. Y.	5	.84
Westfield, N. Y.	4	1.16
West Haverstraw, N. Y.	8	3.16
Whitehall, N. Y.	3	.62
Whitesboro, N. Y.	1	.28
Yorkville, N. Y.	1	.30
Albemarle, N. C.	7	1.72
Asheboro, N. C.	7	1.00
Belmont, N. C.	8	1.84
Bessemer City, N. C.	2	.56
Canton, N. C.	7	1.39
Chapel Hill, N. C.	6	1.64
Dunn, N. C.	5	.95
Edenton, N. C.	3	.78
Forest City, N. C.	5	.99
Hendersonville, N. C.	8	1.49
Lenoir, N. C.	9	1.18
Lincolnton, N. C.	4	.88
Lumberton, N. C.	7	1.21
Morganton, N. C.	7	.91
Mount Airy, N. C.	9	1.43
North Wilkesboro, N. C.	5	1.12
Roanoke Rapids, N. C.	8	.94
Rockingham, N. C.	4	1.09
Roxboro, N. C.	3	.65
Sanford, N. C.	6	1.21
Smithfield, N. C.	4	1.09
Southern Pines, N. C.	3	.93
Spindale, N. C.	2	.51
Tarboro, N. C.	6	.84
Washington, N. C.	8	.93
Devils Lake, N. Dak.	5	.81
Dickinson, N. Dak.	3	.51
Jamestown, N. Dak.	7	.80
Mandan, N. Dak.	4	.60
Valley City, N. Dak.	6	1.01
Wahpeton, N. Dak.	3	.80
Williston, N. Dak.	4	.69
Amherst, Ohio	5	1.73
Barnesville, Ohio	5	1.00
Bedford, Ohio	4	.54
Bellefontaine, Ohio	5	.51
Bellevue, Ohio	7	1.14
Berea, Ohio	6	1.00
Bexley, Ohio	10	1.15
Bridgeport, Ohio	5	1.03
Bryan, Ohio	3	.56
Bucyrus, Ohio	7	.72
Carey, Ohio	3	1.01
Celina, Ohio	2	.41
Chagrin Falls, Ohio	4	1.60
Cheviot, Ohio	8	.88
Circleville, Ohio	7	.88
Clyde, Ohio	4	1.26
Conneaut, Ohio	5	.53
Crestline, Ohio	6	1.38
Crooksville, Ohio	1	.35
Deer Park, Ohio	3	.85
Defiance, Ohio	5	0.51
Delaware, Ohio	7	.78
Delphos, Ohio	4	.70
Dennison, Ohio	5	1.13
Dover, Ohio	9	.93
East Palestine, Ohio	3	.59
Eaton, Ohio	3	.84
Elmwood Place, Ohio	5	1.18
Fairport, Ohio	3	.66
Fairview, Ohio	5	1.06
Franklin, Ohio	3	.67
Galion, Ohio	7	.81
Gallipolis, Ohio	5	.64
Geneva, Ohio	4	.96
Girard, Ohio	7	.71
Glouster, Ohio	1	.35
Grandview Heights, Ohio	7	1.01
Greenville, Ohio	8	1.03
Hillsboro, Ohio	5	1.06
Hubbard, Ohio	3	.72
Jackson, Ohio	3	.48
Kent, Ohio	9	1.05
Kenton, Ohio	6	.79
Lebanon, Ohio	3	.77
Lisbon, Ohio	2	.59
Lockland, Ohio	7	1.25
Logan, Ohio	3	.49
London, Ohio	4	.85
Louisville, Ohio	2	.59
Maple Heights, Ohio	7	1.04
Marysville, Ohio	3	.74
Maumee, Ohio	5	1.07
Mayfield Heights, Ohio	3	1.11
Medina, Ohio	6	1.38
Miamisburg, Ohio	6	1.08
Middleport, Ohio	2	.60
Minerva, Ohio	3	1.02
Mingo Junction, Ohio	6	1.16
Montpelier, Ohio	4	1.08
Mount Healthy, Ohio	3	.75
New Boston, Ohio	11	1.83
Newburgh Heights, Ohio	5	1.31
New Lexington, Ohio	2	.49
Newton Falls, Ohio	3	.96
North Canton, Ohio	3	1.00
North College Hill, Ohio	4	.76
Norwalk, Ohio	5	.61
Oakwood, Ohio	20	2.61
Oberlin, Ohio	3	.70
Orrville, Ohio	2	.45
Oxford, Ohio	4	1.45
Perrysburg, Ohio	4	1.16
Pomeroy, Ohio	7	1.95
Port Clinton, Ohio	5	1.11
Ravenna, Ohio	5	.59
Reading, Ohio	10	1.65
Rittman, Ohio	1	.36
Rocky River, Ohio	8	.96
St. Bernard, Ohio	13	1.76
St. Marys, Ohio	4	.72
Sebring, Ohio	1	.26
Shadyside, Ohio	3	.74
Shelby, Ohio	7	1.05
Sidney, Ohio	6	.61
South Euclid, Ohio	6	.98
Tippecanoe City, Ohio	6	2.08
Toronto, Ohio	4	.54
Troy, Ohio	7	.72
Uhrichsville, Ohio	5	.78
Upper Arlington, Ohio	5	.93
Urbana, Ohio	6	.72
Van Wert, Ohio	5	.54
Wadsworth, Ohio	5	.77
Wapakoneta, Ohio	4	.77
Washington Court House, Ohio	6	.64
Wellston, Ohio	4	.72

TABLE 53.—*Number of police-department employees, 1940; cities with population from 2,500 to 25,000 (based on 1940 decennial census)*—Continued

CITIES WITH 2,500 TO 10,000 INHABITANTS—Continued

City	Number of employees	Number per 1,000 inhabitants
Wellsville, Ohio	3	0.39
Westerville, Ohio	2	.64
Willoughby, Ohio	6	1.37
Wilmington, Ohio	6	1.00
Wyoming, Ohio	12	2.69
Altus, Okla	8	.93
Alva, Okla	3	.59
Blackwell, Okla	11	1.29
Bristow, Okla	5	.83
Chandler, Okla	3	1.10
Claremore, Okla	6	1.45
Clinton, Okla	5	.71
Cordell, Okla	3	1.08
Cushing, Okla	7	.91
Drumright, Okla	2	.46
Duncan, Okla	11	1.19
Edmond, Okla	4	1.00
Elk City, Okla	3	.60
Frederick, Okla	4	.78
Henryetta, Okla	6	.87
Hobart, Okla	3	.58
Holdenville, Okla	5	.75
Hollis, Okla	3	1.10
Hugo, Okla	3	.51
Kingfisher, Okla	5	1.49
Marlow, Okla	3	1.03
Miami, Okla	8	.96
Nowata, Okla	3	.77
Pawhuska, Okla	7	1.29
Pawnee, Okla	4	1.46
Perry, Okla	4	.79
Purcell, Okla	4	1.28
Sand Springs, Okla	3	.49
Tonkawa, Okla	5	1.56
Wagoner, Okla	2	.57
Albany, Oreg	5	.88
Ashland, Oreg	5	1.05
Baker, Oreg	7	.75
Burns, Oreg	3	1.17
Corvallis, Oreg	6	.71
Dallas, Oreg	4	1.12
Grants Pass, Oreg	5	.83
Hillsboro, Oreg	3	.80
Hood River, Oreg	5	1.52
La Grande, Oreg	8	1.03
McMinnville, Oreg	3	.81
Marshfield, Oreg	6	1.14
Oregon City, Oreg	7	1.14
Pendleton, Oreg	5	.57
Roseburg, Oreg	3	.61
St. Helens, Oreg	2	.46
The Dalles, Oreg	8	1.28
Ambler, Pa	4	1.01
Apollo, Pa	1	.31
Archbald, Pa	5	.60
Ashley, Pa	4	.63
Aspinwall, Pa	5	1.06
Avalon, Pa	12	1.95
Avoca, Pa	5	1.05
Bangor, Pa	3	.53
Barnesboro, Pa	4	1.04
Beaver, Pa	10	1.77
Bedford, Pa	2	.61
Bellefonte, Pa	3	.57
Bellwood, Pa	3	1.08
Bentleyville, Pa	1	.29
Birdsboro, Pa	3	.91
Blairsville, Pa	4	.80
Bloomsburg, Pa	16	1.63
Boyertown, Pa	6	1.51
Brackenridge, Pa	3	.47
Brentwood, Pa	9	1.19
Bridgeport, Pa	4	.68
Brockway, Pa	1	.37
Brookville, Pa	3	.68
Brownsville, Pa	8	1.00
Burnham, Pa	1	.33
Camp Hill, Pa	3	0.83
Castle Shannon, Pa	1	.25
Catasauqua, Pa	5	1.05
Clarks Summit, Pa	1	.37
Clearfield, Pa	2	.21
Clifton Heights, Pa	5	1.02
Clymer, Pa	2	.65
Coaldale, Pa	2	.32
Collingdale, Pa	6	.74
Coplay, Pa	5	1.61
Corry, Pa	7	1.01
Crafton, Pa	9	1.26
Curwensville, Pa	2	.58
Dale, Pa	2	.61
Dallastown, Pa	1	.34
Danville, Pa	3	.42
Derry, Pa	3	1.00
Downington, Pa	3	.65
Dupont, Pa	4	.76
Duryea, Pa	4	.48
East Conemaugh, Pa	5	1.04
East Lansdowne, Pa	3	.90
East McKeesport, Pa	5	1.65
East Mauch Chunk, Pa	1	.29
East Pittsburgh, Pa	11	1.81
East Stroudsburg, Pa	5	.78
Ebensburg, Pa	3	.81
Edwardsville, Pa	17	2.13
Elizabeth, Pa	2	.67
Elizabethtown, Pa	1	.23
Emmaus, Pa	15	2.23
Emporium, Pa	2	.53
Etna, Pa	7	.97
Exeter, Pa	5	.86
Ford City, Pa	3	.52
Forest City, Pa	3	.70
Forest Hills, Pa	6	1.14
Forty Fort, Pa	5	.79
Fountain Hill, Pa	4	.83
Franklin, Pa	10	1.01
Freedom, Pa	2	.62
Freeport, Pa	2	.74
Gallitzin, Pa	2	.55
Gettysburg, Pa	3	.51
Glassport, Pa	8	.91
Glenolden, Pa	5	1.04
Greenville, Pa	5	.61
Grove City, Pa	4	.64
Hamburg, Pa	3	.81
Hatboro, Pa	3	1.15
Hellertown, Pa	3	.74
Hollidaysburg, Pa	4	.68
Honesdale, Pa	5	.88
Huntingdon, Pa	2	.28
Ingram, Pa	8	2.05
Irwin, Pa	3	.87
Jenkintown, Pa	11	2.19
Jermyn, Pa	1	.31
Jersey Shore, Pa	1	.18
Kane, Pa	5	.82
Kennett Square, Pa	2	.59
Kittanning, Pa	6	.79
Kutztown, Pa	4	1.35
Lansdale, Pa	5	.54
Lansford, Pa	2	.23
Larksville, Pa	9	1.06
Lemoyne, Pa	2	.46
Lititz, Pa	4	.83
Luzerne, Pa	6	.85
McAdoo, Pa	4	.78
McDonald, Pa	2	.57
Marcus Hook, Pa	6	1.46
Masontown, Pa	2	.54
Mauch Chunk, Pa	2	.66
Mayfield, Pa	4	1.26
Mechanicsburg, Pa	5	.88
Media, Pa	6	1.12

TABLE 53.—*Number of police-department employees, 1940; cities with population from 2,500 to 25,000 (based on 1940 decennial census)*—Continued

CITIES WITH 2,500 TO 10,000 INHABITANTS—Continued

City	Number of employees	Number per 1,000 inhabitants
Meyersdale, Pa	2	0.62
Middletown, Pa	4	.57
Midland, Pa	7	1.10
Millvale, Pa	7	.90
Milton, Pa	3	.36
Minersville, Pa	9	1.04
Monaca, Pa	3	.42
Monongahela City, Pa	4	.45
Montoursville, Pa	1	.33
Mount Joy, Pa	1	.35
Mount Penn, Pa	4	1.09
Mount Pleasant, Pa	3	.52
Mount Union, Pa	3	.63
Myerstown, Pa	2	.74
Nanty Glo, Pa	2	.32
Nazareth, Pa	4	.70
New Cumberland, Pa	1	.22
Northampton, Pa	4	.42
North Bellevernon, Pa	2	.66
North Charleroi, Pa	1	.37
North East, Pa	3	.81
Northumberland, Pa	2	.45
Norwood, Pa	5	1.28
Oakmont, Pa	6	.96
Olyphant, Pa	9	.97
Palmerton, Pa	4	.54
Palmyra, Pa	2	.38
Patton, Pa	1	.32
Pen Argyl, Pa	3	.74
Philipsburg, Pa	3	.76
Port Carbon, Pa	4	1.22
Port Vue, Pa	1	.28
Prospect Park, Pa	13	2.55
Punxsutawney, Pa	7	.74
Quakertown, Pa	4	.78
Rankin, Pa	12	1.61
Renova, Pa	3	.79
Reynoldsville, Pa	2	.54
Ridgway, Pa	2	.32
Roaring Spring, Pa	1	.37
Rochester, Pa	8	1.08
Royersford, Pa	1	.28
St. Clair, Pa	4	.59
St. Marys, Pa	3	.39
Schuylkill Haven, Pa	4	.61
Scottdale, Pa	3	.46
Sharpsburg, Pa	9	1.10
Sharpsville, Pa	5	.97
Shillington, Pa	3	.61
Shippensburg, Pa	3	.57
Slatington, Pa	6	1.48
Somerset, Pa	4	.74
South Connellsville, Pa	2	.76
South Fork, Pa	1	.33
South Greensburg, Pa	2	.76
Southwest Greensburg, Pa	3	1.00
Spangler, Pa	1	.31
Spring City, Pa	1	.33
Springdale, Pa	4	.80
State College, Pa	5	.80
Stroudsburg, Pa	4	.65
Sugar Notch, Pa	2	.80
Summit Hill, Pa	5	.92
Swarthmore, Pa	7	1.72
Swoyerville, Pa	13	1.41
Tarentum, Pa	7	.71
Taylor, Pa	7	.78
Towanda, Pa	3	.72
Trafford, Pa	3	.75
Turtle Creek, Pa	14	1.43
Tyrone, Pa	5	.57
Verona, Pa	4	.92
Waynesburg, Pa	5	1.02
Weatherly, Pa	2	.73
Wesleyville, Pa	2	.69
West Homestead, Pa	14	3.97
Westmont, Pa	4	1.07
West Newton, Pa	1	0.36
West Pittston, Pa	10	1.26
West Reading, Pa	11	2.24
West View, Pa	7	.97
West Wyoming, Pa	2	.67
West York, Pa	2	.36
Windber, Pa	5	.55
Wyoming, Pa	2	.42
Wyomissing, Pa	6	1.81
Yeadon, Pa	15	1.76
Youngwood, Pa	3	1.18
Barrington, R. I	4	.64
Burrillville, R. I	3	.37
East Greenwich, R. I	2	.52
Warren, R. I	6	.74
Abbeville, S. C	6	1.22
Aiken, S. C	12	1.95
Batesburg, S. C	4	1.36
Clinton, S. C	8	1.40
Darlington, S. C	7	1.12
Dillon, S. C	4	1.03
Eau Claire, S. C	3	.86
Gaffney, S. C	10	1.31
Georgetown, S. C	7	1.26
Hartsville, S. C	7	1.30
Kingstree, S. C	4	1.26
Lancaster, S. C	7	1.58
Newberry, S. C	10	1.33
Summerville, S. C	3	.99
Union, S. C	10	1.18
Brookings, S. Dak	5	.94
Canton, S. Dak	2	.79
Deadwood, S. Dak	3	.73
Hot Springs, S. Dak	3	.73
Lead, S. Dak	3	.40
Mobridge, S. Dak	3	1.00
Pierre, S. Dak	4	.93
Sisseton, S. Dak	2	.80
Vermillion, S. Dak	3	.90
Yankton, S. Dak	5	.74
Alcoa, Tenn	3	.58
Athens, Tenn	4	.58
Brownsville, Tenn	4	1.00
Cookeville, Tenn	5	1.15
Elizabethton, Tenn	7	.82
Erwin, Tenn	3	.90
Fayetteville, Tenn	4	.85
Greeneville, Tenn	7	1.03
La Follette, Tenn	3	.75
Lenoir City, Tenn	2	.46
Lewisburg, Tenn	3	.84
McMinnville, Tenn	3	.65
Morristown, Tenn	10	1.24
Paris, Tenn	6	.94
Pulaski, Tenn	4	.75
Tullahoma, Tenn	10	2.20
Union City, Tenn	7	.96
Alpine, Tex	3	.78
Arlington, Tex	5	1.18
Athens, Tex	3	.63
Bonham, Tex	4	.63
Bowie, Tex	5	1.44
Breckenridge, Tex	2	.34
Burkburnett, Tex	2	.71
Cisco, Tex	4	.82
Coleman, Tex	4	.66
Commerce, Tex	3	.64
Dalhart, Tex	5	1.07
Eastland, Tex	3	.78
Electra, Tex	4	.72
Floydada, Tex	2	.73
Fort Stockton, Tex	2	.61
Gainesville, Tex	7	.73
Jacksonville, Tex	5	.69
Kerrville, Tex	4	.72
Kingsville, Tex	2	.26
Lampasas, Tex	3	.88

TABLE 53.—*Number of police-department employees, 1940; cities with population from 2,500 to 25,000 (based on 1940 decennial census)*—Continued

CITIES WITH 2,500 TO 10,000 INHABITANTS—Continued

City	Number of employees	Number per 1,000 inhabitants	City	Number of employees	Number per 1,000 inhabitants
Lufkin, Tex	5	0.52	Ellensburg, Wash	5	0.81
McCamey, Tex	1	.39	Kelso, Wash	8	1.19
McKinney, Tex	14	1.64	Mount Vernon, Wash	4	.94
Marlin, Tex	2	.31	Pasco, Wash	3	.77
Memphis, Tex	3	.78	Port Angeles, Wash	10	1.06
Mexia, Tex	3	.47	Port Townsend, Wash	3	.64
Mineola, Tex	2	.62	Pullman, Wash	4	.91
Mineral Wells, Tex	7	1.11	Puyallup, Wash	6	.76
Olney, Tex	2	.57	Raymond, Wash	3	.74
Orange, Tex	17	2.28	Renton, Wash	6	1.34
Paducah, Tex	1	.37	Sedro Wooley, Wash	3	1.02
Pharr, Tex	2	.42	Shelton, Wash	3	.81
Plainview, Tex	9	1.09	Snohomish, Wash	4	1.43
Ranger, Tex	7	1.54	Toppenish, Wash	5	1.36
Robstown, Tex	2	.29	Benwood, W. Va	7	1.94
Rusk, Tex	2	.35	Buckhannon, W. Va	4	.90
San Marcos, Tex	3	.50	Dunbar, W. Va	3	.57
Seymour, Tex	2	.60	Elkins, W. Va	16	1.97
Stamford, Tex	4	.83	Grafton, W. Va	6	.81
Sulphur Springs, Tex	4	.59	Hinton, W. Va	5	.86
Uvalde, Tex	5	.75	Kenova, W. Va	4	1.03
Weatherford, Tex	6	1.01	Keyser, W. Va	5	.81
Weslaco, Tex	4	.58	Logan, W. Va	6	1.16
American Fork, Utah	2	.60	McMeehen, W. Va	2	.54
Bountiful, Utah	2	.60	Mannington, W. Va	2	.64
Brigham, Utah	5	.89	Princeton, W. Va	8	1.08
Cedar City, Utah	3	.64	St. Albans, W. Va	3	.84
Heber, Utah	2	.73	Salem, W. Va	3	1.17
Helper, Utah	3	1.06	Sisterville, W. Va	1	.37
Lehi, Utah	2	.73	Welch, W. Va	8	1.28
Midvale, Utah	4	1.39	Weston, W. Va	5	.60
Murray, Utah	4	.70	Williamson, W. Va	10	1.20
Nephi, Utah	3	1.06	Antigo, Wis	8	.84
Park City, Utah	3	.80	Berlin, Wis	4	.94
Price, Utah	4	.77	Burlington, Wis	5	1.13
Richfield, Utah	2	.56	Clintonville, Wis	5	1.21
Spanish Fork, Utah	3	.72	Columbus, Wis	5	1.81
Springville, Utah	3	.63	Delavan, Wis	4	1.16
Bellows Falls, Vt	8	1.89	Edgarton, Wis	3	.92
Bennington, Vt	11	1.44	Fort Atkinson, Wis	5	.81
Brattleboro, Vt	14	1.45	Hartford, Wis	4	1.02
Montpelier, Vt	12	1.50	Jefferson, Wis	2	.65
Newport, Vt	9	1.84	Kaukauna, Wis	6	.81
St. Albans, Vt	3	.37	Ladysmith, Wis	2	.54
St. Johnsbury, Vt	10	1.34	Little Chute, Wis	2	.60
Springfield, Vt	7	1.35	Mayville, Wis	4	1.45
Waterbury, Vt	7	2.28	Menomonie, Wis	6	.91
Windsor, Vt	5	1.47	Merrill, Wis	9	1.03
Winooski, Vt	3	.50	Monroe, Wis	7	1.13
Abingdon, Va	3	.95	Oconomowoc, Wis	5	1.10
Altavista, Va	2	.69	Oconto, Wis	3	.56
Appalachia, Va	4	1.33	Park Falls, Wis	4	1.23
Big Stone Gap, Va	3	.69	Plymouth, Wis	4	.96
Buena Vista, Va	4	.92	Portage, Wis	7	1.00
Covington, Va	6	.95	Port Washington, Wis	4	.99
Franklin, Va	4	1.15	Reedsburg, Wis	4	1.11
Galax, Va	3	.94	Rhinelander, Wis	8	.94
Hampton, Va	9	1.53	Richland Center, Wis	4	.92
Harrisonburg, Va	11	1.25	Ripon, Wis	6	1.31
Hopewell, Va	13	1.50	Shawano, Wis	6	1.08
Lexington, Va	5	1.28	Sheboygan Falls, Wis	3	.88
Norton, Va	3	.75	Sparta, Wis	6	1.03
Phoebus, Va	5	1.43	Stoughton, Wis	3	.63
Radford, Va	6	.86	Sturgeon Bay, Wis	4	.74
Salem, Va	8	1.39	Tomah, Wis	4	1.05
South Norfolk, Va	9	1.12	Tomahawk, Wis	4	1.19
Vinton, Va	6	1.74	Viroqua, Wis	4	1.13
Virginia Beach, Va	12	4.62	Waupaca, Wis	8	2.31
Waynesboro, Va	8	1.09	Waupun, Wis	4	.59
Williamsburg, Va	5	1.27	West Bend, Wis	6	1.10
Anacortes, Wash	4	.68	West Milwaukee, Wis	10	2.00
Auburn, Wash	3	.71	Whitefish Bay, Wis	13	1.35
Camas, Wash	3	.68	Whitewater, Wis	5	1.36
Centralia, Wash	8	1.08	Evanston, Wyo	4	1.11
Chehalis, Wash	5	1.03	Green River, Wyo	2	.76
Clarkston, Wash	3	.96	Rawlins, Wyo	5	.90
Colfax, Wash	4	1.40	Riverton, Wyo	4	1.57
Dayton, Wash	2	.66	Rock Springs, Wyo	7	.71

DATA COMPILED FROM FINGERPRINT RECORDS

Source of Data.

The information concerning the age, sex, race, and previous criminal history presented in the tabulations which follow was made available through the examination of 313,204 arrest records, as evidenced by fingerprint cards, received in the F B I during the first 6 months of 1941. The recording of data for inclusion in the tables was limited to instances of arrests for violation of State laws and municipal ordinances. In other words, fingerprint cards representing arrests for violations of Federal laws or representing commitments to any type of penal institution have been excluded from this tabulation.

The number of fingerprint records examined was somewhat larger than the number for the first half of 1940, which was 298,423. The increase in the number of arrest records examined should not necessarily be construed as reflecting an increase in the amount of crime, nor as an increase in the number of persons arrested, since it quite probably is at least partially the result of an increased tendency on the part of local agencies to contribute fingerprint records to the Identification Division of the F B I. The data compiled from fingerprint records obviously does not include all persons arrested, since there are individuals taken into custody for whom no fingerprint cards are forwarded to Washington. Furthermore, data pertaining to persons arrested should not be treated as information regarding the number of offenses committed, since two or more persons may be involved in the joint commission of a single offense, and on the other hand, one person may be arrested and charged with the commission of several separate crimes.

Offense Charged.

Although a substantial number of the persons represented in the following tabulation were arrested and charged with comparatively

minor violations, it should be noted that more than 37 percent (117,640) of the records examined during the first 6 months of 1941 represented arrests for major violations as follows:

Criminal homicide	3,179
Robbery	6,052
Assault	18,004
Burglary	15,914
Larceny (except auto theft)	29,663
Auto theft	6,757
Embezzlement and fraud	8,063
Stolen property (receiving, etc.)	1,660
Arson	537
Forgery and counterfeiting	3,574
Rape	2,934
Narcotic drug laws	1,801
Weapons (carrying, etc.)	2,970
Driving while intoxicated	16,532
Total	117,640

Persons charged with murder, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny, or auto theft numbered 79,569, which represents 25 percent of the total arrest records examined.

Sex.

Excluding persons charged with prostitution and commercialized vice, males arrested outnumbered females for all types of crime. However, during the first half of 1941, 9.1 percent (28,450) of the records represented women. This is an increase over the corresponding period of 1940 when the percentage of women was 8.2.

The number of women arrested and fingerprinted during the first half of 1941 was 28,450 as compared with 24,362 in the first 6 months of 1940. This is an increase of 4,088 or 16.8 percent. For criminal homicide the figure increased from 309 in 1940 to 362 in 1941, an increase of 17.2 percent. Corresponding percentage increases in other crime classes were as follows: Assault, 22.4; burglary, 20.3; auto theft, 19.4; forgery and counterfeiting, 17.0; sex offenses other than rape, 15.7; driving while intoxicated, 38.3; disorderly conduct, 28.3; drunkenness, 35.4; and vagrancy, 27.8. It should be noted that these figures are limited to persons fingerprinted and therefore are not necessarily representative of the trends which would be reflected if data were available concerning the number of women arrested who were not fingerprinted.

The increase in the number of women arrested as indicated in the preceding paragraph is possibly significant, because in most crime classes the increase shown in arrests of women is either contrary to the trend shown in the arrest figures for men, or the increase in the number of women arrested is much more pronounced than in the case of men. To illustrate, female arrests for burglary increased

20.3 percent, whereas male arrests for this classification decreased 14.7 percent. In the homicide classification, while female arrests increased 17.2 percent, male arrests increased only 2.6 percent. The main exception to the contrasting trends in the number of arrests for males and females is seen in the figures for drunkenness; here female arrests increased 35.4 percent and male arrests increased 33.3 percent.

TABLE 54.—*Distribution of arrests by sex, Jan. 1–June 30, 1941*

Offense charged	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Criminal homicide	3,179	2,817	362	1.0	1.0	1.3
Robbery	6,052	5,747	305	1.9	2.0	1.1
Assault	18,004	16,359	1,645	5.8	5.7	5.8
Burglary—breaking or entering	15,914	15,558	356	5.1	5.5	1.2
Larceny—theft	29,663	26,964	2,699	9.5	9.5	9.5
Auto theft	6,757	6,640	117	2.2	2.3	.4
Embezzlement and fraud	8,063	7,565	498	2.6	2.7	1.7
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.	1,660	1,518	142	.5	.5	.5
Arson	537	494	43	.2	.2	.1
Forgery and counterfeiting	3,574	3,326	248	1.1	1.2	.9
Rape	2,934	2,934		.9	1.0	
Prostitution and commercialized vice	4,818	1,240	3,578	1.5	.4	12.6
Other sex offenses	5,152	4,317	835	1.6	1.5	2.9
Narcotic drug laws	1,801	955	846	.6	.3	3.0
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	2,970	2,854	116	.9	1.0	.4
Offenses against family and children	4,537	4,394	143	1.4	1.5	.5
Liquor laws	5,309	4,363	946	1.7	1.5	3.3
Driving while intoxicated	16,532	16,059	473	5.3	5.6	1.7
Road and driving laws	3,356	3,290	66	1.1	1.2	.2
Parking violations	29	28	1	(1)	(1)	(1)
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	5,262	5,132	130	1.7	1.8	.5
Disorderly conduct	16,386	14,234	2,152	5.2	5.0	7.6
Drunkenness	70,109	65,684	4,425	22.4	23.1	15.5
Vagrancy	26,067	23,202	2,865	8.3	8.1	10.1
Gambling	6,789	6,410	379	2.2	2.3	1.3
Suspicion	28,586	25,208	3,378	9.1	8.9	11.9
Not stated	2,095	1,860	235	.7	.7	.8
All other offenses	17,069	15,602	1,467	5.5	5.5	5.2
Total	313,204	284,754	28,450	100.0	100.0	100.0

[1] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

Age.

In examining the arrest records received during the first half of 1941 it was observed that age 19 predominated in the frequency of arrests and this age group was followed by ages 21 and 18, respectively. During the first half of 1940 arrests for age 18 were less frequent than for ages 22–23.

During 5 of the past 9 years age 19 has predominated in the frequency of arrests, 1932–34 and 1939–40, as well as the first half of 1941. Arrests for ages 21, 22, and 23 exceeded arrests for age 19 during 1935–38.

The following tabulation sets forth figures for the groups in which the largest number of arrests occurred during the first half of 1941:

Age:	*Number of arrests*
19	12,409
21	11,833
18	11,789
20	11,380
22	11,026

During the first 6 months of 1941 persons less than 21 years old arrested totaled 53,761 which was 17.2 percent of the total arrest records examined. In addition, there were 43,977 (14.0 percent) within the ages of 21–24, and 48,717 (15.6 percent) arrested within the ages of 25–29, making a total of 146,455 (46.8 percent) less than 30 years of age. (With reference to the ages of persons represented by fingerprint cards received at the F B I, it should be borne in mind that the number of arrest records is doubtless incomplete in the lower age groups because in some jurisdictions the practice is not to fingerprint youthful individuals.)

TABLE 55.—*Arrests by age groups Jan. 1–June 30, 1941*

Offense charged	Age																		Total all ages
	Not known	Under 15	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50 and over	
Criminal homicide	8	9	8	20	41	78	108	122	126	124	135	120	598	500	391	278	200	313	3,179
Robbery	7	25	42	168	267	475	488	461	420	360	325	275	1,165	698	443	227	118	88	6,052
Assault	39	21	40	147	236	438	629	561	677	689	728	711	3,550	2,927	2,339	1,582	1,170	1,520	18,004
Burglary—breaking or entering	16	461	457	1,165	1,386	1,526	1,267	1,031	864	658	600	577	2,242	1,411	952	598	338	365	15,914
Larceny—theft	72	608	453	1,210	1,807	2,107	1,918	1,652	1,421	1,178	1,080	1,075	4,281	3,211	2,743	1,936	1,215	1,696	29,663
Auto theft	2	132	254	632	818	773	709	524	424	294	244	237	820	406	237	133	74	44	6,757
Embezzlement and fraud	9	5	9	28	57	133	145	181	237	238	269	252	1,343	1,251	1,256	997	746	907	8,063
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc	1	9	10	27	54	70	83	65	61	57	53	73	276	205	182	130	108	196	1,660
Arson	2	7	4	15	12	15	12	17	21	23	13	15	82	63	44	66	46	80	537
Forgery and counterfeiting	4	10	10	34	78	123	134	149	154	167	142	154	633	533	430	344	236	239	3,574
Rape	2	11	13	62	99	188	244	186	187	149	139	146	500	363	191	172	94	188	2,934
Prostitution and commercialized vice	6	2	1	7	35	80	119	142	241	347	384	290	1,188	804	507	300	175	190	4,818
Other sex offenses	6	13	13	59	95	184	197	202	224	205	222	243	815	710	608	437	312	607	5,152
Narcotic drug laws	1	3	1	6	23	44	67	62	67	103	102	87	374	249	209	182	107	114	1,801
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	3	6	10	41	67	135	125	128	152	140	127	126	551	406	337	218	141	257	2,970
Offenses against family and children	4	1		1	11	21	74	98	114	138	201	183	950	920	699	476	329	314	4,537
Liquor laws	8	3	3	29	38	91	129	127	180	165	172	166	868	820	712	616	416	736	5,309
Driving while intoxicated	18	3	1	10	39	106	202	270	369	435	449	471	2,848	2,917	2,733	2,208	1,499	1,894	16,532
Road and driving laws	2	2	2	19	52	149	192	183	220	188	179	182	703	449	307	219	145	163	3,356
Parking violations									1	2	1	1	7	5	4	5	2	1	29
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	7	4	12	54	100	251	329	314	344	271	285	273	1,037	696	460	330	203	292	5,262
Disorderly conduct	17	35	38	183	307	558	674	602	655	675	623	598	2,683	2,250	2,009	1,675	1,042	1,762	16,386
Drunkenness	56	10	20	71	225	612	891	946	1,331	1,323	1,393	1,418	8,674	10,385	11,548	10,639	7,779	12,788	70,109
Vagrancy	28	35	45	326	642	1,162	1,222	1,069	960	1,004	873	767	3,642	3,284	3,292	2,534	1,783	3,399	26,067
Gambling	7	3	3	23	54	85	107	93	156	173	169	201	1,170	1,175	1,075	889	610	796	6,789
Suspicion	41	347	306	597	1,094	1,473	1,435	1,277	1,398	1,173	1,168	1,066	4,838	3,694	3,158	2,221	1,418	1,882	28,586
Not stated	2	5	7	30	36	67	66	77	78	72	70	77	329	268	244	232	174	261	2,095
All other offenses	20	437	336	578	663	842	843	841	751	675	607	581	2,550	2,039	1,685	1,341	940	1,340	17,069
Total	388	2,207	2,098	5,542	8,336	11,789	12,409	11,380	11,833	11,026	10,753	10,365	48,717	42,639	38,855	30,985	21,450	32,432	313,204

A large proportion of the offenses against property are committed by youths less than 21 years old. This is particularly true with reference to robberies, burglaries, larcenies, and auto thefts, as indicated by the following tabulation:

TABLE 56.—*Percentage distribution of arrests by age groups*

Age group	All offenses	Criminal homicide	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Auto theft
Under 21	17.2	12.1	31.8	45.8	32.9	56.9
21–29	29.6	34.7	42.0	31.1	30.5	29.9
30–39	26.0	28.0	18.9	14.8	20.1	9.5
40–49	16.7	15.0	5.7	5.9	10.6	3.0
50 and over	10.4	9.9	1.5	2.3	5.7	.7
Unknown	.1	.3	.1	.1	.2	.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

During the first 6 months of 1941 there were 72,220 persons of all ages arrested for robbery, burglary, larceny, auto theft, embezzlement and fraud, forgery and counterfeiting, receiving stolen property, and arson. The predominance of youthful persons among those charged with offenses against property is further indicated by the fact that 24,312 (33.7 percent) of the persons charged with the foregoing crimes were less than 21 years of age. The corresponding percentage for the first half of 1940 was 31.9.

During the first half of 1941, 31.2 percent of all persons arrested were less than 25 years of age. However, persons less than 25 years old numbered 54.6 of those charged with robbery, 62.8 percent of those charged with burglary, 48.9 percent of those charged with larceny, and 74.6 percent of those persons charged with auto theft. The extent of the participation of youth in the commission of crimes against property is further indicated by the fact that more than one-half of all crimes against property were committed by persons under 25 years of age.

TABLE 57.—*Number and percentage of arrests of persons under 25 years of age, Jan. 1–June 30, 1941*

Offense charged	Total number of persons arrested	Number under 21 years of age	Total number under 25 years of age	Percentage under 21 years of age	Total percentage under 25 years of age
Criminal homicide	3,179	386	891	12.1	28.0
Robbery	6,052	1,926	3,305	31.8	54.6
Assault	18,004	2,072	4,877	11.5	27.1
Burglary—breaking or entering	15,914	7,293	9,992	45.8	62.8
Larceny—theft	29,663	9,755	14,509	32.9	48.9
Auto theft	6,757	3,842	5,041	56.9	74.6
Embezzlement and fraud	8,063	558	1,554	6.9	19.3
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc	1,660	318	562	19.2	33.9
Arson	537	82	154	15.3	28.7
Forgery and counterfeiting	3,574	538	1,155	15.1	32.3
Rape	2,934	803	1,424	27.4	48.5
Prostitution and commercialized vice	4,818	386	1,648	8.0	34.2
Other sex offenses	5,152	763	1,657	14.8	32.2
Narcotic drug laws	1,801	206	565	11.4	31.4
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	2,970	512	1,057	17.2	35.6
Offenses against family and children	4,537	209	845	4.6	18.6
Liquor laws	5,309	420	1,103	7.9	20.8
Driving while intoxicated	16,532	631	2,355	3.8	14.2
Road and driving laws	3,356	599	1,368	17.8	40.8
Parking violations	29	5	5	17.2	17.2
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	5,262	1,064	2,237	20.2	42.5
Disorderly conduct	16,386	2,397	4,948	14.6	30.2
Drunkenness	70,109	2,775	8,240	4.0	11.8
Vagrancy	26,067	4,501	8,105	17.3	31.1
Gambling	6,789	368	1,067	5.4	15.7
Suspicion	28,586	6,529	11,334	22.8	39.6
Not stated	2,095	288	585	13.7	27.9
All other offenses	17,069	4,540	7,154	26.6	41.9
Total	313,204	53,761	97,738	17.2	31.2

Criminal Repeaters.

The figures for the first half of 1941 again indicate the extent of the serious problem of the criminal repeater. The current figures show there were 32 persons arrested for criminal homicide whose records showed prior convictions of murder or manslaughter. Similarly, the following tabulation indicates instances of persons charged with crimes during the first six months of 1941 whose criminal histories contained prior convictions of the same type of offense:

Robbery	373
Burglary	1,716
Larceny	2,976
Auto theft	357
Embezzlement and fraud	542
Forgery and counterfeiting	395
Rape	48
Narcotic drug laws	302
Driving while intoxicated	816

The compilation generally reflects a tendency on the part of recidivists to repeat the same type of offense. This is particularly true with reference to crimes against property.

Of the 313,204 arrest records examined during the first six months of this year, 49.7 percent represented individuals who already had fingerprint cards on file in the Identification Division of the F B I.

There were, in addition, 3,050 current records bearing notations relative to previous criminal activities of persons arrested during the first half of the year although their fingerprints had not been on file prior to 1941. This makes a total of 158,647 persons arrested during the first half of 1941 concerning whom there was information on file dealing with prior criminal activities and the records showed that 108,636 of them had been convicted previously of one or more crimes. The records of these 108,636 persons revealed a total of 366,680 prior convictions.

TABLE 58.—*Number of cases in which fingerprint records show one or more prior convictions, and the total of prior convictions disclosed by the records, male and female, Jan. 1–June 30, 1941*

Offense charged	Number of records showing one or more prior convictions	Number of prior convictions of major offenses	Number of prior convictions of minor offenses	Total number of prior convictions disclosed
Criminal homicide	649	812	630	1,442
Robbery	2,457	4,287	2,936	7,223
Assault	5,327	6,875	6,340	13,215
Burglary—breaking or entering	5,497	10,199	6,213	16,412
Larceny—theft	9,598	19,070	14,855	33,925
Auto theft	2,003	3,110	1,962	5,072
Embezzlement and fraud	2,625	4,622	2,857	7,479
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc	421	661	544	1,205
Arson	101	123	125	248
Forgery and counterfeiting	1,407	2,633	1,090	3,723
Rape	718	944	701	1,645
Prostitution and commercialized vice	1,683	3,047	1,599	4,646
Other sex offenses	1,198	1,522	1,413	2,935
Narcotic drug laws	795	2,013	888	2,901
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	842	1,163	1,111	2,274
Offenses against family and children	1,016	1,035	982	2,017
Liquor laws	1,747	1,344	3,234	4,578
Driving while intoxicated	3,834	3,634	4,591	8,225
Road and driving laws	670	612	736	1,348
Parking violations	7	4	10	14
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	1,299	1,429	1,621	3,050
Disorderly conduct	5,397	5,298	12,584	17,882
Drunkenness	30,481	22,123	105,764	127,887
Vagrancy	11,962	12,914	34,636	47,550
Gambling	1,445	1,804	1,278	3,082
Suspicion	9,139	13,175	15,269	28,444
Not stated	700	719	1,159	1,878
All other offenses	5,618	7,210	9,170	16,380
Total	108,636	132,382	234,298	366,680

Race.

Most of the persons represented in this study were members of the white and Negro races. Excluding Mexicans, who numbered 12,565, members of the white race represent 224,177 of the 313,204 arrest records received, while 72,870 were Negroes, 1,791 Indians, 416 Chinese, 336 Japanese, and 1,049 were representatives of other races.

Inasmuch as whites greatly outnumber Negroes in the general population of the United States, it is significant to express the figures representing whites and Negroes arrested in terms of the number of each in the general population. According to the 1930 decennial census, there were, exclusive of those under 15 years of age, 8,041,014 Negroes, 13,069,192 foreign-born whites, and 64,365,193 native whites in the

United States. (Similar figures based on the 1940 decennial census are not yet available.)

Of each 100,000 Negroes in the general population of the United States, 906 were arrested and fingerprinted during the first 6 months of 1941, whereas the corresponding figure for native whites was 317 and for foreign-born whites 104. The relationship between the three figures will of course vary considerably for individual types of violations.

In connection with the foregoing data, it is of some significance to point out that the figure for native whites includes the immediate descendants of foreign-born individuals. Persons desiring to make a thorough study of the comparative amounts of crime committed by native whites and foreign-born whites should refer to existing compilations showing the number of instances in which offenders are of foreign or mixed parentage. Such information cannot be presented here for the reason that fingerprint arrest records do not provide for the recording of such data.

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATIONS

In order to indicate more clearly the types of offenses included in part I and part II offenses, there follows a brief definition of each classification:

Part I Offenses.

1. *Criminal homicide.*—(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter includes all wilful felonious homicides as distinguished from deaths caused by negligence. Does not include attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, or justifiable homicides. Justifiable homicides excluded from this classification are limited to the following types of cases: (1) The killing of a felon by a peace officer in line of duty; (2) the killing of a hold-up man by a private citizen. (*b*) Manslaughter by negligence includes any death which the police investigation establishes was primarily attributable to gross negligence on the part of some individual other than the victim.

2. *Rape.*—Includes forcible rape, statutory rape (no force used—victim under age of consent), assault to rape, and attempted rape.

3. *Robbery.*—Includes stealing or taking anything of value from the person by force or violence or by putting in fear, such as strong-arm robbery, stick-ups, robbery armed. Includes assault to rob and attempt to rob.

4. *Aggravated assault.*—Includes assault with intent to kill; assault by shooting, cutting, stabbing, maiming, poisoning, scalding, or by the use of acids. Does not include simple assault, assault and battery, fighting, etc.

5. *Burglary—breaking or entering.*—Includes burglary, housebreaking, safecracking, or any unlawful entry to commit a felony or a theft, even though no force was used to gain entrance. Includes attempted burglary. Burglary followed by larceny is included in this classification and not counted again as larceny.

6. *Larceny—theft* (except auto theft).—(*a*) Fifty dollars and over in value; (*b*) under $50 in value—includes in one of the above subclassifications, depending upon the value of the property stolen, thefts of bicycles, automobile accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or any stealing of property or article of value which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Does not include embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, worthless checks, etc.

7. *Auto theft.*—Includes all cases where a motor vehicle is stolen or driven away and abandoned, including the so-called joy-riding thefts. Does not include taking for temporary use when actually returned by the taker, or unauthorized use by those having lawful access to the vehicle.

Part II Offenses.

8. *Other assaults.*—Includes all assaults and attempted assaults which are not of an aggravated nature and which do not belong in class 4.

9. *Forgery and counterfeiting.*—Includes offenses dealing with the making, altering, uttering, or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false which is made to appear true. Includes attempts.

10. *Embezzlement and fraud.*—Includes all offenses of fraudulent conversion, embezzlement, and obtaining money or property by false pretenses.

11. *Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing.*—Includes buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property as well as attempts to commit any of those offenses.

12. *Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.*—Includes all violations of regulations or statutes controlling the carrying, using, possessing, furnishing, and manufactur-

ing of deadly weapons or silencers and all attempts to violate such statutes or regulations.

13. *Prostitution and commercialized vice.*—Includes sex offenses of a commercialized nature, or attempts to commit the same, such as prostitution, keeping bawdy house, procuring, transporting, or detaining women for immoral purposes.

14. *Sex offenses* (except rape and prostitution and commercialized vice).—Includes offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Includes attempts.

15. *Offenses against the family and children.*—Includes offenses of nonsupport, neglect, desertion, or abuse of family and children.

16. *Narcotic drug laws.*—Includes offenses relating to narcotic drugs, such as unlawful possession, sale, or use. Exclude Federal offenses.

17. *Liquor laws.*—With the exception of "Drunkenness" (class 18) and "Driving while intoxicated" (class 22), liquor law violations, State or local, are placed in this class. Exclude Federal violations.

18. *Drunkenness.*—Includes all offenses of drunkenness or intoxication.

19. *Disorderly conduct.*—Includes all charges of committing a breach of the peace.

20. *Vagrancy.*—Includes such offenses as vagabondage, begging, loitering, etc.

21. *Gambling.*—Includes offenses of promoting, permitting, or engaging in gambling.

22. *Driving while intoxicated.*—Includes driving or operating any motor vehicle while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.

23. *Violation of road and driving laws.*—Includes violations of regulations with respect to the proper handling of a motor vehicle to prevent accidents.

24. *Parking violations.*—Includes violations of parking ordinances.

25. *Other violations of traffic and motor vehicle laws.*—Includes violations of State laws and municipal ordinances with regard to traffic and motor vehicles not otherwise provided for in classes 22–24.

26. *All other offenses.*—Includes all violations of State or local laws for which no provision has been made above in classes 1–25.

27. *Suspicion.*—This classification includes all persons arrested as suspicious characters, but not in connection with any specific offense, who are released without formal charges being placed against them.

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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

FOR THE UNITED STATES AND ITS POSSESSIONS

ISSUED BY THE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Volume XII Number 3

THIRD QUARTERLY BULLETIN, 1941

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AND ITS POSSESSIONS

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
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ADVISORY

International Association of Chiefs of Police

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1941

U. S. SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS
DEC 4 1941

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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

Volume XII | October 1941 | Number 3

SUMMARY

Crime Trends, January–September, 1940–41.

All crimes against the person increased and property crimes except auto theft decreased during the first 9 months of 1941 as compared with the same period of last year. Murders increased 7.9 percent and negligent manslaughters went up 15 percent. Offenses of rape increased 7.2 percent; and other felonious assaults, 5.5 percent.

Although auto thefts showed a 6.6 percent increase, robberies, burglaries, and larcenies decreased 7.7 percent, 6.1 percent, and 1 percent, respectively.

Distribution of Crimes, 1941.

Generally more crimes per unit of population occur in the larger cities; however, the murder and aggravated assault rates are highest in cities with population from 50,000 to 100,000.

Fifty-nine and three-tenths percent of the crimes reported during January–September 1941, were larcenies. Twenty-one and three-tenths percent of all the crimes were burglaries, more than half of which involved stores, warehouses, office buildings, or other nonresidence structures. Eleven and eight-tenths percent of the reported crimes were auto thefts; 3.1 percent were robberies; and the remaining 4.5 percent were criminal homicides, rapes, and aggravated assaults.

Persons Arrested, 1941.

Of the 479,701 fingerprint arrest records received during the first 9 months of this year, 44,347 represented women. Although this 15 percent increase is probably due in part to an increased tendency on the part of local agencies to forward the fingerprints of arrested women to the F B I, the figures show that arrests of women for auto theft, driving while intoxicated, and disorderly conduct increased 24.3, 28.3, and 31.3 percent, respectively. Females charged with embezzlement and fraud decreased 11.6 percent and those arrested for narcotic violations declined 35.4 percent.

Age 19 again predominated in the frequency of arrests during January–September 1941. Youths under 21, according to the records received, commit 32.4 percent of the robberies, 33.2 percent of the larcenies, 46.7 percent of the burglaries, and 56.8 percent of the auto thefts in the United States.

Of the 479,701 persons arrested and fingerprinted during the first 3 quarters of the year 165,086 had previously been convicted of 511,187 crimes.

Persons Arrested 1940, Cities Over 25,000 in Population.

This issue of the bulletin contains a table showing the number of persons arrested for murder, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, and auto theft during 1940 in individual cities with population of 25,000 or more.

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES

The term "offenses known to the police" is designed to include those crimes designated as part I classes of the uniform classification occurring within the police jurisdiction, whether they become known to the police through reports of police officers, of citizens, of prosecuting or court officials, or otherwise. They are confined to the following group of seven classes of grave offenses, shown by experience to be those most generally and completely reported to the police: Criminal homicide, including (*a*) murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, and (*b*) manslaughter by negligence; rape; robbery; aggravated assault; burglary—breaking or entering; larceny—theft; and auto theft. The figures contained herein include also the number of attempted crimes of the designated classes. In other words, an attempted burglary or robbery, for example, is reported in the bulletin in the same manner as if the crime had been completed. Attempted murders, however, are reported as aggravated assaults.

"Offenses known to the police" include, therefore, all of the above offenses, including attempts, which are reported by the police departments of contributing cities, and not merely arrests or cleared cases. Offenses committed by juveniles are included in the same manner as those known to have been committed by adults, regardless of the prosecutive action. Complaints which upon investigation are learned to be groundless are not included in the tabulations which follow.

In publishing the data sent in by chiefs of police in different cities, the F B I does not vouch for their accuracy. They are given out as current information which may throw some light on problems of crime and criminal-law enforcement.

In compiling the tables, returns which were apparently incomplete or otherwise defective were excluded.

In the last section of this bulletin may be found brief definitions of part I and part II offense classifications.

EXTENT OF REPORTING AREA

In the following table there is shown the number of police departments from which one or more crime reports were received during the first 9 months of 1941. The cities represented are classed according to size, and the population figures employed are from the 1940 decennial census.

Population group	Total number of cities or towns	Cities filing returns		Total population	Population represented in returns	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total	1,077	1,022	94.9	62,715,897	61,782,663	98.5
1. Cities over 250,000	37	37	100.0	30,195,339	30,195,339	100.0
2. Cities 100,000 to 250,000	55	55	100.0	7,792,650	7,792,650	100.0
3. Cities 50,000 to 100,000	107	106	99.1	7,343,917	7,264,719	98.9
4. Cities 25,000 to 50,000	213	209	98.1	7,417,093	7,258,022	97.9
5. Cities 10,000 to 25,000	665	615	92.5	9,966,898	9,271,933	93.0

NOTE.—The above table does not include 1,927 cities, villages, and rural townships aggregating a total population of 9,731,037. The cities and villages included in this figure are those of less than 10,000 population filing returns, whereas the rural townships are of varying population groups.

The growth of the uniform crime reporting area is indicated in the following tabulation. These figures were compiled for the first 9 months of 1932–41.

Year	Number of cities	Population	Year	Number of cities	Population
1932	1,546	52,802,362	1937	2,358	65,811,861
1933	1,638	62,041,342	1938	2,617	67,262,788
1934	1,727	62,391,056	1939	2,662	67,735,765
1935	2,050	64,012,959	1940	2,668	67,911,590
1936	2,271	65,319,548	1941	2,949	71,513,700

The additional 281 cities shown in the foregoing comparison for the first 9 months of 1941 as compared with the corresponding period of 1940 account in part for the increase of 3,602,110 in the total population. The total population of the cities represented for the years prior to 1941 is based on the 1930 decennial census, with the exception that the 1933 estimates of the Bureau of the Census were used for cities over 10,000 in population while the 1940 decennial census figures were used in considering the total number of inhabitants in the 2,949 cities set forth above.

A total of 4,815 law-enforcement agencies contributed one or more crime reports during the first 9 months of 1941. This includes 2,949 city and village law-enforcement agencies, 1,844 sheriffs, 9 State police units, and 13 agencies in Territories and possessions of the United States.

MONTHLY REPORTS

Offenses Known to the Police—Cities Divided According to Population.

As a general rule, the highest crime rates are found in the larger cities. The murder and aggravated assault rates, however, for cities with population from 50,000 to 100,000 were higher than the corresponding rates for the cities over 100,000, and similar exceptions are noted for offenses of manslaughter by negligence and rape.

Table 59 shows the number of offenses and the rate per 100,000 as reported by 2,109 cities representing a combined population of 64,267,534. The data are presented for six groups of cities divided according to size. This table can be of use in comparing local crime rates with national averages.

More than half (59.3 percent) of the offenses shown in table 59 were larcenies. Burglaries constitute 21.3 percent of the total; auto thefts, 11.8 percent; and robberies, 3.1 percent. The remaining 4.5 percent were criminal homicides, rapes, and other felonious assaults.

TABLE 59.—*Offenses known to the police, January to September, inclusive, 1941; number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
GROUP I								
36 cities over 250,000; total population, 29,894,166:								
Number of offenses known	1,328	[1] 891	2,649	14,652	11,699	[2] 57,170	[2] 153,310	46,405
Rate per 100,000	4.44	3.14	8.86	49.0	39.1	278.8	747.6	155.2
GROUP II								
55 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 7,792,650:								
Number of offenses known	418	306	448	2,659	3,488	23,159	59,688	12,378
Rate per 100,000	5.36	3.93	5.75	34.1	44.8	297.2	766.0	158.8
GROUP III								
90 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 6,241,303:								
Number of offenses known	336	201	418	1,779	3,209	15,818	47,435	8,624
Rate per 100,000	5.38	3.22	6.70	28.5	51.4	253.4	760.0	138.2
GROUP IV								
173 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 6,044,081:								
Number of offenses known	207	135	260	1,350	1,846	13,566	43,380	7,661
Rate per 100,000	3.42	2.23	4.30	22.3	30.5	224.5	717.7	126.8
GROUP V								
505 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 7,676,296:								
Number of offenses known	214	128	441	1,256	1,980	14,276	43,803	7,299
Rate per 100,000	2.79	1.67	5.74	16.4	25.8	186.0	570.6	95.1
GROUP VI								
1,250 cities under 10,000; total population, 6,619,035:								
Number of offenses known	206	132	394	1,021	1,487	10,468	26,541	4,752
Rate per 100,000	3.11	1.99	5.95	15.4	22.5	158.1	401.0	71.8
Total 2,109 cities; total population, 64,267,531:								
Number of offenses known	2,709	[1] 1,793	4,610	22,717	23,709	[2] 134,457	[2] 374,157	87,119
Rate per 100,000	4.22	2.86	7.17	35.3	36.9	245.0	681.8	135.6

[1] The number of offenses and rate for manslaughter by negligence are based on reports as follows: Group I, 35 cities, total population, 28,389,889; groups I–VI, 2,108 cities, total population, 62,763,254.

[2] The number of offenses and rate for burglary and larceny—theft are based on reports as follows: Group I, 34 cities, total population, 20,507,837; groups I–VI, 2,107 cities, total population, 54,881,202.

Annual Trends, Offenses Known to the Police, 1940–41.

All crimes against the person showed increases during the first 9 months of this year when compared with the same period of 1940. The same was true of auto thefts.

Most pronounced was the increase in offenses of manslaughter by negligence, which mounted 15 percent. The monthly crime reports received show for negligent homicide that although each quarter of 1941 was higher than the corresponding quarter of 1940 there was a general downward trend during the first half of both years. This trend continued during the third quarter of 1940 but reversed in the third quarter of 1941, causing a somewhat unusual increase during this 3-month period over July–September of 1940. A similar variation occurred in the number of auto thefts reported during the two 9-month periods. The number of auto thefts reported during January–September of 1941 was 6.6 percent greater than the number reported during the same period of last year.

Crimes of rape and murder increased 7.2 percent and 7.9 percent, respectively, this year. Aggravated assaults showed seasonal increases during the second and third quarters of both 1940 and 1941; however, the seasonal rise was more pronounced this year, resulting in a 5.5 percent increase for the first 9 months over 1940.

With the exception of auto thefts, property crimes decreased as follows: Robbery, 7.7 percent; burglary, 6.1 percent; and larceny, 1 percent.

The figures for the first 9 months of 1940 and 1941 reported by 345 cities with more than 25,000 inhabitants, representing a combined population of 49,010,650 are presented in table 60. The cities are divided into four groups according to size. The annual crime trends presented in the preceding paragraphs referred to the tabulation representing all cities over 25,000 treated as a single group. When the cities are divided into four groups according to size, the crime figures reflect annual variations in several of the groups which differ from those previously described. To illustrate, although the general murder trend was up, the figures for cities over 250,000 showed a slight decrease. Similarly, offenses of manslaughter by negligence and rape showed decreases in cities with population from 25,000 to 50,000, whereas the trend for all cities over 50,000 was to the contrary. Robberies in cities between 50,000 and 100,000, in contrast to the general downward trend, remained substantially the same in both 1940 and 1941. Although larcenies decreased in the cities over 100,000, these offenses showed increases in the cities with population less than 100,000.

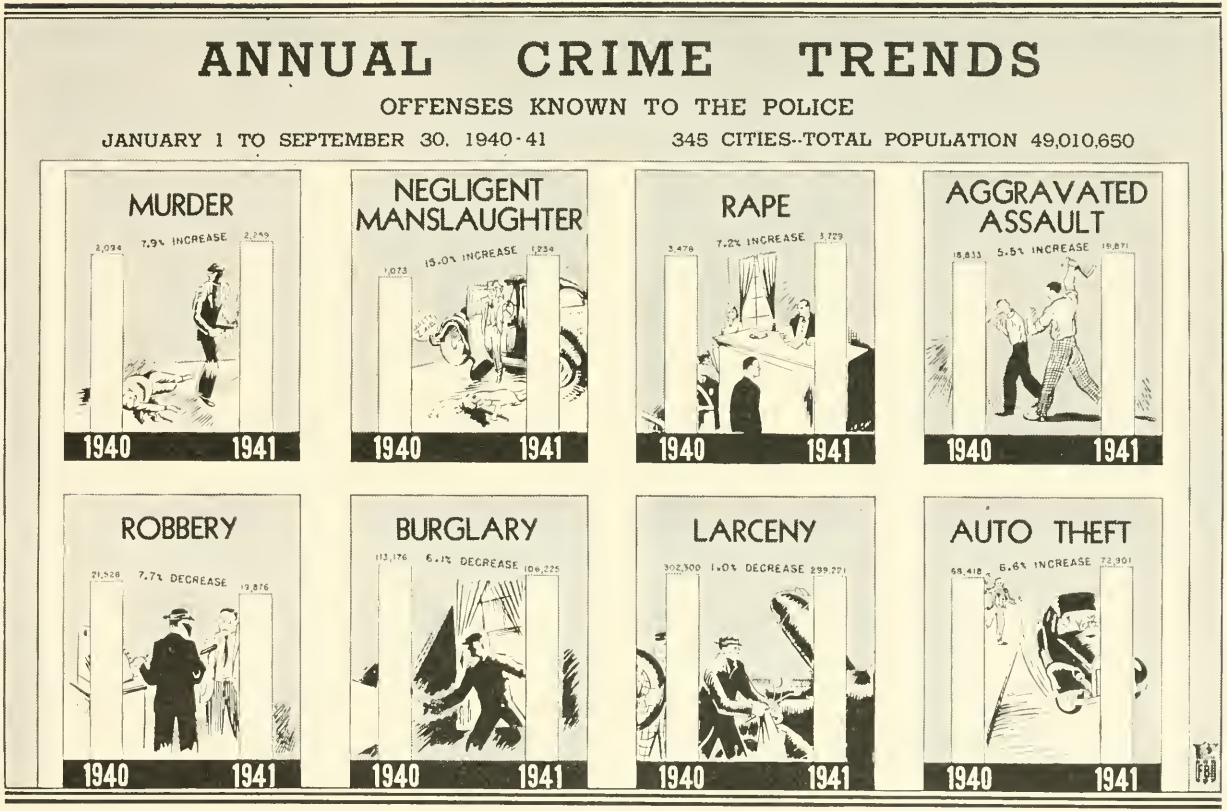
ANNUAL CRIME TRENDS
OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE
JANUARY 1 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1940-41
345 CITIES--TOTAL POPULATION 49,010,650
MURDER
2,094
7.9% INCREASE
2,259
1940
1941
NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER
1,073
15.0% INCREASE
1,234
1940
1941
RAPE
3,478
7.2% INCREASE
3,729
1940
1941
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT
16,833
5.5% INCREASE
17,871
1940
1941
ROBBERY
21,528
7.7% DECREASE
19,876
1940
1941
BURGLARY
113,176
6.1% DECREASE
106,225
1940
1941
LARCENY
302,300
1.0% DECREASE
299,221
1940
1941
AUTO THEFT
68,418
6.6% INCREASE
72,901
1940
1941
FBI

FIGURE 16.

TABLE 60.—*Annual trends, offenses known to the police, cities over 25,000 in population, January to September, inclusive, 1940–41*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
GROUP I								
35 cities over 250,000; total population, 29,222,507:								
January to March 1940	372	[1] 186	786	5,882	3,139	[2] 20,391	[2] 48,475	14,590
January to March 1941	397	[1] 206	857	5,508	3,095	[2] 19,508	[2] 49,882	15,170
April to June 1940	470	[1] 162	827	4,967	3,856	[2] 18,952	[2] 51,507	13,841
April to June 1941	431	[1] 187	847	4,287	3,961	[2] 17,126	[2] 49,857	14,189
July to September 1940	486	[1] 153	836	4,738	4,010	[2] 18,807	[2] 53,926	13,993
July to September 1941	481	[1] 208	908	4,448	4,371	[2] 17,884	[2] 51,374	15,429
January to September 1940	1,328	[1] 501	2,449	15,587	11,005	[2] 58,150	[2] 153,908	42,424
January to September 1941	1,309	[1] 601	2,612	14,243	11,427	[2] 54,518	[2] 151,113	44,788
GROUP II								
55 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 7,792,650:								
January to March 1940	111	106	123	1,183	887	8,134	19,993	4,024
January to March 1941	130	106	121	1,015	987	8,176	19,587	4,106
April to June 1940	118	84	140	927	1,016	7,987	20,280	4,002
April to June 1941	127	83	166	772	1,147	7,301	19,833	4,001
July to September 1940	140	72	152	834	1,212	8,233	20,900	3,748
July to September 1941	161	117	161	872	1,354	7,682	20,268	4,271
January to September 1940	369	262	415	2,944	3,115	24,354	61,173	11,774
January to September 1941	418	306	448	2,659	3,488	23,159	59,688	12,378
GROUP III								
88 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 6,129,549:								
January to March 1940	65	62	85	593	856	5,756	14,675	2,604
January to March 1941	115	80	126	670	909	5,391	14,969	2,726
April to June 1940	73	68	124	550	1,101	5,519	15,656	2,553
April to June 1941	101	67	131	519	1,103	4,986	15,389	2,736
July to September 1940	117	44	128	585	1,121	5,499	15,624	2,401
July to September 1941	115	47	157	542	1,182	5,068	16,082	2,958
January to September 1940	255	174	337	1,728	3,078	16,774	45,955	7,558
January to September 1941	331	194	414	1,731	3,194	15,445	46,440	8,420
GROUP IV								
167 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 5,865,944:								
January to March 1940	45	56	84	476	485	4,486	12,731	2,335
January to March 1941	69	46	71	447	488	4,331	13,040	2,402
April to June 1940	57	41	77	334	536	4,485	14,186	2,189
April to June 1941	80	49	75	382	622	4,261	14,278	2,436
July to September 1940	40	39	116	457	614	4,927	14,347	2,138
July to September 1941	52	38	109	414	652	4,511	14,662	2,477
January to September 1940	142	136	277	1,267	1,635	13,898	41,264	6,662
January to September 1941	201	133	255	1,243	1,762	13,103	41,980	7,315
GROUPS I–IV								
345 cities; total population, 49,010,650:								
January to March 1940	593	[1] 410	1,078	8,134	5,367	[2] 38,767	[2] 95,874	23,553
January to March 1941	711	[1] 438	1,175	7,640	5,479	[2] 37,406	[2] 97,478	24,404
April to June 1940	718	[1] 355	1,168	6,778	6,509	[2] 36,943	[2] 101,629	22,585
April to June 1941	739	[1] 386	1,219	5,960	6,833	[2] 33,674	[2] 99,357	23,362
July to September 1940	783	[1] 308	1,232	6,614	6,957	[2] 37,466	[2] 104,797	22,280
July to September 1941	809	[1] 410	1,335	6,276	7,559	[2] 35,145	[2] 102,386	25,135
January to September 1940	2,094	[1] 1,073	3,478	21,526	18,833	[2] 113,176	[2] 302,300	68,418
January to September 1941	2,259	[1] 1,234	3,729	19,876	19,871	[2] 106,225	[2] 299,221	72,901

[1] The number of offenses of manslaughter is based on reports as follows: Group I, 33 cities, total population, 20,263,235; groups I–IV, 343 cities, total population, 40,051,378.

[2] The number of offenses of burglary and larceny—theft is based on reports as follows: Group I, 33 cities, total population, 19,836,178; groups I–IV, 343 cities, total population, 39,624,321.

Offenses Known to the Police—Cities Divided According to Location.

As an aid to persons making studies of crime conditions in individual communities the crime rates (number of offenses committed per 100,000 inhabitants) presented in table 59 as national averages have been subdivided to show the information for individual geographic divisions. The crime rates for cities grouped not only according to size but also by location are presented in table 62.

A list of some of the factors affecting the extent of crime in a community may be found in the comments immediately preceding table 63. Differences in the crime rates throughout the country are only to be expected, inasmuch as crime is affected by many factors which vary greatly in force and extent among the different sections of the country. The illustrations on pages 139, 141, and 145 graphically present for offenses of robbery, burglary, and auto theft the variation in the frequency of crime phenomena among the nine geographic divisions.

In table 61 there is listed the number of police departments whose reports were used in preparing the rates for each of the subgroups in tables 59 and 62.

TABLE 61.—*Number of cities included in the tabulation of uniform crime reports, January to September, inclusive, 1941*

[Population figures based on 1940 decennial census]

Division	Population						Total
	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI	
	Over 250,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	Less than 10,000	
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION							
New England: 167 cities; total population, 5,440,701	2	10	11	24	63	57	167
Middle Atlantic: 495 cities; total population, 18,684,504	6	11	18	31	119	310	495
East North Central: 525 cities; total population, 16,008,272	8	10	19	53	111	324	525
West North Central: 254 cities; total population, 5,251,308	4	5	7	11	57	170	254
South Atlantic: [1] 189 cities; total population, 5,584,735	3	7	16	17	42	104	189
East South Central: 73 cities; total population, 2,200,350	3	3	4	5	17	41	73
West South Central: 127 cities; total population, 3,622,005	4	3	6	10	34	70	127
Mountain: 92 cities; total population, 1,448,232	1	1	2	7	20	61	92
Pacific: 187 cities; total population, 6,027,424	5	5	7	15	42	113	187
Total: 2,109 cities; total population, 64,267,531	36	55	90	173	505	1,250	2,109

[1] Includes report of District of Columbia.

In order that the information may be readily available, there are listed below the States included in the nine geographic divisions.

States Divided by Geographic Division

New England:
- Connecticut.
- Maine.
- Massachusetts.
- New Hampshire.
- Rhode Island.
- Vermont.

Middle Atlantic:
- New Jersey.
- New York.
- Pennsylvania.

East North Central:
- Illinois.
- Indiana.
- Michigan.
- Ohio.
- Wisconsin.

West North Central:
- Iowa.
- Kansas.
- Minnesota.
- Missouri.
- Nebraska.
- North Dakota.
- South Dakota.

South Atlantic:
- Delaware.
- District of Columbia.
- Florida.
- Georgia.
- Maryland.
- North Carolina.
- South Carolina.
- Virginia.
- West Virginia.

East South Central:
- Alabama.
- Kentucky.
- Mississippi.
- Tennessee.

West South Central:
- Arkansas.
- Louisiana.
- Oklahoma.
- Texas.

Mountain:
- Arizona.
- Colorado.
- Idaho.
- Montana.
- Nevada.
- New Mexico.
- Utah.
- Wyoming.

Pacific:
- California.
- Oregon.
- Washington.

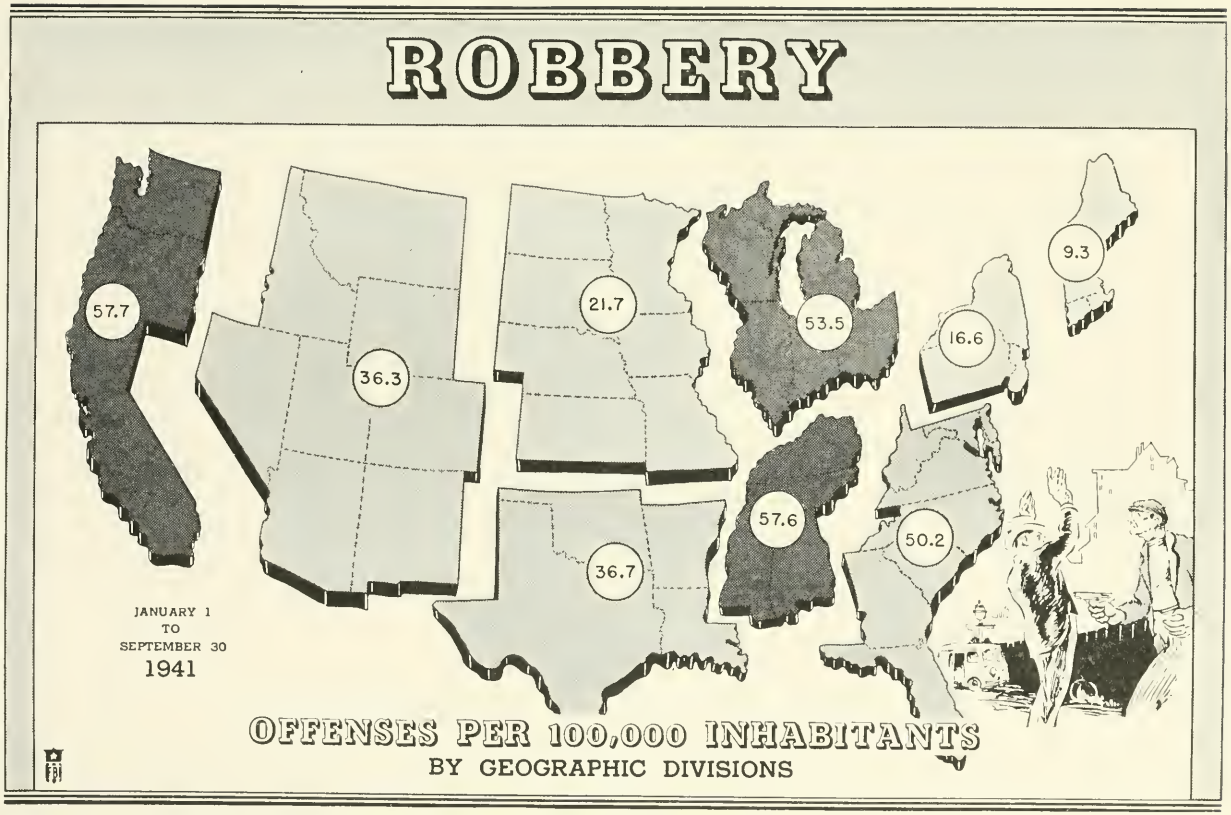
ROBBERY
57.7
36.3
21.7
53.5
16.6
9.3
57.6
50.2
36.7
JANUARY 1
TO
SEPTEMBER 30
1941
OFFENSES PER 100,000 INHABITANTS
BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

FIGURE 17.

TABLE 62.—*Number of offenses known to the police per 100,000 inhabitants, January to September, inclusive, 1941, by geographic divisions and population groups*

[Based on 1940 decennial census]

Geographic division and population group	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
New England:						
Group I	1.17	17.8	13.2	108.2	248.3	265.5
Group II	1.18	10.5	10.2	290.8	555.2	150.9
Group III	.85	8.3	6.7	204.6	471.4	108.9
Group IV	1.49	6.8	4.1	189.4	451.4	85.9
Group V	.81	3.7	5.0	139.4	317.5	52.4
Group VI	2.18	4.9	5.2	143.3	277.1	12.7
Total, groups I–VI	1.18	9.3	8.0	189.5	405.9	130.4
Middle Atlantic:						
Group I	2.84	19.6	29.6	[1] 229.3	[1] 361.9	122.3
Group II	1.25	13.3	25.4	174.4	358.8	121.8
Group III	2.17	17.7	24.6	172.4	417.0	110.7
Group IV	.93	10.3	19.5	159.6	376.9	84.6
Group V	1.31	10.5	15.3	142.5	330.7	73.7
Group VI	.99	8.9	8.6	102.2	232.9	49.6
Total, groups I–VI	2.25	16.6	25.1	[2] 165.1	[2] 341.6	108.1
East North Central:						
Group I	4.45	83.0	35.0	238.6	673.9	106.5
Group II	3.84	39.6	36.5	260.4	809.5	159.8
Group III	2.65	28.2	28.4	222.1	695.8	130.8
Group IV	1.80	21.2	12.0	203.1	648.4	121.5
Group V	1.31	22.1	10.9	182.7	548.9	92.9
Group VI	1.40	15.4	7.0	151.7	307.4	63.6
Total, groups I–VI	3.27	53.5	26.4	219.9	632.8	109.2
West North Central:						
Group I	4.26	32.5	25.9	230.3	628.7	99.1
Group II	3.19	23.9	19.0	218.0	617.3	102.8
Group III	1.45	13.3	7.0	216.4	800.6	151.3
Group IV	1.63	19.0	4.1	198.2	733.0	132.8
Group V	1.44	11.9	11.0	163.8	696.1	95.1
Group VI	1.06	10.1	5.2	133.5	336.1	60.0
Total, groups I–VI	2.70	21.7	16.0	198.8	613.6	99.8
South Atlantic: [3]						
Group I	10.19	56.9	71.4	285.4	825.5	275.2
Group II	15.43	69.5	112.4	441.6	1,141.6	199.0
Group III	15.52	49.0	159.3	316.8	1,023.3	160.8
Group IV	13.72	50.5	149.9	327.4	1,017.5	173.3
Group V	11.76	22.2	144.7	227.6	675.6	101.0
Group VI	7.88	21.6	110.3	225.2	467.8	87.3
Total, groups I–VI	12.46	50.2	115.1	311.9	890.2	193.0
East South Central:						
Group I	11.82	89.5	181.6	438.0	840.7	179.4
Group II	24.07	45.4	153.5	369.2	822.3	209.8
Group III	14.24	42.0	107.5	363.8	729.7	129.9
Group IV	6.96	33.0	107.8	291.0	840.6	148.4
Group V	12.86	24.5	58.7	215.3	608.7	83.6
Group VI	21.30	27.9	128.3	149.6	262.2	70.0
Total, groups I–VI	15.04	57.6	142.1	351.4	741.3	154.9
West South Central:						
Group I	11.91	35.0	70.5	349.5	1,027.2	146.5
Group II	6.68	57.4	76.5	384.4	1,168.9	110.4
Group III	8.19	41.9	92.6	376.1	1,074.4	163.1
Group IV	8.50	39.0	60.7	249.4	1,014.2	136.0
Group V	6.20	24.6	48.8	269.5	698.1	85.4
Group VI	11.80	22.8	34.3	177.5	438.7	67.3
Total, groups I–VI	9.55	36.7	66.3	319.2	944.7	125.5
Mountain:						
Group I	1.55	57.7	14.9	326.9	999.3	127.5
Group II	.67	32.7	12.7	346.2	1,155.8	161.4
Group III	10.21	63.8	23.0	335.1	1,180.5	191.8
Group IV	3.66	27.2	14.6	295.7	1,376.3	240.0
Group V	1.74	19.5	9.0	281.9	1,338.9	143.7
Group VI	3.69	28.3	30.5	227.3	770.5	98.4
Total, groups I–VI	3.04	36.3	17.6	293.0	1,110.3	152.3
Pacific:						
Group I	2.89	80.6	30.6	413.5	1,196.9	328.8
Group II	2.13	47.1	18.4	396.0	1,113.2	253.9
Group III	2.26	34.5	10.5	336.5	1,332.9	185.5
Group IV	2.66	31.5	9.2	331.1	1,256.7	181.0
Group V	.85	28.4	6.9	269.7	1,044.5	225.7
Group VI	1.25	22.9	16.4	262.0	1,018.2	159.7
Total, groups I–VI	2.36	57.7	22.0	368.3	1,169.0	268.4

[1] The rates for burglary and larceny are based on reports of 4 cities.
[2] The rates for burglary and larceny are based on reports of 493 cities.
[3] Includes the District of Columbia.

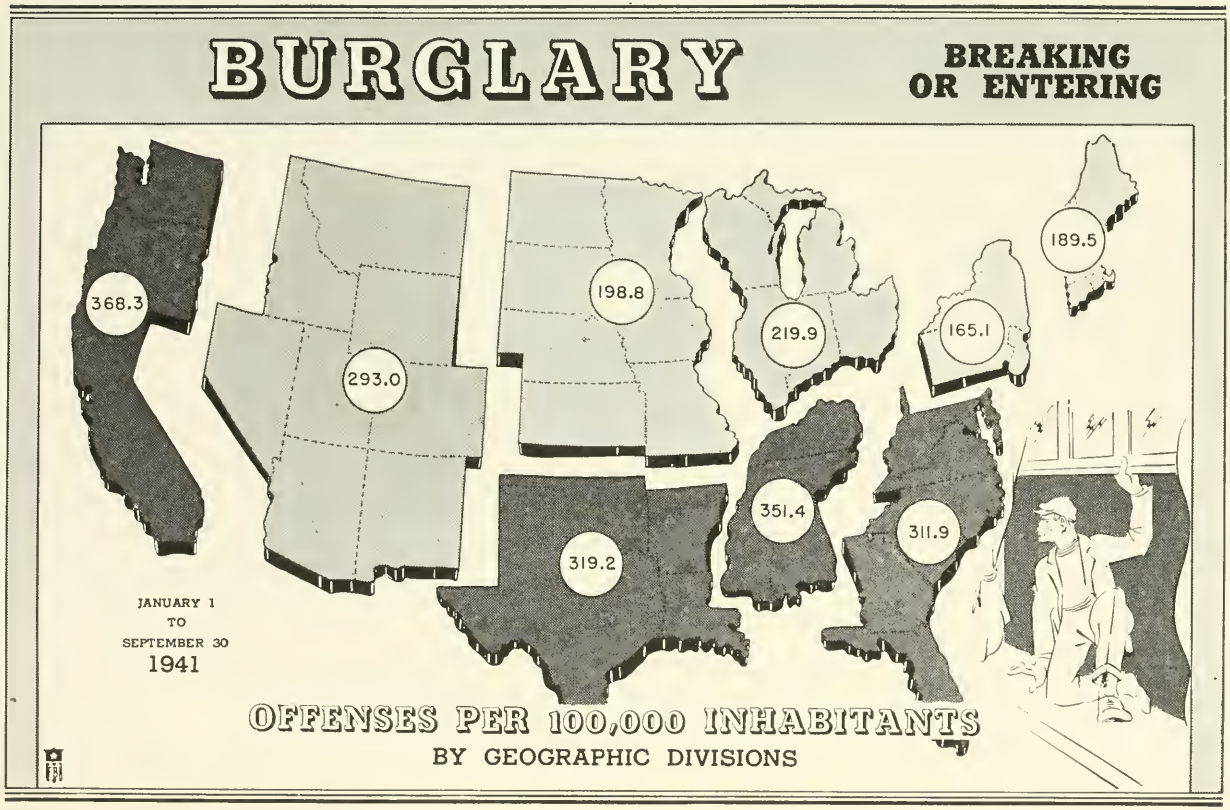
BURGLARY
BREAKING OR ENTERING
368.3
293.0
198.8
219.9
165.1
189.5
351.4
311.9
319.2
JANUARY 1
TO
SEPTEMBER 30
1941
OFFENSES PER 100,000 INHABITANTS
BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

FIGURE 18.

Offenses in Individual Cities With More Than 100,000 Inhabitants.

The number of offenses committed during the period of July–September 1941, is shown in table 63. The compilation includes the reports received from police departments in cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants. Such data are included here in order that interested individuals and organizations may have readily available up-to-date information concerning the amount of crime committed in their communities. Police administrators and other interested individuals will probably find it desirable to compare the crime rates of their cities with the average rates shown in tables 59 and 62 of this publication. In order to determine whether crime has increased or decreased in individual communities reference should be made to tables in prior issues of the bulletin showing offenses committed in individual cities.

Caution must be exercised in comparing crime data for individual cities, because differences in the figures may be due to a variety of factors. The number of crimes committed in a community is a reflection against the entire community and not essentially chargeable to the police. The following factors contribute to the extent of crime in a community.

Population of the city and metropolitan area adjacent thereto.
The composition of the population with reference particularly to age, sex, and race.
The economic status and activities of the population.
Climate.
Educational, recreational, and religious facilities.
The number of police employees per unit of population.
The standards governing appointments to the police force.
The policies of the prosecuting officials and the courts.
The attitude of the public toward law-enforcement problems.
The degree of efficiency of the local law-enforcement agency.

In comparing crime rates it is always more important to determine whether the figures for a given community show increases or decreases in the amount of crime committed than to ascertain whether the figures are above or below those of some other community.

TABLE 63.—*Number of offenses known to the police, July to September, inclusive, 1941, cities over 100,000 in population*

[Based on 1940 decennial census]

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					$50 and over	Under $50	
Akron, Ohio	3	35	37	204	75	509	94
Albany, N. Y.	1		11	39	18	115	32
Atlanta, Ga	34	77	103	559	144	1,040	325
Baltimore, Md	20	108	295	574	200	1,548	807
Birmingham, Ala	21	54	168	371	80	474	148
Boston, Mass	1	49	38	200	155	474	869
Bridgeport, Conn	3	4	1	109	71	436	90
Buffalo, N. Y	3	14	53	94	69	441	138
Cambridge, Mass		4	3	70	14	129	69
Camden, N. J	1	16	18	37	22	84	83
Canton, Ohio	2	17	14	109	29	264	65
Charlotte, N. C	6	17	102	96	40	318	64
Chattanooga, Tenn	10	24	45	176	23	301	89
Chicago, Ill	66	1,025	463	2,578	1,088	3,328	816
Cincinnati, Ohio	16	124	81	396	180	1,256	201
Cleveland, Ohio	15	115	27	357	76	2,580	148
Columbus, Ohio	7	66	24	468	133	725	154
Dallas, Tex	27	37	107	446	34	1,563	128
Dayton, Ohio	4	22	23	97	26	537	115
Denver, Colo	3	59	19	407	92	1,003	174
Des Moines, Iowa	1	7	10	141	14	310	73
Detroit, Mich	19	623	461	1,557	369	6,452	943
Duluth, Minn		3		34	34	280	39
Elizabeth, N. J	1	8	1	91	25	157	36
Erie, Pa	1	1	6	89	21	181	78
Fall River, Mass		8	2	209	20	126	16
Flint, Mich		24	44	162	55	441	65
Fort Wayne, Ind		7	11	140	32	498	92
Fort Worth, Tex	7	20	33	252	25	629	51
Gary, Ind	5	56	55	129	42	368	67
Grand Rapids, Mich	2	5	3	141	26	559	63
Hartford, Conn	3	7	35	201	51	493	100
Honolulu, Hawaii	4	8	1	292	79	466	137
Houston, Tex	20	67	48	888	85	1,662	259
Indianapolis, Ind	2	83	17	579	35	619	412
Jacksonville, Fla	18	36	81	331	135	753	129
Jersey City, N. J	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Kansas City, Kans	3	16	12	153	32	251	35
Kansas City, Mo	9	50	9	126	54	761	115
Knoxville, Tenn	13	6	77	74	62	203	92
Long Beach, Calif		24	8	294	48	502	159
Los Angeles, Calif	18	451	175	2,155	1,127	6,475	1,920
Louisville, Ky	13	154	216	590	131	1,103	372
Lowell, Mass	1	2	5	50	22	88	24
Memphis, Tenn	8	61	219	247	106	642	62
Miami, Fla	13	43	64	302	59	307	56
Milwaukee, Wis	3	13	11	183	85	1,210	169
Minneapolis, Minn	3	33	8	309	94	903	249
Nashville, Tenn	13	38	77	258	50	399	125
Newark, N. J	1	59	90	396	158	785	443
New Bedford, Mass		2	1	145	40	275	37
New Haven, Conn	1	4	6	152	65	290	82
New Orleans, La	16	29	119	102	129	346	277
New York, N. Y.[2]	59	350	772	2,130	(3)	3,863	2,882
Norfolk, Va	7	60	43	257	74	648	208
Oakland, Calif	6	43	27	282	43	854	159
Oklahoma City, Okla	3	24	55	170	17	548	70
Omaha, Nebr	4	6	15	143	24	221	62
Paterson, N. J		7	61	90	8	71	113
Peoria, Ill	1	19	15	95	9	192	79

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 63.—*Number of offenses known to the police, July to September, inclusive, 1941, cities over 100,000 in population*—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					$50 and over	Under $50	
Philadelphia, Pa	29	130	208	658	246	494	725
Pittsburgh, Pa	9	136	107	823	134	731	615
Portland, Oreg	3	92	16	438	181	950	186
Providence, R. I	1	2	14	179	43	173	183
Reading, Pa	3	4	7	87	13	152	32
Richmond, Va	9	27	105	244	102	604	178
Rochester, N. Y	1	3	9	85	29	423	52
Sacramento, Calif		39	19	134	32	477	82
St. Louis, Mo	17	79	204	879	[3]	1,714	289
St. Paul, Minn	2	16	6	199	42	571	60
Salt Lake City, Utah	1	27	5	164	56	454	86
San Antonio, Tex	6	25	108	258	51	632	86
San Diego, Calif	4	16	5	180	99	824	208
San Francisco, Calif	3	116	84	555	136	1,355	611
Scranton, Pa		5	10	57	28	105	35
Seattle, Wash	6	66	25	564	125	960	345
Somerville, Mass	2	4		98	5	88	33
South Bend, Ind		18	5	84	31	340	69
Spokane, Wash		13	13	104	16	365	69
Springfield, Mass		4	7	102	29	236	63
Syracuse, N. Y		1	2	95	21	301	89
Tacoma, Wash		17	3	122	36	273	109
Tampa, Fla	2	7	22	98	32	283	34
Toledo, Ohio	6	62	29	320	98	686	128
Trenton, N. J		18	37	162	27	258	77
Tulsa, Okla	2	35	81	250	43	501	84
Utica, N. Y		2		39	12	175	20
Washington, D. C	17	113	118	542	249	2,045	594
Wichita, Kans	1		15	71	6	325	18
Wilmington, Del	5	16	13	93	44	334	54
Worcester, Mass		8	5	228	29	262	78
Yonkers, N. Y		4	2	52	10	82	22
Youngstown, Ohio	4	35	32	180	7	364	147

[1] Complete data not received.

[2] Figures include offenses committed by juveniles; this is in accord with the uniform reporting procedure followed by other cities.

[3] Larcenies not separately reported. Figure listed includes both major and minor larcenies.

AUTO THEFT
268.4
152.3
99.8
125.5
154.9
109.2
108.1
193.0
130.4
JANUARY 1
TO
SEPTEMBER 30
1941
OFFENSES PER 100,000 INHABITANTS
BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

FIGURE 19.

Offenses Known to Sheriffs, State Police, and Other Rural Officers, 1941.

All the foregoing data are based on monthly crime reports received from law-enforcement agencies policing urban areas (incorporated places with 2,500 or more inhabitants). Comprehensive data regarding rural crimes are not yet available, but the current information on hand is shown in table 64, which is based on the reports from 1,102 sheriffs, 95 police agencies in rural villages, and 8 State police organizations.

TABLE 64.—*Offenses known, January to September, inclusive, 1941, as reported by 1,102 sheriffs, 8 State police organizations, and 95 village officers*

	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny theft	Auto theft
	Murder nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
Offenses known	1,030	922	1,904	2,581	5,310	19,920	35,850	7,694

Offenses Known in Territories and Possessions of the United States.

The available data concerning crimes committed in the Territories and possessions of the United States are presented in table 65. The tabulation is based on reports received from the first and third judicial divisions of Alaska; Honolulu City and the counties of Honolulu, Kauai, and Maui in the Territory of Hawaii; and the Isthmus of Panama, C. Z. The tabulation is based on the number of offenses known to law enforcement officials of both urban and rural areas, with the exception that the data for Honolulu City have been segregated from the figures for Honolulu County.

TABLE 65.—*Number of offenses known in United States Territories and possessions, January to September, inclusive, 1941*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Jurisdiction reporting	Murder nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					Over $50	Under $50	
Alaska:							
First judicial division (Juneau), population, 25,241; number of offenses known	2		9	8	14	24	
Third judicial division (Valdez), population, 19,312; number of offenses known	4		8	6	9	14	2
Hawaii:							
Honolulu City, population, 179,358; number of offenses known	6	19	20	850	196	1,556	305
Honolulu County, population, 78,898; number of offenses known	3	3	8	158	19	147	66
Kauai County, population, 35,818; number of offenses known	1		3	20		13	2
Maui County, population, 55,534; number of offenses known	1		10	84	6	132	6
Isthmus of Panama:							
Canal Zone, population, 51,827; number of offenses known	1	7	14	59	43	594	96

Data From Supplementary Offense Reports.

During January–September of this year 47,161 burglaries were committed in 58 cities over 100,000. The majority (75.7 percent) of these offenses were committed during the night; however, the proportion of burglaries committed after dark varies noticeably according to the type of building involved. Only 62 percent of the burglaries of homes were perpetrated during the night while 88.2 percent of the nonresidence burglaries were committed after nightfall. More than half (52.5 percent) of all burglaries involved some type of nonresidence structure.

In these 58 larger cities 9,630 robberies were perpetrated during the first 9 months of the year. The majority (59.9 percent) of these were classified as highway robbery. Eight and one-half percent of the robberies involved oil stations and 25.6 percent were committed in some other type of commercial establishment. The remaining 6 percent were residence and miscellaneous robberies.

In analyzing the 114,240 larcenies, unaccompanied by the elements of robbery or burglary, committed in the foregoing 58 cities, it was found that only 11 percent of them involved property valued at more than $50. Sixty-five and two-tenths percent of the larcenies fell within the $5 to $50 group, and the remaining 23.8 percent of the thefts each involved property valued at less than $5. Automobile accessories stolen constituted 13.5 percent of the larcenies, and other types of personal property such as cameras and clothing stolen from automobiles made up 18.8 percent of the total. The crime reports showed that stolen bicycles constituted 17.3 percent of the thefts committed. Thus, property stolen from automobiles and bicycle thefts make up nearly half of all the larcenies. An analysis of the supplementary offense reports received during the first 9 months of 1941 from the foregoing 58 cities with a combined population of 19,277,395 is presented in table 66.

TABLE 66.—*Number of known offenses with divisions as to the nature of the criminal act, time and place of commission, and value of property stolen, January to September, inclusive, 1941; 58 cities over 100,000 in population*

[Total population 19,277,395, based on 1940 decennial census]

Classification	Number of actual offenses
Rape:	
Forcible	679
Statutory	554
Total	1,233
Robbery:	
Highway	5,772
Commercial house	2,349
Oil station	817
Chain store	114
Residence	324
Bank	6
Miscellaneous	248
Total	9,630
Burglary—Breaking or entering:	
Residence (dwelling):	
Committed during night	13,891
Committed during day	8,528
Nonresidence (store, office, etc.):	
Committed during night	21,830
Committed during day	2,912
Total	47,161
Larceny—Theft (except auto theft) (grouped according to value of article stolen):	
Over $50	12,583
$5 to $50	74,471
Under $5	27,186
Total	114,240
Larceny—Theft (grouped as to type of offense):	
Pocket-picking	1,483
Purse-snatching	3,450
Shoplifting	3,527
Thefts from autos (exclusive of auto accessories)	21,517
Auto accessories	15,450
Bicycles	19,756
All other	49,057
Total	114,240

There were 26,122 automobiles stolen during the first 3 quarters of this year in the 58 cities referred to in table 66 and during this same period the police departments in these cities recovered 24,726 automobiles or 94.7 percent of those stolen as indicated in table 67.

TABLE 67.—*Recoveries of stolen automobiles, January to September, inclusive, 1941; 58 cities over 100,000 in population*

[Total population, 19,277,395, based on 1940 decennial census]

Number of automobiles stolen	26, 122
Number of automobiles recovered	24, 726
Percentage recovered	94. 7

Excluding automobiles, 20.8 percent of the $7,206,965.43 represented in property stolen during the first 9 months of the year was recovered by police according to the supplementary offense reports received from the 58 cities represented in table 68. Including automobiles, property stolen in these cities was valued at $19,203,305.14, of which 68 percent was recovered.

TABLE 68.—*Value of property stolen and value of property recovered with divisions as to type of property involved, January to September, inclusive, 1941; 58 cities over 100,000 in population*

[Total population, 19,277,395, based on 1940 decennial census]

Type of property	Value of property stolen	Value of property recovered	Percent recovered
Currency, notes, etc	$2, 093, 358. 69	$205, 781. 87	9. 8
Jewelry and precious metals	1, 803, 176. 19	348, 022. 37	19. 3
Furs	246, 695. 11	29, 158. 98	11. 8
Clothing	774, 972. 46	167, 986. 45	21. 7
Locally stolen automobiles	11, 996, 339. 71	11, 564, 035. 34	96. 4
Miscellaneous	2, 288, 762. 68	748, 987. 72	32. 7
Total	19, 203, 305. 14	13, 063, 972. 73	68. 0

PERSONS CHARGED, 1940

Persons Charged (Held for Prosecution), 1940, in Individual Cities With More Than 25,000 Inhabitants.

The number of persons arrested in a community and charged with crimes should not be used as an index to the number of offenses committed, since one person may be arrested for the commission of several crimes, and on the other hand several persons may be arrested for the commission of one offense. Likewise many offenses for which no arrests are made are reported to the authorities. The charge placed against an arrested person does not always indicate the type of offense committed since various circumstances sometimes cause local authorities to formally charge an offender with a crime less serious than the one for which he was arrested.

The number of offenses of murder, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, and auto theft committed during 1940 in individual cities with population in excess of 25,000 is presented in volume XI, No. 4, table 83 of this publication. As a result of the police investigation of these reported offenses many persons are arrested and held for prosecution, and such arrest data are presented in table 69 of this issue.

The data concerning persons arrested shown in table 69 are based on annual crime reports received for 1940 from the police departments in the cities listed. Urban communities over 25,000 in population which are not listed in table 69 either failed to forward an annual arrest report to the F B I, or indicated the report forwarded was incomplete. Persons interested in the figures for an individual city will probably desire also to examine the data presented on pages 25–61 of volume XII, No. 1 of this bulletin which includes national and regional averages for 1940, with subdivisions by size of city.

TABLE 69.—*Number of persons charged (held for prosecution), January to December, inclusive, 1940, cities over 25,000 in population*

[Based on 1940 decennial census]

City	Murder, non-negligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
Akron, Ohio	5	52	78	222	326	83
Alameda, Calif.			1	22	20	
Albany, N. Y.	3	64	15	74	71	17
Albuquerque, N. Mex.[1]	2	4	2	17	279	1
Alexandria, La.		12	7	14	71	55
Alexandria, Va.	2	16	90	30	177	25
Aliquippa, Pa.	3	2	17	18	64	1
Allentown, Pa.	2	3	3	18	45	12
Altoona, Pa.	1	17	2	64	47	23
Amarillo, Tex.[2]		14	46	17	86	10
Amsterdam, N. Y.[2]			2	5	25	3
Ann Arbor, Mich.		2	1	11	30	18
Appleton, Wis.[3]	1			6	20	2
Arlington, Mass.				9	29	4
Atlanta, Ga.	105	149	287	510	1,407	228
Atlantic city, N. J.	2	30	89	72	169	55
Auburn, N. Y.[1 2]	1			3	26	3
Augusta, Ga.[1]	12	29	82	200	344	20
Austin, Tex.	10	14	95	124	362	33
Bakersfield, Calif.	2	3	18	47	88	22
Baltimore, Md.	84	410	782	896	1,936	423
Bangor, Maine		6	7	27	105	26
Battle Creek, Mich.	1	8	4	25	54	15
Bay City, Mich.[2]		1	4	14	56	10
Beaumont, Tex.[2]	8	17	71	44	55	11
Belleville, Ill.	1			6	9	
Belleville, N. J.	2	3	12	15	11	4
Bellingham, Wash.	1		1	12	24	1
Belmont, Mass.		4		29	9	3
Beloit, Wis.	1		3	3	27	6
Belvedere Twp., Calif.	2	9	6	51	22	12
Berkeley, Calif.		2	7	38	63	22
Berwyn, Ill.		5	3	13	50	12
Beverly, Mass.		1		20	17	7
Beverly Hills, Calif.		11	3	158	41	10
Binghamton, N. Y.			4	46	151	14
Bloomington, Ill.[3]	1	2	10	5	1	12
Boise, Idaho			1	11	23	6
Boston, Mass.	9	404	168	1,568	2,354	913
Bridgeport, Conn.	2	4	4	63	113	34
Brockton, Mass.	1	2	4	43	67	9
Brookline, Mass.		7		20	90	34
Buffalo, N. Y.	12	59	141	322	915	168
Burlington, Vt.				23	28	7
Cambridge, Mass.		36	18	188	350	64
Camden, N. J.	5	32	72	150	330	36
Cedar Rapids, Iowa		5		17	135	28
Central Falls, R. I.		2	1	13	35	5
Charleston, S. C.	7	34	174	161	290	29
Charleston, W. Va.[2]	18	56	197	136	378	42
Chelsea, Mass.		3	6	46	96	24
Chester, Pa.	11	18	30	83	150	72
Chicago, Ill.[3]	204	1,201	1,108	898	3,276	320
Chicopee, Mass.[2]			3	9	18	4
Cicero, Ill.[2]		3	2	9	19	3
Cincinnati, Ohio	37	233	155	521	1,266	170
Cleveland, Ohio	51	235	72	588	773	207
Cleveland Heights, Ohio		3	1	9	18	7
Clifton, N. J.		4	5	16	7	3
Clinton, Iowa		1		10	34	5

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 69.—*Number of persons charged (held for prosecution), January to December, inclusive, 1940, cities over 25,000 in population*—Continued

City	Murder, non-negligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
Colorado Springs, Colo	1			30	47	5
Columbia, S. C	11	12	47	81	211	23
Columbus, Ga.[1 2]	8	16	19	53	154	14
Columbus, Ohio[2]	15	89	57	153	503	88
Concord, N. H		6		9	33	16
Council Bluffs, Iowa[2]		6	4	143	15	23
Covington, Ky	5	15	29	38	21	6
Cranston, R. I		2	1	20	55	7
Cumberland, Md				31	36	1
Dallas, Tex	42	94	206	279	1,103	40
Danville, Ill		2	8	21	32	15
Davenport, Iowa		5	6	15	94	20
Dayton, Ohio	9	49	40	321	590	102
Dearborn, Mich		59	17	85	198	48
Decatur, Ill.[3]	1	11	20	64	103	26
Denver, Colo.[3]	10	81	17	136	581	164
Des Moines, Iowa	3	18	33	100	265	65
Detroit, Mich.[3]	61	334	217	388	950	116
Dubuque, Iowa		3		14	108	15
Duluth, Minn		1	4	22	206	13
Durham, N. C.[1 2]	6	14	63	59	244	20
East Cleveland, Ohio				6	8	3
East Providence, R. I			2	8	29	14
East St. Louis, Ill.[3]	4	31	110	65	196	3
Eau Claire, Wis		5	1	31	62	11
Elgin, Ill		1	1	22	45	8
Elizabeth, N. J	1	7	14	37	79	15
Elkhart, Ind		5	1	5	47	7
Elmira, N. Y		2	2	19	48	16
El Paso, Tex	4	19	35	70	334	13
Elyria, Ohio[2]				4	14	4
Erie, Pa	2	12	18	66	97	12
Evansville, Ind	7	17	47	108	304	75
Everett, Wash.[2]	2	2	3	7	49	5
Fall River, Mass		21	8	85	95	26
Fargo, N. Dak		4	3	23	34	9
Fitchburg, Mass		1		29	41	15
Flint, Mich	2	24	24	141	118	112
Fond du Lac, Wis		2	1	14	34	10
Fort Smith, Ark		1	4	35	134	6
Fort Worth, Tex.[3]	22	46	25	240	595	66
Fresno, Calif	3	13	26	50	124	30
Gadsden, Ala	18	10	13	19	91	21
Garfield, N. J.[2]		7	6	16	11	8
Gary, Ind	9	44	43	70	220	25
Glendale, Calif	1	8	5	67	60	29
Grand Rapids, Mich	1	12	12	62	249	68
Green Bay, Wis	1			14	89	9
Greensboro, N. C.[2]	10	9	18	139	288	35
Greenville, S. C.[2]	14	10	24	58	301	8
Hackensack, N. J.[2]		2	28	34	21	16
Hagerstown, Md		9	6	11	90	1
Hamilton, Ohio		11	5	24	85	7
Hammond, Ind		5	15	25	59	10
Hamtramck, Mich		9	4	12	66	3
Harrisburg, Pa.[2]	1	20	22	80	85	22
Hartford, Conn	2	9	70	82	255	65
Hazelton, Pa		3	4	29	36	
Highland Park, Mich	1	13	13	47	52	14
High Point, N. C	6	19	228	116	201	18

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 69.—*Number of persons charged (held for prosecution), January to December, inclusive, 1940, cities over 25,000 in population*—Continued

City	Murder, non-negligent man-slaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
Houston, Tex	44	206	268	562	1,545	326
Hutchinson, Kans		3		8	1	2
Indianapolis, Ind	22	106	115	548	1,261	298
Irvington, N. J	2	7	2	19	89	15
Jackson, Mich	1	4	9	38	105	18
Jackson, Miss	10	7	121	35	215	8
Jacksonville, Fla	47	93	151	256	679	70
Jersey City, N. J.[2]	9	19	62	55	55	43
Joliet, Ill.[3]	2	8	5	22	50	18
Kansas City, Mo	26	274	172	324	1,107	118
Kenosha, Wis		3		9	120	6
Kingston, N. Y			3	3	29	4
Knoxville, Tenn.[2]	27	18	188	146	299	57
Kokomo, Ind			1	46	95	28
La Crosse, Wis		3	3	33	124	2
La Fayette, Ind		1	1	20	63	7
Lakewood, Ohio		4	2	6	19	11
Lancaster, Pa.[3]	1	8	6	42	46	10
Lansing, Mich		2	8	8	50	14
Laredo, Tex		25	15	43	6	5
Lawrence, Mass	1	4	1	31	58	13
Lebanon, Pa		19	3	39	26	8
Lewiston, Maine [3]		2	1	29	58	2
Lincoln, Nebr.[3]		1		15	69	13
Little Rock, Ark.[1]	5	18	56	160	343	18
Long Beach, Calif.[3]	2	34	13	86	152	52
Lorain, Ohio [1]	3	2	6	19	14	4
Louisville, Ky.[1]	43	325	891	1,114	2,048	423
Lowell, Mass		7	2	47	92	21
Lower Merion Township, Pa		5	2	34	51	3
Lubbock, Tex	3	5	12	37	199	11
Lynchburg, Va.[2]	4	4	41	20	85	10
Lynn, Mass		15	8	76	71	18
Madison, Wis.[3]		3	2	23	71	21
Manchester, N. H	1	2	5	32	116	17
Mansfield, Ohio	1	12	9	19	71	17
Marion, Ind.[2]		4		12	28	4
Marion, Ohio [1]		2	4	29	97	4
Mason City, Iowa	1		1	15	78	3
Maywood, Ill		1	2	11	12	4
Medford, Mass		8	3	50	[4] 54	9
Melrose, Mass			1	2	9	4
Memphis, Tenn	68	158	167	195	749	94
Meriden, Conn		1	3	12	24	20
Michigan City, Ind.[1]			8	6	38	6
Middletown, Conn		1		13	18	3
Middletown, Ohio	3	5	10	7	64	9
Milwaukee, Wis.[1]	10	48	26	459	1,432	204
Minneapolis, Minn	4	34	12	191	653	184
Mishawaka, Ind	1			6	32	9
Moline, Ill			9	8	50	12
Monroe, La	2	2	4	20	148	6
Montclair, N. J.[2]	7		9	17	24	6
Montgomery, Ala.[2]	21	22	86	112	310	5
Mount Vernon, N. Y	1	5	11	29	10	11
Muncie, Ind.[3]	4	1	1	26	57	5
Nashua, N. H		1	3	5	19	5
New Albany, Ind	1	3	6	8	48	13
Newark, N. J	12	113	242	338	585	159
New Bedford, Mass	3	11	9	90	114	7

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 69.—*Number of persons charged (held for prosecution), January to December, inclusive, 1940, cities over 25,000 in population*—Continued

City	Murder, non-negligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
Newburgh, N. Y.			4	18	59	9
New Haven, Conn.[2]	3	17	9	62	161	62
New London, Conn.		2	6	27	74	8
New Orleans, La.[3]	48	104	254	264	1,040	87
Newport, Ky.	8	34	22	34	61	19
New Rochelle, N. Y.	3	4	39	35	43	17
Newton, Mass.			3	52	54	29
Niagara Falls, N. Y.[2]	1	2	23	37	61	9
Norfolk, Va.[2]	21	66	125	161	478	18
Norristown, Pa.	1	8	12	20	30	10
North Bergen, N. J.		1	1	4	23	3
Norwood, Ohio[1 3]		1	1	13	9	6
Oakland, Calif.	6	46	14	170	576	81
Oak Park, Ill.		7	1	9	47	2
Ogden, Utah	3	11	6	52	134	6
Oklahoma City, Okla.	20	52	142	163	646	100
Omaha, Nebr.	5	26	10	64	313	29
Orlando, Fla.	3	9	17	55	163	19
Oshkosh, Wis.				30	29	6
Owensboro, Ky.	3	17	56	53	86	17
Paducah, Ky.	7		27	9	50	7
Parkersburg, W. Va.[2]	2	2		26	45	6
Pasadena, Calif.		6	3	116	232	41
Paterson, N. J.	3	8		90	69	19
Peoria, Ill.	1	25	49	93	232	28
Petersburg, Va.[1 2]	2	9	61	38	157	15
Philadelphia, Pa.	97	415	593	2,183	1,260	692
Pittsfield, Mass.		2		18	26	4
Plainfield, N. J.[2]	1	4	18	14	46	3
Pontiac, Mich.	2	10	11	24	123	23
Port Arthur, Tex.	5	3	24	15	96	2
Portland, Maine		5	8	28	95	24
Portland, Oreg.[3]	4	37	27	118	641	146
Portsmouth, Va.	11	48	156	128	362	7
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.[2]		5	9	17	52	9
Providence, R. I.[2]	2	10	29	75	217	60
Pueblo, Colo.		8	22	18	60	9
Quincy, Ill.		13	11	20	109	4
Racine, Wis.[2]	1	6	2	16	60	10
Revere, Mass.		10	18	17	47	9
Richmond, Va.	38	112	399	286	881	102
Riverside, Calif.[3]	2	1	4	26	31	6
Rochester, Minn.[1]		1		1	31	3
Rochester, N. Y.	1	17	32	138	280	83
Rockford, Ill.		3	3	36	131	9
Rome, N. Y.				10	25	10
Royal Oak, Mich.[2]				6	9	2
Sacramento, Calif.	9	38	17	86	371	36
Saginaw, Mich.[2]	3	11	16	24	52	19
St. Joseph, Mo.[2]	2	11	13	34	62	20
St. Louis, Mo.	47	127	78	282	741	67
St. Paul, Minn.	1	32	32	147	537	94
St. Petersburg, Fla.	6	3	16	85	201	10
Salem, Mass.[3]		6		32	90	28
Salem, Oreg.		6		14	44	12
San Angelo, Tex.	2	2	14	15	71	12
San Antonio, Tex.[2]	11	51	326	129	552	50
San Bernardino, Calif.	1	33	17	52	117	16
San Diego, Calif.	4	53	20	66	258	47
San Francisco, Calif.	24	163	200	420	918	255

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 69.—*Number of persons charged (held for prosecution), January to December, inclusive, 1940, cities over 25,000 in population*—Continued

City	Murder, non-negligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
San Jose, Calif.	4	11	12	65	139	32
Santa Ana, Calif.[1]			3	34	66	12
Santa Barbara, Calif.[1]	3	7	3	39	91	30
Santa Monica, Calif.		63	6	108	96	55
Savannah, Ga.[2]	16	45	38	90	428	9
Schenectady, N. Y.		2	14	49	81	15
Scranton, Pa.	3	9	18	117	142	34
Seattle, Wash.	4	36	5	211	425	141
Sheboygan, Wis.[1]		1		12	54	8
Sioux City, Iowa[3]	1	2	3	21	65	19
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.[2]				21	31	4
Somerville, Mass.		12	5	99	91	28
South Bend, Ind.	4	15	2	62	156	29
South Gate, Calif.		1	2	13	57	21
Spokane, Wash.[3]	2	7	8	34	133	8
Springfield, Mass.			4	25	181	80
Springfield, Mo.		2	3	30	89	16
Springfield, Ohio[2]	1	7	10	29	135	13
Steubenville, Ohio	4	6	4	31	2	10
Superior, Wis.		3	5	60	120	22
Syracuse, N. Y.		8	12	92	391	29
Tacoma, Wash.	6	10	5	69	257	34
Teaneck, N. J.			2	9	11	3
Toledo, Ohio	10	60	56	250	691	123
Topeka, Kans.	2	8	3	40	82	14
Trenton, N. J.[3]	2	23	64	62	135	34
Troy, N. Y.		4	15	29	84	10
Tucson, Ariz.	1	14	10	49	204	23
University City, Mo.	1	1	2	9	35	2
Upper Darby, Pa.		2	2	11	55	9
Utica, N. Y.	2	1	4	62	128	10
Waco, Tex.	6	22	75	75	498	14
Waltham, Mass.			2	25	62	3
Warren, Ohio		6	12	46	82	8
Warwick, R. I.				11	24	11
Washington, D. C.[1]	72	723	406	2,117	2,871	474
Washington, Pa.	1	10	4	13	37	2
Watertown, N. Y.		1	2	14	40	6
Wausau, Wis.		1		3	28	2
Wauwatosa, Wis.		1	1	8	19	10
West Allis, Wis.	1	2	1	29	126	14
West Hartford, Conn.				5	14	9
West Orange, N. J.		5	1	9	2	1
West Palm Beach, Fla.	3	7	10	75	103	8
Wheeling, W. Va.	1	10	7	106	111	19
White Plains, N. Y.		4	5	39	94	3
Wichita, Kans.	2	14	9	84	511	59
Wichita Falls, Tex.	3	7	48	51	196	24
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.[2]	3	2	14	21	55	22
Wilkinsburg, Pa.		9	14	18	39	16
Wilmington, Del.[1]	2	24	8	152	451	90
Winston-Salem, N. C.	15	5	433	148	460	46
Woodbridge, N. J.		1	1	8	16	
Worcester, Mass.	1	15	11	128	299	42
Wyandotte, Mich.		4		20	41	4
Yakima, Wash.	1	3	5	31	59	7
Yonkers, N. Y.[2]	2	2	18	29	88	14
Zanesville, Ohio[3]	2			37	54	6

[1] Figures represent the number of charges placed against persons arrested.
[2] Juveniles not included.
[3] Complete data for juveniles not included.
[4] Includes persons charged with embezzlement and fraud.

DATA COMPILED FROM FINGERPRINT RECORDS

Source of Data.

There were 479,701 fingerprint cards received by the F B I during the first 9 months of 1941 as against 459,167 received during the same period of 1940. Through an examination of these arrest records interesting information is obtained concerning the age, sex, race, and previous criminal history of persons arrested for violations of State laws and municipal ordinances throughout the country. Fingerprint cards representing arrests for violations of Federal laws or commitments to any type of penal institution have been excluded from the compilations which follow.

The 4.5 percent increase in the number of fingerprint cards examined during the first 9 months of 1941 over the corresponding period of last year does not necessarily signify an increase in the number of persons arrested. The periodic growth in the number of fingerprint records received is doubtless due in part to an increased tendency of local agencies to utilize the national clearing house of fingerprints operated by the Identification Division of the F B I. Inasmuch as there are individuals arrested for whom no fingerprint cards are forwarded to Washington the data presented obviously do not include all persons arrested. Moreover, tabulations pertaining to the number of persons arrested should not be confused with information concerning the number of offenses committed. Two or more persons may be arrested and charged with the joint commission of a single offense, while on the contrary, one arrested person may be responsible for several separate crimes.

Offense Charged.

It is of significance to observe that 37 percent (177,402) of the fingerprint records examined during the first three quarters of 1941 reflect arrests for major crimes, as follows:

Criminal homicide	4,900
Robbery	9,131
Assault	28,953
Burglary	23,198
Larceny (except auto theft)	44,000
Auto theft	10,436
Embezzlement and fraud	11,555
Stolen property (receiving, etc.)	2,329
Arson	741
Forgery and counterfeiting	5,299
Rape	4,594
Narcotic drug laws	2,218
Weapons (carrying, etc.)	4,582
Driving while intoxicated	25,466
Total	177,402

Charges of murder, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny, or auto theft were placed against 120,618 (25 percent) of the persons arrested during the first 9 months of the year.

Sex.

Arrests of males exceeded the number of females arrested in all crime classifications except prostitution and commercialized vice. Nevertheless, 9.2 percent of the records examined during the first 9 months of 1941 represented women. This is an increase over the same period in 1940 when 8.4 percent of the persons taken into custody were women.

Fingerprints of arrested women numbered 44,347 for the first three quarters of 1941 representing an increase of 5,801 over the 38,546 received during the same period of 1940. This 15 percent increase may be due in part to an increased tendency on the part of local agencies to forward fingerprints of arrested women to the F B I; however marked deviations from this percentage increase are seen for some individual offense classifications. For example, arrests of women for auto theft increased 24.3 percent; for driving while intoxicated, 28.3 percent; and for disorderly conduct, 31.3 percent. On the other hand, female arrests for gambling decreased 3.9 percent; for embezzlement and fraud, 11.6 percent; and for narcotic violations, 35.4 percent, as compared with arrests of women during January–September 1940.

With respect to the significance of the increase in the number of women arrested as pointed out in the preceding paragraph, a comparative study of male and female arrest data indicates that in most of the crime classes the increase shown in arrests of women is either contrary to the trend shown in the arrest figures for men, or the increase in the number of men arrested is less pronounced than in the case of women. For example, while the male arrests decreased 9 percent for robbery, arrests for women increased 6.5 percent for this offense. Similarly, men charged with burglary decreased 14.6 percent while women so charged increased 9.6 percent. The increase in the number of men arrested for murder and auto theft in each instance was 3.1 percent, whereas female arrests for these crimes increased 8.2 percent and 24.3 percent, respectively. For most offense classes the trends in arrests for men and women contrasted noticeably as indicated heretofore. The main exception to this is seen in arrest figures for drunkenness where the arrests for men increased 29.8 percent and for women, 30 percent.

TABLE 70.— *Distribution of arrests by sex Jan. 1–Sept. 30, 1941*

Offense charged	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Criminal homicide	4,900	4,335	565	1.0	1.0	1.3
Robbery	9,131	8,656	475	1.9	2.0	1.1
Assault	28,953	26,112	2,841	6.0	6.0	6.4
Burglary—breaking or entering	23,198	22,682	516	4.8	5.2	1.2
Larceny—theft	44,000	39,932	4,068	9.2	9.2	9.2
Auto theft	10,436	10,252	184	2.2	2.3	.4
Embezzlement and fraud	11,555	10,840	715	2.4	2.5	1.6
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc	2,329	2,128	201	.5	.5	.5
Arson	741	675	66	.2	.2	.1
Forgery and counterfeiting	5,299	4,936	363	1.1	1.1	.8
Rape	4,594	4,594		1.0	1.1	
Prostitution and commercialized vice	7,192	1,862	5,330	1.5	.4	12.0
Other sex offenses	8,321	7,034	1,287	1.7	1.6	2.9
Narcotic drug laws	2,218	1,322	896	.5	.3	2.0
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	4,582	4,360	222	1.0	1.0	.5
Offenses against family and children	6,950	6,750	200	1.4	1.5	.4
Liquor laws	7,897	6,475	1,422	1.6	1.5	3.2
Driving while intoxicated	25,466	24,731	735	5.3	5.7	1.7
Road and driving laws	5,321	5,209	112	1.1	1.2	.3
Parking violations	36	33	3	(1)	(1)	(1)
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	8,322	8,129	193	1.7	1.9	.4
Disorderly conduct	27,186	23,522	3,664	5.7	5.4	8.3
Drunkenness	108,221	101,208	7,013	22.6	23.2	15.8
Vagrancy	38,123	33,445	4,678	7.9	7.7	10.5
Gambling	10,341	9,746	595	2.2	2.2	1.3
Suspicion	43,835	38,645	5,190	9.1	8.9	11.7
Not stated	3,275	2,932	343	.7	.7	.8
All other offenses	27,279	24,809	2,470	5.7	5.7	5.6
Total	479,701	435,354	44,347	100.0	100.0	100.0

[1] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

Age.

The fingerprint records examined during the first 9 months of 1941 reflect that age 19 predominated in the frequency of arrests, followed by ages 21 and 18, respectively. During the first three quarters of 1940 arrests for age 18 were less frequent than for age 22.

During 5 of the past 9 years age 19 has predominated in the frequency of arrests, 1932–34 and 1939–40, as well as the first 9 months of 1941. Arrests for ages 21, 22, and 23 exceeded arrests for age 19 during the years 1935–38. The groups for which the largest number of arrests occurred during the first 9 months of 1941 are as follows:

Age:	*Number of arrests*
19	19,181
21	18,507
18	18,436
20	17,488
22	16,493

The compilation for the first 9 months of this year shows 83,130 arrests of youthful offenders under the age of 21, which is 17.3 percent of the total fingerprint records examined. An additional 66,827 (13.9 percent) of the arrests were for persons within the ages of 21 and 24, or a total of 149,957 (31.3 percent) less than 25 years old. Arrests in the age group 25–29 numbered 73,818 (15.4 percent) resulting in a total of 223,775 (46.6 percent) less than 30 years of age. In examining arrest data based on fingerprint cards received at the F B I, it should be remembered that the number of arrest records is doubtless incomplete in the lower age groups because of the practice in some jurisdictions not to fingerprint youthful individuals.

TABLE 71.—*Arrests by age groups Jan. 1–Sept. 30, 1941*

Offense charged	Age																		Total all ages
	Not known	Under 15	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50 and over	
Criminal homicide	15	17	13	30	72	123	164	182	203	201	209	184	916	751	610	445	301	464	4,900
Robbery	12	48	65	248	397	719	757	720	673	534	493	419	1,725	1,038	637	354	165	127	9,131
Assault	61	35	69	233	418	751	962	935	1,109	1,087	1,143	1,118	5,694	4,637	3,739	2,592	1,882	2,488	28,953
Burglary—breaking or entering	28	729	695	1,673	2,046	2,283	1,876	1,534	1,237	921	860	788	3,132	2,013	1,442	902	504	535	23,198
Larceny—theft	107	911	659	1,849	2,699	3,235	2,923	2,352	2,170	1,737	1,592	1,532	6,211	4,721	4,075	2,865	1,827	2,535	44,000
Auto theft	14	209	379	942	1,226	1,238	1,120	811	682	454	393	350	1,281	580	367	205	100	85	10,436
Embezzlement and fraud	13	9	12	49	109	189	252	287	357	344	384	367	1,929	1,772	1,739	1,424	1,048	1,271	11,555
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc	3	20	17	45	77	101	108	89	94	80	83	84	367	291	258	192	151	269	2,329
Arson	4	8	5	22	17	23	16	24	33	28	19	26	113	89	66	85	63	100	741
Forgery and counterfeiting	8	12	17	58	124	183	215	218	230	247	218	221	948	786	640	508	322	344	5,299
Rape	7	18	26	94	170	287	364	311	300	240	219	213	816	553	307	256	139	274	4,594
Prostitution and commercialized vice	9	4	3	12	47	112	168	216	364	517	558	432	1,817	1,193	746	446	260	288	7,192
Other sex offenses	16	37	17	107	173	290	304	326	365	315	332	348	1,316	1,132	970	705	522	1,046	8,321
Narcotic drug laws	1	3	1	6	32	51	78	67	74	112	113	100	447	336	276	230	139	152	2,218
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	9	9	17	71	122	207	192	213	227	208	182	195	829	629	518	346	236	372	4,582
Offenses against family and children	8	2		3	17	42	116	158	178	219	324	295	1,454	1,366	1,099	731	473	465	6,950
Liquor laws	16	5	6	35	60	138	190	171	262	245	263	250	1,278	1,214	1,097	911	671	1,085	7,897
Driving while intoxicated	38	3	2	15	75	176	331	422	605	660	688	752	4,382	4,553	4,254	3,322	2,303	2,885	25,466
Road and driving laws	8	4	3	38	101	235	318	292	351	301	272	280	1,112	699	486	333	229	259	5,321
Parking violations								1	1	3	3	1	7	6	6	5	2	1	36
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	9	12	23	82	176	434	542	513	559	430	429	389	1,572	1,064	760	538	329	461	8,322
Disorderly conduct	43	80	74	282	527	922	1,094	1,015	1,154	1,047	1,003	963	4,379	3,804	3,333	2,757	1,777	2,932	27,186
Drunkenness	102	15	29	124	355	939	1,382	1,434	2,040	1,937	2,110	2,118	13,090	15,976	17,816	16,474	12,057	20,223	108,221
Vagrancy	55	55	83	504	1,015	1,762	1,824	1,579	1,472	1,409	1,292	1,158	5,332	4,736	4,729	3,703	2,586	4,829	38,123
Gambling	12	6	9	39	101	151	168	162	270	250	255	285	1,733	1,774	1,668	1,308	933	1,217	10,341
Suspicion	65	520	509	925	1,667	2,324	2,256	2,032	2,146	1,799	1,732	1,626	7,326	5,674	4,819	3,372	2,179	2,864	43,835
Not stated	8	9	9	46	57	108	113	116	123	109	118	122	515	420	408	340	266	388	3,275
All other offenses	48	660	480	882	1,069	1,413	1,348	1,308	1,228	1,059	964	960	4,097	3,235	2,687	2,167	1,478	2,196	27,279
Total	719	3,440	3,222	8,414	12,949	18,436	19,181	17,488	18,507	16,493	16,251	15,576	73,818	65,042	59,552	47,516	32,942	50,155	479,701

Youths less than 21 years old commit a large proportion of the offenses against property. This is particularly true with reference to robbery, burglary, larceny, and auto theft, as shown in the following tabulation:

TABLE 72.—*Percentage distribution of arrests by age groups*

Age group	All offenses[1]	Criminal homicide	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Auto theft
Under 21	17.3	12.3	32.4	46.7	33.2	56.8
21–29	29.3	34.9	42.1	29.9	30.1	30.3
30–39	26.0	27.8	18.3	14.9	20.0	9.1
40–49	16.8	15.2	5.7	6.1	10.7	2.9
50 and over	10.5	9.5	1.4	2.3	5.8	.8
Unknown	.1	.3	.1	.1	.2	.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

[1] Not limited to specific crimes listed in the table.

The extent to which youthful offenders committed crimes against property is further revealed by an examination of the age distribution of all persons arrested for such crimes. During the first 9 months of 1941 there were 106,689 persons of all ages arrested for robbery, burglary, larceny, auto theft, embezzlement, and fraud, forgery and counterfeiting, receiving stolen property, and arson; and 36,649 (34.4 percent) of those persons were less than 21 years old. The corresponding percentage for the first 9 months of 1940 was 32.3.

A further indication of the predominance of youth in the commission of crimes against property is indicated by the following figures. During the first 9 months of this year, 31.3 percent of all persons arrested were less than 25 years of age. However, persons less than 25 years old numbered 55.6 percent of those charged with robbery, 63.1 percent of those charged with burglary, 49.2 percent of those charged with larceny, and 74.8 percent of those charged with auto theft. More than one-half of all crimes against property during the first 9 months of 1941 were committed by persons under 25 years of age.

TABLE 73.—*Number and percentage of arrests of persons under 25 years of age, Jan. 1–Sept. 30, 1941*

Offense charged	Total number of persons arrested	Number under 21 years of age	Total number under 25 years of age	Percentage under 21 years of years of age	Total percentage under 25 years of age
Criminal homicide	4,900	601	1,398	12.3	28.5
Robbery	9,131	2,954	5,073	32.4	55.6
Assault	28,953	3,403	7,860	11.8	27.1
Burglary—breaking or entering	23,198	10,836	14,642	46.7	63.1
Larceny—theft	44,000	14,628	21,659	33.2	49.2
Auto theft	10,436	5,925	7,804	56.8	74.8
Embezzlement and fraud	11,555	907	2,359	7.8	20.4
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc	2,329	457	798	19.6	34.3
Arson	741	115	221	15.5	29.8
Forgery and counterfeiting	5,299	827	1,743	15.6	32.9
Rape	4,594	1,270	2,242	27.6	48.8
Prostitution and commercialized vice	7,192	562	2,433	7.8	33.8
Other sex offenses	8,321	1,254	2,614	15.1	31.4
Narcotic drug laws	2,218	238	637	10.7	28.7
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	4,582	831	1,643	18.1	35.9
Offenses against family and children	6,950	338	1,354	4.9	19.5
Liquor laws	7,897	605	1,625	7.7	20.6
Driving while intoxicated	25,466	1,024	3,729	4.0	14.6
Road and driving laws	5,321	991	2,195	18.6	41.3
Parking violations	36	1	9	2.8	25.0
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	8,322	1,782	3,589	21.4	43.1
Disorderly conduct	27,186	3,994	8,161	14.7	30.0
Drunkenness	108,221	4,278	12,483	4.0	11.5
Vagrancy	38,123	6,822	12,153	17.9	31.9
Gambling	10,341	636	1,696	6.2	16.4
Suspicion	43,835	10,233	17,536	23.3	40.0
Not stated	3,275	458	930	14.0	28.4
All other offenses	27,279	7,160	11,371	26.2	41.7
Total	479,701	83,130	149,957	17.3	31.3

Criminal Repeaters.

The current figures again disclosed the serious problem of the criminal repeater. During the first 9 months of 1941 there were 45 persons arrested for criminal homicide whose records showed prior convictions of murder or manslaughter. Similarly, the figures listed hereafter indicate instances of persons charged with crimes during the first 9 months of 1941 whose criminal histories contained prior convictions of the same type of offense:

Robbery	508
Burglary	2,470
Larceny	4,271
Auto theft	513
Embezzlement and fraud	757
Forgery and counterfeiting	617
Rape	66
Narcotic drug laws	402
Driving while intoxicated	1,296

The compilation generally reflects a tendency on the part of recidivists to repeat the same type of offense. This is particularly true with reference to crimes against property.

Over half of the 479,701 arrest records examined during the first 9 months of 1941 were those of persons already represented by fingerprint cards on file in the Identification Division of the F B I. Previous criminal activities of persons arrested during the first 9 months of

1941 were also indicated on 3,716 current records although their fingerprints had not been on file prior to 1941. This makes a total of 244,843 individuals arrested during the current period concerning whom there was information on file dealing with prior criminal activities, and the records reflect that 165,086 of them had previously been convicted of one or more crimes. The records of this group of 165,086 persons indicated a total of 511,187 prior convictions.

TABLE 74.—*Number of cases in which fingerprint records show 1 or more prior convictions, and the total of prior convictions disclosed by the records, Jan. 1–Sept. 30, 1941*

Offense charged	Number of records showing 1 or more prior convictions	Number of prior convictions of major offenses	Number of prior convictions of minor offenses	Total number of prior convictions disclosed
Criminal homicide	1,032	1,282	1,032	2,314
Robbery	3,578	5,934	4,165	10,099
Assault	8,519	10,538	10,025	20,563
Burglary—breaking or entering	7,843	14,264	8,527	22,791
Larceny—theft	13,916	26,287	20,636	46,923
Auto theft	3,044	4,468	2,912	7,380
Embezzlement and fraud	3,694	6,292	3,882	10,174
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc	587	902	765	1,667
Arson	140	165	167	332
Forgery and counterfeiting	2,115	3,820	1,639	5,459
Rape	1,130	1,453	1,064	2,517
Prostitution and commercialized vice	2,493	4,016	2,347	6,363
Other sex offenses	1,926	2,418	2,378	4,796
Narcotic drug laws	1,008	2,553	1,165	3,718
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	1,266	1,729	1,635	3,364
Offenses against family and children	1,556	1,543	1,562	3,105
Liquor laws	2,613	1,931	4,661	6,592
Driving while intoxicated	6,146	5,605	7,195	12,800
Road and driving laws	1,051	953	1,100	2,053
Parking violations	9	4	12	16
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	2,050	2,143	2,523	4,666
Disorderly conduct	9,926	8,028	18,398	26,426
Drunkenness	46,835	31,142	141,880	173,022
Vagrancy	16,714	16,989	44,278	61,267
Gambling	2,226	2,664	2,002	4,666
Suspicion	13,649	18,811	21,160	39,971
Not stated	1,074	1,064	1,715	2,779
All other offenses	8,946	11,065	14,299	25,364
Total	165,086	188,063	323,121	511,187

Race.

A majority of the persons whose fingerprint records were examined were members of the white and Negro races. With the exception of Mexicans, who numbered 18,409, members of the white race were represented by 342,544 of the 479,701 arrest records received, while 113,384 were Negroes; 2,807, Indians; 595, Chinese; 431, Japanese; and 1,531 were of other races.

In an examination of the data representing whites and Negroes arrested it is desirable to express the figures in terms of the number of each in the general population for the reason that whites greatly outnumber Negroes. According to the 1930 decennial census, there were, exclusive of those under 15 years of age, 8,041,014 Negroes, 13,069,192 foreign-born whites, and 64,365,193 native whites in the United States. (Similar figures based on the 1940 decennial census are not yet available.)

Of each 100,000 Negroes in the general population of the United States, 1,410 were arrested and fingerprinted during the first 9 months of 1941. The corresponding figure for native whites was 485 and for foreign-born whites, 159. The relationship between the three figures will vary considerably for individual types of violations.

The preceding figures for native whites include the immediate descendants of foreign-born individuals as information is not available on fingerprint records showing the parentage of native whites.

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATIONS

In order to indicate more clearly the types of offenses included in part I and part II offenses, there follows a brief definition of each classification:

Part I Offenses.

1. *Criminal homicide.*—(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter includes all wilful felonious homicides as distinguished from deaths caused by negligence. Does not include attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, or justifiable homicides. Justifiable homicides excluded from this classification are limited to the following types of cases: (1) The killing of a felon by a peace officer in line of duty; (2) the killing of a hold-up man by a private citizen. (*b*) Manslaughter by negligence includes any death which the police investigation establishes was primarily attributable to gross negligence on the part of some individual other than the victim.

2. *Rape.*—Includes forcible rape, statutory rape (no force used—victim under age of consent), assault to rape, and attempted rape.

3. *Robbery.*—Includes stealing or taking anything of value from the person by force or violence or by putting in fear, such as strong-arm robbery, stick-ups, robbery armed. Includes assault to rob and attempt to rob.

4. *Aggravated assault.*—Includes assault with intent to kill; assault by shooting, cutting, stabbing, maiming, poisoning, scalding, or by the use of acids. Does not include simple assault, assault and battery, fighting, etc.

5. *Burglary—breaking or entering.*—Includes burglary, housebreaking, safecracking, or any unlawful entry to commit a felony or a theft, even though no force was used to gain entrance. Includes attempted burglary. Burglary followed by larceny is included in this classification and not counted again as larceny.

6. *Larceny—theft* (except auto theft).—(*a*) Fifty dollars and over in value; (*b*) under $50 in value—includes in one of the above subclassifications, depending upon the value of the property stolen, thefts of bicycles, automobile accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or any stealing of property or article of value which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Does not include embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, worthless checks, etc.

7. *Auto theft.*—Includes all cases where a motor vehicle is stolen or driven away and abandoned, including the so-called joy-riding thefts. Does not include taking for temporary use when actually returned by the taker, or unauthorized use by those having lawful access to the vehicle.

Part II Offenses.

8. *Other assaults.*—Includes all assaults and attempted assaults which are not of an aggravated nature and which do not belong in class 4.

9. *Forgery and counterfeiting.*—Includes offenses dealing with the making, altering, uttering, or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false which is made to appear true. Includes attempts.

10. *Embezzlement and fraud.*—Includes all offenses of fraudulent conversion, embezzlement, and obtaining money or property by false pretenses.

11. *Stolen property: buying, receiving, possessing.*—Includes buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property as well as attempts to commit any of those offenses.

12. *Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.*—Includes all violations of regulations or statutes controlling the carrying, using, possessing, furnishing, and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers and all attempts to violate such statutes or regulations.

13. *Prostitution and commercialized vice.*—Includes sex offenses of a commercialized nature, or attempts to commit the same, such as prostitution, keeping bawdy house, procuring, transporting, or detaining women for immoral purposes.

14. *Sex offenses* (except rape and prostitution and commercialized vice).—Includes offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Includes attempts.

15. *Offenses against the family and children.*—Includes offenses of nonsupport, neglect, desertion, or abuse of family and children.

16. *Narcotic drug laws.*—Includes offenses relating to narcotic drugs, such as unlawful possession, sale, or use. Exclude Federal offenses.

17. *Liquor laws.*—With the exception of "Drunkenness" (class 18) and "Driving while intoxicated" (class 22), liquor law violations, State or local, are placed in this class. Exclude Federal violations.

18. *Drunkenness.*—Includes all offenses of drunkenness or intoxication.

19. *Disorderly conduct.*—Includes all charges of committing a breach of the peace.

20. *Vagrancy.*—Includes such offenses as vagabondage, begging, loitering, etc.

21. *Gambling.*—Includes offenses of promoting, permitting, or engaging in gambling.

22. *Driving while intoxicated.*—Includes driving or operating any motor vehicle while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.

23. *Violation of road and driving laws.*—Includes violations of regulations with respect to the proper handling of a motor vehicle to prevent accidents.

24. *Parking violations.*—Includes violations of parking ordinances.

25. *Other violations of traffic and motor vehicle laws.*—Includes violations of State laws and municipal ordinances with regard to traffic and motor vehicles not otherwise provided for in classes 22–24.

26. *All other offenses.*—Includes all violations of State or local laws for which no provision has been made above in classes 1–25.

27. *Suspicion.*—This classification includes all persons arrested as suspicious characters, but not in connection with any specific offense, who are released without formal charges being placed against them.

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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

FOR THE UNITED STATES AND ITS POSSESSIONS

ISSUED BY THE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Volume XII Number 4

FOURTH QUARTERLY BULLETIN, 1941

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

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AND ITS POSSESSIONS

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Issued by the
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

ADVISORY

International Association of Chiefs of Police

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1942

U. S. SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS
MAR 12 1942

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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

Volume XII | January 1942 | Number 4

SUMMARY

Estimated Number of Major Crimes, 1940–41.

The estimated number of major crimes in the United States during 1941 was 1,531,272, an increase of 14,246 (0.9 percent) over 1940.

Murder increased 0.3 percent; negligent manslaughter, 3.5 percent; rape, 2.2 percent; aggravated assault, 4.0 percent; larceny, 1.9 percent; and auto theft, 7.0 percent. Robbery decreased 6.7 percent and burglary, 4.4 percent.

Crime Rates.

Average figures for cities divided according to size disclose several exceptions to the general proposition that the larger cities have the highest crime rates. Cities with 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants reported more crimes of murder, aggravated assault, and larceny per unit of population than the average city with more than 250,000 inhabitants.

During 1941, the average city with population of 50,000 to 100,000 experienced increases in all crime classes except burglary. With all cities divided into six groups on the basis of size, the number of auto thefts per unit of population showed an increase in each of the six groups.

With cities divided according to location, the 1941 crime record shows burglaries, larcenies, and auto thefts committed most frequently, in proportion to population, in the Pacific States, whereas robberies, aggravated assaults, and murders occurred most frequently in the East South Central States. For auto theft, all sections of the country showed increases in 1941 except the West North Central States, which showed a decrease despite the Nation-wide average increase of 7.0 percent. These variations are a reflection of the truth that the extent of crime in a community, like other social phenomena, is determined by many factors.

Monthly Variations in Crimes.

Crime varies with the seasons, but offenses against the person generally show opposite seasonal trends to those reflected by crimes against property.

For offenses against the person the highest daily crime average was seen in the third quarter of 1941, with July the peak month for murder, August the peak month for aggravated assault, and the highest number of rapes in September. In the case of negligent manslaughter, however, the fourth quarter of 1941 was predominant, with December the peak month.

Robberies and burglaries were most frequent during the first and fourth quarters of 1941, with the highest daily average in December. In each quarter of 1941 the larceny record was higher than in the preceding period, with November the peak month. The largest number of auto thefts occurred in the third and fourth quarters of the year, with the highest frequency in December.

The many factors contributing to the commission of crimes are subject to constant change, especially in time of war, because of the numerous and rapid modifications occurring in the social and economic features of many communities. For this reason an increasing number of law-enforcement agencies carefully study monthly, weekly, daily, hourly, yearly, and geographical variations in the occurrence of crime within their jurisdiction, in order to more efficiently plan and execute a preventive and remedial program.

The general upward trend shown by the monthly auto theft figures for 1941 indicates the possibility of a continued increase in auto thefts during 1942.

Distribution of Crimes by Type.

More than 59 percent of the crimes committed in 1941 were larcenies; 21 percent were burglaries; 11.9 percent were auto thefts; and 3.1 percent were robberies. Thus it is seen that almost 96 percent of the offenses were for the purpose of obtaining property. Murders, negligent manslaughters, rapes, and other felonious assaults constituted the remaining 4.3 percent.

More than 58 percent of the robbery cases were classed as highway robberies; 33.9 percent of the robberies involved oil stations, chain stores, and other commercial houses. Almost half of the burglaries in 1941 involved residences. Two-thirds of the residence burglaries occurred at night, whereas 90 percent of nonresidence burglaries were committed during the night.

Thefts of auto parts, accessories, and other property from automobiles constituted 36 percent of the total larcenies in 1941, and in view of the probable difficulty of obtaining replacements, automobile owners might well make additional provisions to safeguard their

property. In 67.2 percent of the larcenies, the stolen property was valued from $5 to $50; in 22.3 percent of the cases the property was valued at less than $5; and property valued in excess of $50 was stolen in 10.5 percent of the cases.

The average value of property stolen per offense of robbery was $112.37; for burglary, $60.56; and for larceny, $29.84. The average automobile stolen in 1941 was valued at $458. In auto thefts, recoveries were effected in 95 percent of the cases, whereas slightly less than 22 percent of other types of property was recovered. The average value of property stolen per offense was higher in 1941 than in 1940.

Persons Arrested.

During 1941 the F B I examined 630,568 fingerprint arrest records. Age 19 predominated in the frequency of arrests and was followed in this respect by ages 18, 21, 20, and 23 in the order indicated. The records revealed that 33.0 percent of all robberies, 46.6 percent of burglaries, 33.3 percent of larcenies, and 57.6 percent of auto thefts were committed by youths under 21 years of age.

Women were represented by 9.2 percent of the total records. The corresponding figure for prior years was: 1940—8.5 percent, 1939—7.6 percent, 1938—6.8 percent.

The scope of the problem of the criminal repeater was again shown by the figures reflecting that 213,027 of the total of 630,568 persons represented had records showing 238,937 prior convictions of major crimes and 391,975 convictions of less serious violations, a total of 630,912 prior convictions. Fifty-one persons were arrested for criminal homicide during 1941 whose records showed prior convictions of murder or manslaughter.

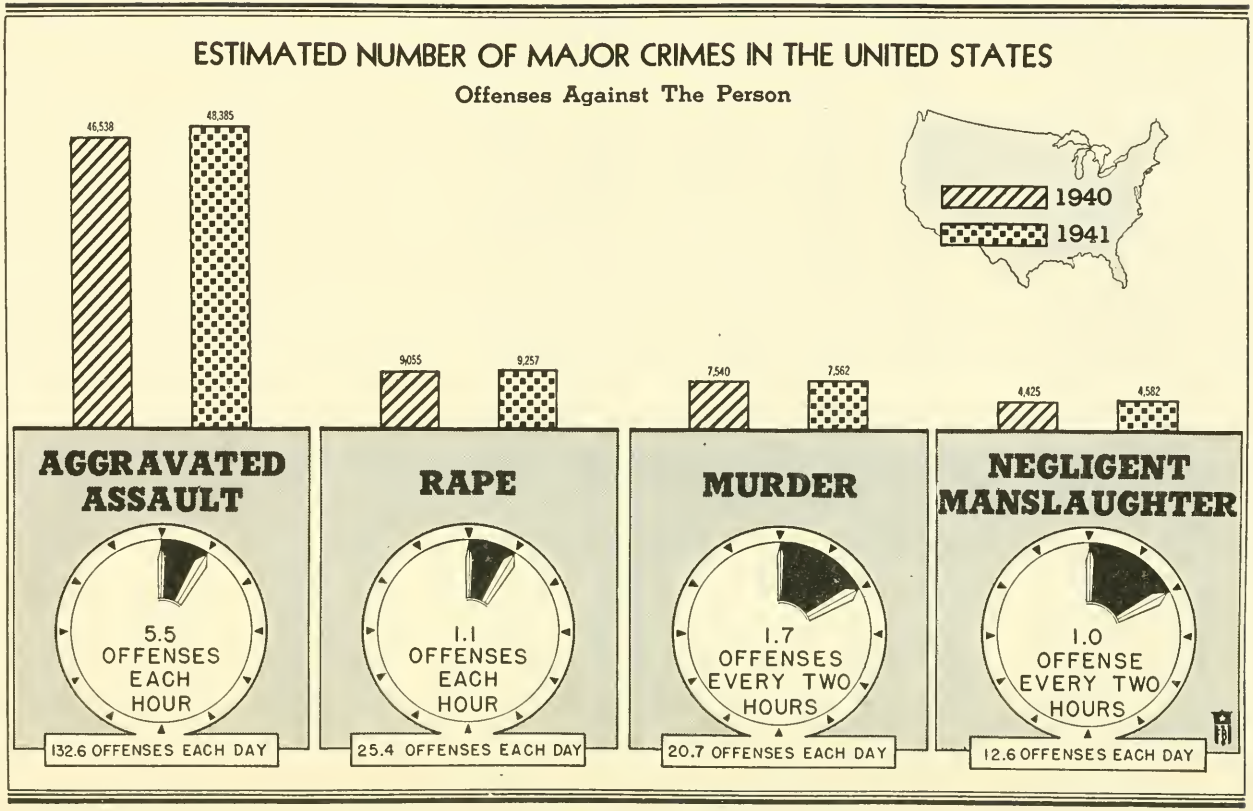
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF MAJOR CRIMES IN THE UNITED STATES
Offenses Against The Person
1940
1941
46,538
48,385
9,055
9,257
7,540
7,562
4,425
4,582
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT
5.5 OFFENSES EACH HOUR
132.6 OFFENSES EACH DAY
RAPE
1.1 OFFENSES EACH HOUR
25.4 OFFENSES EACH DAY
MURDER
1.7 OFFENSES EVERY TWO HOURS
20.7 OFFENSES EACH DAY
NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER
1.0 OFFENSE EVERY TWO HOURS
12.6 OFFENSES EACH DAY

FIGURE 20.

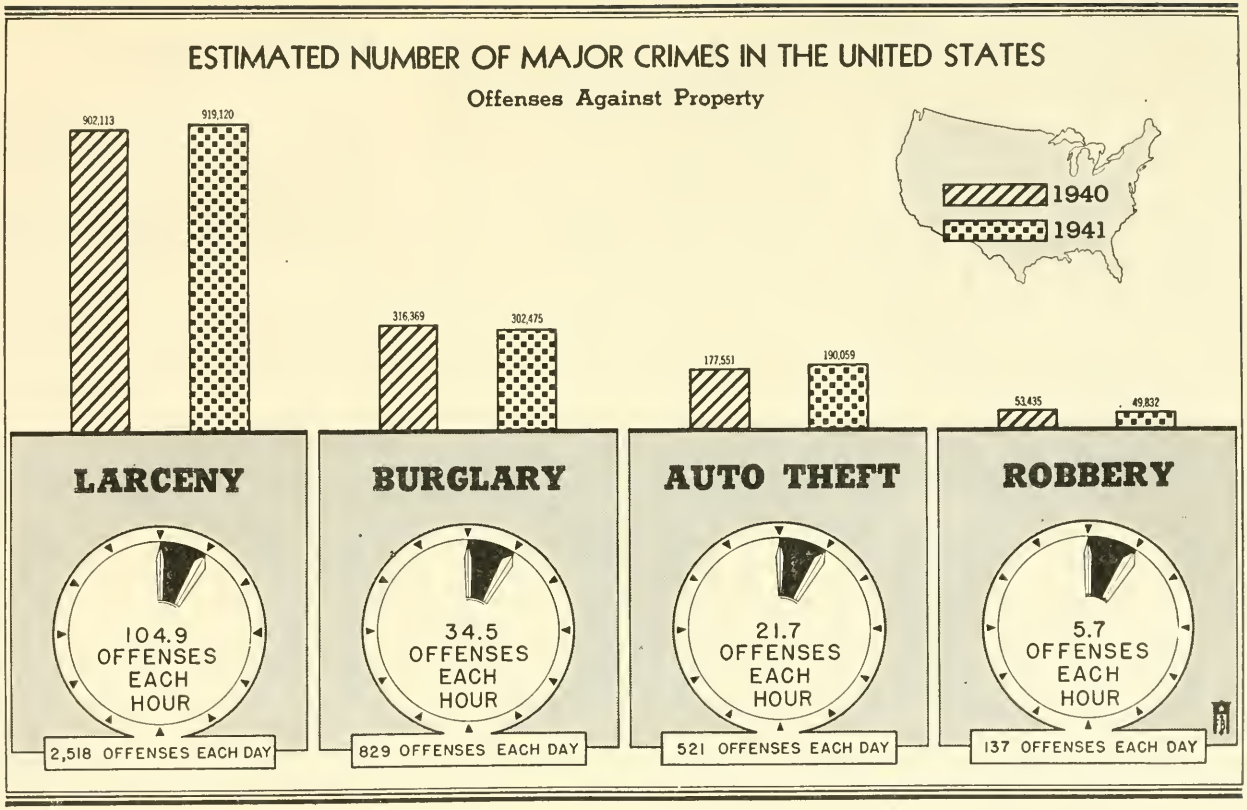
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF MAJOR CRIMES IN THE UNITED STATES
Offenses Against Property
1940
1941
902,113
919,120
316,369
302,475
177,551
190,059
53,435
49,832
LARCENY
104.9 OFFENSES EACH HOUR
2,518 OFFENSES EACH DAY
BURGLARY
34.5 OFFENSES EACH HOUR
829 OFFENSES EACH DAY
AUTO THEFT
21.7 OFFENSES EACH HOUR
521 OFFENSES EACH DAY
ROBBERY
5.7 OFFENSES EACH HOUR
137 OFFENSES EACH DAY

FIGURE 21.

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES

The term "offenses known to the police" is designed to include those crimes designated as part I classes of the uniform classification occurring within the police jurisdiction, whether they become known to the police through reports of police officers, of citizens, of prosecuting or court officials, or otherwise. They are confined to the following group of seven classes of grave offenses, shown by experience to be those most generally and completely reported to the police: Criminal homicide, including (*a*) murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, and (*b*) manslaughter by negligence; rape; robbery; aggravated assault; burglary—breaking or entering; larceny—theft; and auto theft. The figures contained herein include also the number of attempted crimes of the designated classes. In other words, an attempted burglary or robbery, for example, is reported in the bulletin in the same manner as if the crime had been completed. Attempted murders, however, are reported as aggravated assaults.

"Offenses known to the police" include, therefore, all of the above offenses, including attempts, which are reported by the law-enforcement agencies of contributing communities and not merely arrests or cleared cases. Complaints which upon investigation are learned to be groundless are not included in the tabulations which follow.

In publishing the data sent in by chiefs of police in different cities, the F B I does not vouch for their accuracy. They are given out as current information which may throw some light on problems of crime and criminal-law enforcement.

In compiling the tables, returns which were apparently incomplete or otherwise defective were excluded.

In the last section of this bulletin may be found brief definitions of part I and part II offense classifications.

EXTENT OF REPORTING AREA

In the table which follows, there is shown the number of police departments from which one or more crime reports were received during the calendar year 1941. Information is presented for the cities divided according to size, and the population figures employed are from the 1940 decennial census.

Population group	Total number of cities or towns	Cities filing returns		Total population	Population represented in returns	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total	1,077	1,026	95.3	62,715,897	61,826,111	98.6
1. Cities over 250,000	37	37	100.0	30,195,339	30,195,339	100.0
2. Cities 100,000 to 250,000	55	55	100.0	7,792,650	7,792,650	100.0
3. Cities 50,000 to 100,000	107	106	99.1	7,343,917	7,264,719	98.9
4. Cities 25,000 to 50,000	213	209	98.1	7,417,093	7,258,022	97.9
5. Cities 10,000 to 25,000	665	619	93.1	9,966,898	9,315,381	93.5

NOTE.—The above table does not include 1,962 cities, villages, and rural townships aggregating a total population of 9,906,324. The cities and villages included in this figure are those of less than 10,000 population filing returns, whereas the rural townships are of varying population groups.

The growth in the crime-reporting area is evidenced by the following figures for 1930–41:

Year	Number of cities	Population	Year	Number of cities	Population
1930	1,127	45,929,965	1936	2,318	65,639,430
1931	1,511	51,145,734	1937	2,429	66,279,987
1932	1,578	53,212,230	1938	2,662	67,555,972
1933	1,658	62,357,262	1939	2,698	67,964,488
1934	1,799	62,757,643	1940	2,747	70,563,340
1935	2,156	64,615,330	1941	2,988	71,732,435

The foregoing comparison shows that during 1941 there was an increase of 241 cities contributing as compared with 1940. The increase in the population represented by contributing police departments amounted to 1,169,095.

In addition to the 2,988 city and village police departments which forwarded crime reports during 1941, one or more reports were received during that year from 1,897 sheriffs and State Police organizations, and from 13 agencies in Territories and possessions of the United States. This makes a grand total of 4,898 agencies contributing crime reports during 1941. The corresponding figure for 1940 was 4,369.

MONTHLY REPORTS

Offenses Known to the Police—Cities Divided According to Population.

The crime record for 1941 disclosed several exceptions to the general proposition that the larger cities have the highest crime rates. As in prior years, cities with 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants reported the largest number of aggravated assaults per unit of population but the excess of such figures over the rates for cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants was considerably greater than in 1940. In addition, the murder and larceny rates for cities with 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants were higher than those for cities over 250,000 in population, the excess in the murder classification being quite substantial.

The number of offenses reported and the rate per 100,000 inhabitants for all population groups are presented in table 75. The table is based on reports from 2,109 cities with a combined population of 65,815,613. The cities have been divided into six groups according to size, in order that interested individuals may compare local crime rates with national averages for cities of approximately the same size. Table 79 lists similar figures divided further on a regional basis.

In comparing the data in table 75 with the similar compilation for 1940 (see vol. XI, No. 4, p. 161), it is seen that group I cities experienced increases in rape, aggravated assault, and auto theft during 1941. Group II cities showed increases in murder, negligent manslaughter, rape, aggravated assault, and auto theft. Group III cities had increases in all types of crimes except burglary. In group IV cities increases were experienced in murder, negligent manslaughter, aggravated assault, larceny, and auto theft. For group V cities the record reveals increases in negligent manslaughter, rape, aggravated assault, larceny, and auto theft, and for group VI cities in negligent manslaughter, larceny, and auto theft.

It will be noted that on the average cities of all sizes showed decreases in burglary during 1941, and cities of all sizes except group III showed decreases in robbery. On the other hand, cities of all sizes showed increases in auto theft during 1941; cities of all sizes except group VI showed increases in aggravated assault; and all cities except group I showed increases in negligent manslaughter.

The cities represented in table 75 reported last year 6,595 criminal homicides, 6,041 rapes, and 31,845 other felonious assaults. Although the figures for the foregoing crimes are large, they constitute only 4.3 percent of the total crimes reported. The following tabulation indicates the percentage distribution of the crimes for 1941:

Offense	Rate per 100,000	Percent	Offense	Rate per 100,000	Percent
Total	1,581.5	100.0	Robbery	49.4	3.1
			Aggravated assault	48.4	3.1
Larceny	944.0	59.7	Rape	9.2	.6
Burglary	332.0	21.0	Murder	5.5	.3
Auto theft	188.5	11.9	Manslaughter	4.5	.3

Although only 3.1 percent of the crimes reported were robberies, the cities represented in table 75 reported 32,521 such offenses (thefts from the person accompanied by the element of force or threat of force).

The estimated total of serious crimes committed in the United States last year is presented in table 89.

TABLE 75.—*Offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1941; number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
GROUP I								
36 cities over 250,000; total population, 29,894,166:								
Number of offenses known	1,763	1,524	3,446	20,853	15,486	[1] 77,622	[1] 210,883	64,452
Rate per 100,000	5.90	5.10	11.53	69.8	51.8	378.5	1028.3	215.6
GROUP II								
55 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 7,792,650:								
Number of offenses known	560	452	608	3,784	4,596	31,358	82,910	17,330
Rate per 100,000	7.19	5.80	7.80	48.6	59.0	402.4	1064.0	222.4
GROUP III								
98 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 6,788,991:								
Number of offenses known	482	356	563	2,874	4,879	24,434	72,756	13,134
Rate per 100,000	7.10	5.24	8.29	42.3	71.9	359.9	1071.7	193.5
GROUP IV								
198 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 6,883,125:								
Number of offenses known	294	290	393	2,017	2,772	20,710	67,741	11,975
Rate per 100,000	4.27	4.21	5.71	29.3	40.3	300.9	984.2	174.0
GROUP V								
539 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 8,176,562:								
Number of offenses known	304	209	574	1,783	2,638	20,247	63,092	10,847
Rate per 100,000	3.72	2.56	7.02	21.8	32.3	247.6	771.6	132.7
GROUP VI								
1,183 cities under 10,000; total population, 6,280,119:								
Number of offenses known	202	159	457	1,210	1,474	12,994	35,297	6,296
Rate per 100,000	3.22	2.53	7.28	19.3	23.5	206.9	562.0	100.3
TOTAL, GROUPS I–VI								
2,109 cities; total population, 65,815,613:								
Number of offenses known	3,605	2,990	6,041	32,521	31,845	[1] 187,365	[1] 532,679	124,034
Rate per 100,000	5.48	4.54	9.18	49.4	48.4	332.0	944.0	188.5

[1] The number of offenses and rate for burglary and larceny-theft are based on reports as follows: Group I, 34 cities, total population, 20,507,837; groups I–VI, 2,107 cities, total population, 56,429,284.

Monthly Trends, Offenses Known to the Police (Daily Average), 1941.

The seasonal variations reflected by the 1941 crime record were generally similar to those in 1940. Crimes against the person in most instances show opposite seasonal trends to those reflected by crimes against property, according to the monthly reports received during 1941 from 387 cities in the United States with over 25,000 inhabitants.

With reference to offenses against the person, the highest daily crime average was seen in the third quarter of 1941, with July the peak month for murder, August the peak month for aggravated assault, and the highest number of rapes in September. In the case of negligent manslaughters, however, the fourth quarter of 1941 was predominant, with December the peak month.

This variation in the record for negligent manslaughters is quite similar to the record for prior years, and this is to be expected, inasmuch as the frequency of automobile fatalities has generally been high during the fourth quarter of the year as the result of less favorable driving conditions. The large majority of negligent manslaughters consists of automobile fatalities.

As previously indicated, the 1941 seasonal variations were generally the same as those in 1940, but in 1941 the seasonal fluctuations were more marked in crimes against the person, with greater differences between the months showing the lowest and highest daily averages. This is especially true of negligent manslaughter.

Robberies and burglaries were most frequent during the first and fourth quarters of 1941, with the highest daily average in December. The seasonal variation in robberies and burglaries was more marked in 1941 than in 1940, with a greater range between the highest and lowest months. The larceny record for 1941 followed quite closely the general pattern observed in 1940, with each quarter of the year showing a higher daily average than the preceding one. The peak month in larcenies in 1941 was November. It may be noted that in years prior to 1940 the monthly variation in larceny figures was generally such as to indicate low points in the second and third quarters of the year.

The auto theft record for 1941 disclosed the highest number of such crimes in the third and fourth quarters of the year with peak frequency occurring in December. The second quarter of the year witnessed the lowest daily average of such crimes.

In reviewing the data in table 76, it is seen that the fourth quarter of 1941 witnessed the highest daily average of negligent manslaughters, robberies, larcenies, and auto thefts, and that December was the predominant month in the number of negligent manslaughters, robberies, burglaries, and auto thefts.

The foregoing facts point to the need for each law-enforcement agency to compile and study its own figures regarding monthly, weekly, daily, yearly, and geographical variations in the occurrence of crime within its jurisdiction. The many forces contributing to the commission of crimes are not static, but are, on the other hand, subject to constant change, with the result that those charged with the responsibility of combating crime must persistently study its various manifestations in order to more efficiently carry out a preventive and remedial program. This is especially true in time of war because of the numerous and rapid modifications occurring in the social and economic features of many communities. It may be noted that an increasing number of police departments regularly prepare and use the types of tabulations mentioned for the purposes indicated.

Auto thefts, which increased 7.0 percent in 1941, are likely to continue to increase in 1942, unless owners take greater precautions against thefts. This likelihood of an increased number of auto thefts in 1942 is indicated by the monthly trends seen in table 76, coupled with the discontinuance of automobile manufacture.

Similarly, larcenies which increased 1.9 percent in 1941 also are likely to continue to increase in 1942.

The analysis presented in table 84 of this bulletin indicates that 17.9 percent of all larcenies in 1941 were thefts of automobile accessories, whereas the corresponding figure in 1940 was 14.2 percent. This classification includes, of course, automobile tires, and there is an obvious danger of increased thefts of automobile tires as well as other parts and accessories, because of the restricted supply of these materials as the result of war conditions.

With reference to the robbery classification, it was noted that the highest frequency of such crimes occurred in the fourth quarter of 1941. A similar condition existed in the robbery figures for 1940. Yet the robbery total for 1941 showed a 6.7 percent decrease as compared with 1940. From this it appears that the high frequency of robbery in the fourth quarter of 1941 should not necessarily be taken as an indication that this type of crime will tend to increase in 1942.

TABLE 76.—*Monthly trends, offenses known to the police (daily average), January to December, inclusive, 1941, 387 cities over 25,000 in population*

[Total population, 51,358,932, based on 1940 decennial census]

Month	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
January	8.52	7.68	12.19	90.5	60.1	430.6	1,128.6	281.1
February	8.71	6.82	13.43	93.8	69.9	453.3	1,145.2	283.9
March	7.55	5.84	13.19	83.4	64.3	452.1	1,138.3	290.5
April	8.40	5.80	13.27	76.3	78.9	419.0	1,186.3	279.6
May	7.90	6.03	13.84	61.8	76.5	379.4	1,129.1	266.8
June	8.63	6.30	14.53	68.5	82.1	386.7	1,118.1	266.8
July	9.48	6.16	14.23	69.2	85.9	400.5	1,128.5	274.1
August	8.94	6.16	14.32	73.8	91.7	414.1	1,180.9	292.5
September	9.10	7.40	16.67	71.6	81.5	416.1	1,208.2	299.7
October	7.39	8.35	14.29	83.0	71.3	416.5	1,290.6	318.5
November	8.73	9.07	13.07	93.0	75.6	433.6	1,322.3	329.2
December	8.58	10.55	11.74	106.7	73.8	467.2	1,299.9	330.7
January to March	8.24	6.78	12.92	89.1	64.6	445.1	1,137.1	285.2
April to June	8.31	6.04	13.88	68.8	79.2	394.8	1,144.4	271.0
July to September	9.17	6.57	15.05	71.5	86.4	410.2	1,172.1	288.7
October to December	8.23	9.33	13.03	94.2	73.6	439.1	1,304.1	326.1
January to December	8.49	7.18	13.73	80.9	76.0	422.3	1,189.8	292.9

Offenses Known to the Police—Cities Divided According to Location.

The amount of crime and the predominant types of crime vary substantially among cities, States, and other regional divisions. Burglaries, larcenies, and auto thefts, for example, are most frequently committed on the average in the States comprising the Pacific division, whereas robberies, aggravated assaults, and murders are highest in frequency in the States comprising the East South Central division. Furthermore, there is a considerable amount of variation in the crime rates of individual States located in the same geographical division.

The irregular distribution of crime among the various portions of the United States is not surprising, since it is well recognized that the frequency of crimes, as well as other social phenomena such as births, deaths, diseases, marriages, divorces, automobile accidents, etc., is affected by a large variety of factors. For a list of some of the factors affecting the extent of crime, reference may be made to the text preceding table 80.

State and regional crime averages are presented in tables 78 and 79 so that local officials and other interested individuals may compare them with local data. The number of cities represented in the State and regional averages is shown in table 77.

The States represented in each geographic division in table 79 are, of course, the same as indicated in table 78. The population groups shown in table 79 are the same as those shown in table 75, but are set out here again for convenience: Group I. Over 250,000 inhabitants; Group II. 100,000 to 250,000; Group III. 50,000 to 100,000; Group IV. 25,000 to 50,000; Group V. 10,000 to 25,000; Group VI. Under 10,000.

For the Nation as a whole, robbery decreased 6.7 percent, and burglary 4.4 percent during 1941 as compared with 1940. In comparing the 1941 crime rates for geographic divisions as presented in table 78 with the similar tabulation for 1940 (see vol. XI, No. 4, p. 175) it is observed that robbery and burglary decreased in each geographic division with the exception of the West South Central and Mountain groups. Auto theft, which increased 7.0 percent in the Nation as a whole, showed an increase in each geographic division with the exception of the West North Central group. Larceny increased 1.9 percent throughout the Nation as a whole, but the New England, East North Central, West North Central, and West South Central divisions showed decreases in this type of crime. Similarly, aggravated assault, which increased 4.0 percent nationally, showed decreases in the New England and East South Central divisions. The Nation-wide murder increase amounted to less than 1 percent, and the Middle Atlantic, East South Central, and Pacific divisions showed decreases in this type of crime during 1941.

TABLE 77.—*Number of cities in each State included in the tabulation of uniform crime reports, January to December, inclusive, 1941*

Division and State	Population						Total
	Over 250,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	Less than 10,000	
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION							
New England: 178 cities; total population, 5,642,443	2	10	10	30	65	61	178
Middle Atlantic: 503 cities; total population, 18,976,937	6	11	18	36	130	302	503
East North Central: 518 cities; total population, 16,409,264	8	10	23	58	118	301	518
West North Central: 255 cities; total population, 5,380,105	4	5	8	12	60	166	255
South Atlantic: [1] 176 cities; total population, 5,641,190	3	7	17	18	44	87	176
East South Central: 71 cities; total population, 2,297,756	3	3	4	8	20	33	71
West South Central: 123 cities; total population, 3,879,211	4	3	9	12	36	59	123
Mountain: 93 cities; total population, 1,485,351	1	1	2	7	24	58	93
Pacific: 192 cities; total population, 6,103,356	5	5	7	17	42	116	192
New England:							
Maine			1	2	6	8	17
New Hampshire			1	1	3	5	10
Vermont				1	1	9	11
Massachusetts	1	7	5	12	42	30	97
Rhode Island	1		1	6	6	3	17
Connecticut		3	2	8	7	6	26
Middle Atlantic:							
New York	3	4	6	10	48	102	173
New Jersey	1	4	4	14	32	69	124
Pennsylvania	2	3	8	12	50	131	206
East North Central:							
Ohio	4	4	4	13	31	77	133
Indiana	1	3	4	10	14	37	69
Illinois	1	1	7	14	33	93	149
Michigan	1	2	6	8	23	57	97
Wisconsin	1		2	13	17	37	70
West North Central:							
Minnesota	2	1		1	11	50	65
Iowa		1	4	6	7	38	56
Missouri	2		2	2	14	18	38
North Dakota				1	3	6	10
South Dakota				1	5	7	13
Nebraska		1	1		7	17	26
Kansas		2	1	1	13	30	47
South Atlantic:							
District of Columbia	1						1
Delaware		1				3	4
Maryland	1			2	4	6	13
Virginia		2	3	5	6	18	34
West Virginia			3	1	4	9	17
North Carolina		1	4	4	13	17	39
South Carolina			2	2	4	10	18
Georgia	1		4	1	7	8	21
Florida		3	1	3	6	16	29
East South Central:							
Kentucky	1		1	4	5	11	22
Tennessee	1	3		1	3	10	18
Alabama	1		2	2	3	9	17
Mississippi			1	1	9	3	14
West South Central:							
Arkansas			1	1	3	15	20
Louisiana	1		1	3	3	7	15
Oklahoma		2		2	13	17	34
Texas	3	1	7	6	17	20	54
Mountain:							
Montana				2	3	6	11
Idaho				1	6	11	18
Wyoming					4	3	7
Colorado	1		1	1	5	13	21
New Mexico				1	3	8	12
Arizona			1	1		8	10
Utah		1		1	2	6	10
Nevada					1	3	4
Pacific:							
Washington	1	2		3	7	18	31
Oregon	1			1	5	16	23
California	3	3	7	13	30	82	138

[1] Includes District of Columbia.

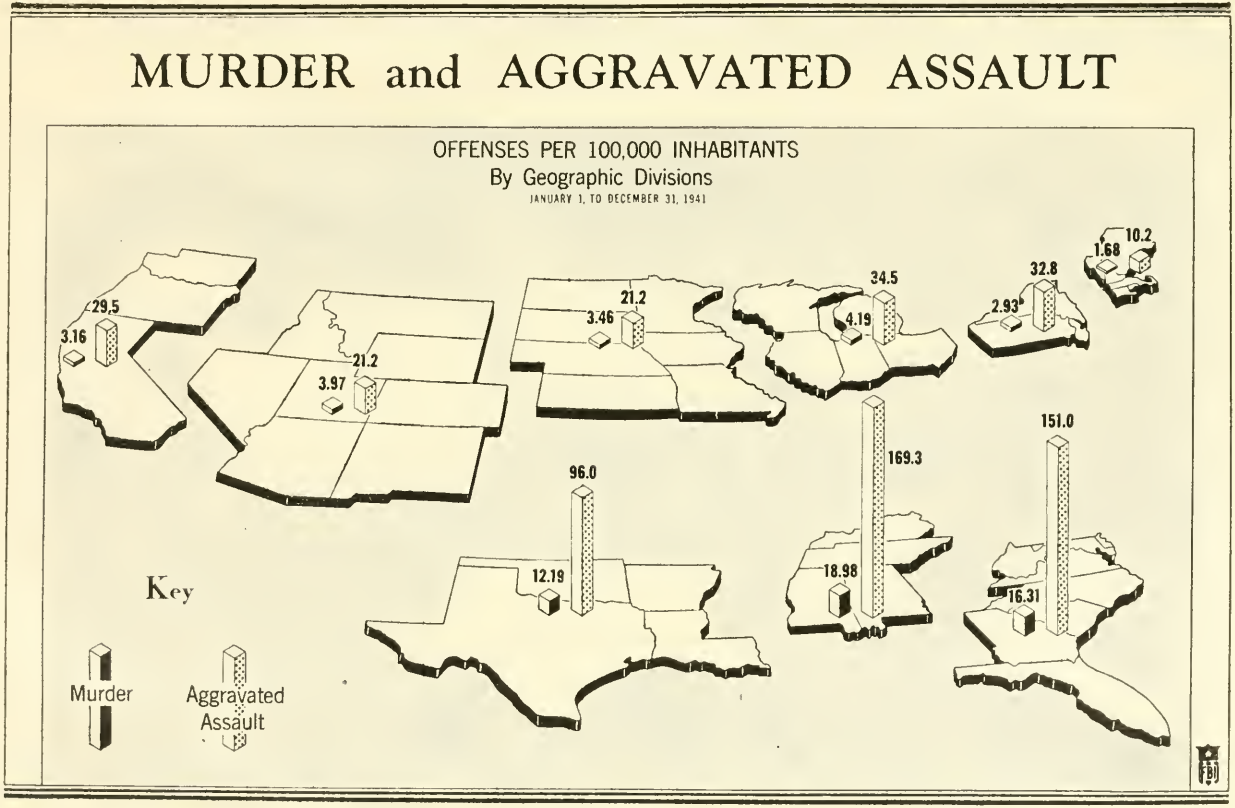
MURDER and AGGRAVATED ASSAULT
OFFENSES PER 100,000 INHABITANTS
By Geographic Divisions
JANUARY 1, TO DECEMBER 31, 1941
29.5
3.16
21.2
3.97
21.2
3.46
34.5
4.19
32.8
2.93
10.2
1.68
96.0
12.19
169.3
18.98
151.0
16.31
Key
Murder
Aggravated Assault
FBI

FIGURE 22.

TABLE 78.— *Number of offenses known to the police per 100,000 inhabitants, January to December, inclusive, 1941, by States*

[Based on 1940 decennial census]

Division and State	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION						
New England	1.68	12.9	10.2	253.1	565.8	180.3
Middle Atlantic	2.93	22.4	32.8	[1] 223.1	[1] 479.6	150.9
East North Central	4.19	76.7	34.5	306.9	889.0	153.1
West North Central	3.46	30.6	21.2	258.6	835.7	136.8
South Atlantic [2]	16.31	69.9	151.0	422.2	1,235.8	262.8
East South Central	18.98	81.6	169.3	470.6	1,033.0	214.8
West South Central	12.19	53.8	96.0	417.5	1,305.8	180.6
Mountain	3.97	47.1	21.2	408.9	1,516.4	212.3
Pacific	3.16	77.2	29.5	499.9	1,593.9	373.9
New England:						
Maine	2.04	12.3	5.5	266.5	795.2	152.7
New Hampshire	2.21	1.1	7.2	173.1	488.9	63.6
Vermont	5.00	9.0		149.9	603.5	75.9
Massachusetts	1.57	15.0	8.9	240.5	495.6	192.5
Rhode Island	.95	8.8	12.9	274.1	502.4	154.3
Connecticut	1.99	11.4	15.8	300.5	774.2	194.4
Middle Atlantic:						
New York	2.88	14.7	30.2	[3] 153.4	[3] 491.3	138.9
New Jersey	2.28	26.9	45.2	274.1	545.3	184.7
Pennsylvania	3.38	35.9	32.4	[4] 258.3	[4] 422.5	159.9
East North Central:						
Ohio	4.81	56.7	27.3	301.0	967.0	137.4
Indiana	3.38	64.0	32.9	398.7	937.6	260.2
Illinois	5.05	112.1	37.5	288.8	539.9	112.6
Michigan	3.73	81.7	53.9	370.3	1,405.9	208.4
Wisconsin	1.32	10.5	5.5	155.9	775.1	106.8
West North Central:						
Minnesota	1.65	18.0	7.9	247.2	742.3	137.6
Iowa	1.52	16.1	5.9	194.3	838.5	165.8
Missouri	6.39	52.0	44.0	296.6	890.8	121.7
North Dakota	2.47	11.5	5.8	220.3	861.5	182.5
South Dakota		12.5	2.9	199.8	1,043.8	108.0
Nebraska	2.51	13.8	14.6	190.8	571.2	126.9
Kansas	3.66	39.1	20.9	340.0	1,020.6	139.7
South Atlantic:						
Delaware	7.89	45.8	45.0	359.8	1,167.8	213.0
Maryland	9.07	47.1	100.3	240.6	789.6	321.1
Virginia	14.53	73.5	199.9	459.3	1,415.7	277.1
West Virginia	8.41	59.2	101.5	299.8	880.5	161.2
North Carolina	18.76	43.6	329.8	405.1	1,007.7	183.7
South Carolina	22.00	70.1	215.9	417.6	1,365.4	224.5
Georgia	31.84	86.5	121.6	494.5	1,544.5	287.1
Florida	19.50	83.1	103.7	662.1	1,544.2	184.5
East South Central:						
Kentucky	12.33	111.0	138.5	535.3	1,178.7	293.1
Tennessee	22.06	81.9	197.6	402.4	1,030.4	199.1
Alabama	22.36	62.1	182.3	525.4	868.2	194.2
Mississippi	17.92	53.4	127.3	406.9	1,054.6	122.1
West South Central:						
Arkansas	17.64	81.8	79.6	409.5	1,065.6	189.9
Louisiana	12.46	40.5	90.7	173.3	640.2	210.9
Oklahoma	6.15	63.4	86.1	409.4	1,225.1	151.0
Texas	13.34	52.1	103.1	509.4	1,601.9	177.8
Mountain:						
Montana	2.67	36.7	20.7	318.3	1,227.0	215.5
Idaho	2.03	22.3	7.4	390.2	1,380.5	223.4
Wyoming	3.77	32.7	10.1	333.4	1,692.0	210.1
Colorado	2.72	55.0	19.7	395.0	1,365.9	177.9
New Mexico	8.86	37.1	64.5	333.5	1,661.3	211.1
Arizona	9.63	84.6	30.9	515.7	2,019.6	244.1
Utah	1.22	38.9	9.3	498.7	1,573.9	220.6
Nevada	15.31	43.4	20.4	451.6	2,214.5	482.2
Pacific:						
Washington	2.27	52.2	17.1	521.5	1,361.4	311.2
Oregon	2.06	82.0	16.1	535.1	1,630.1	284.3
California	3.44	81.4	33.1	492.2	1,633.5	394.7

[1] The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 501 cities with a total population of 9,590,608.
[2] Includes report of District of Columbia.
[3] The rates for burglary and larceny are based on reports of 172 cities.
[4] The rates for burglary and larceny are based on reports of 205 cities.

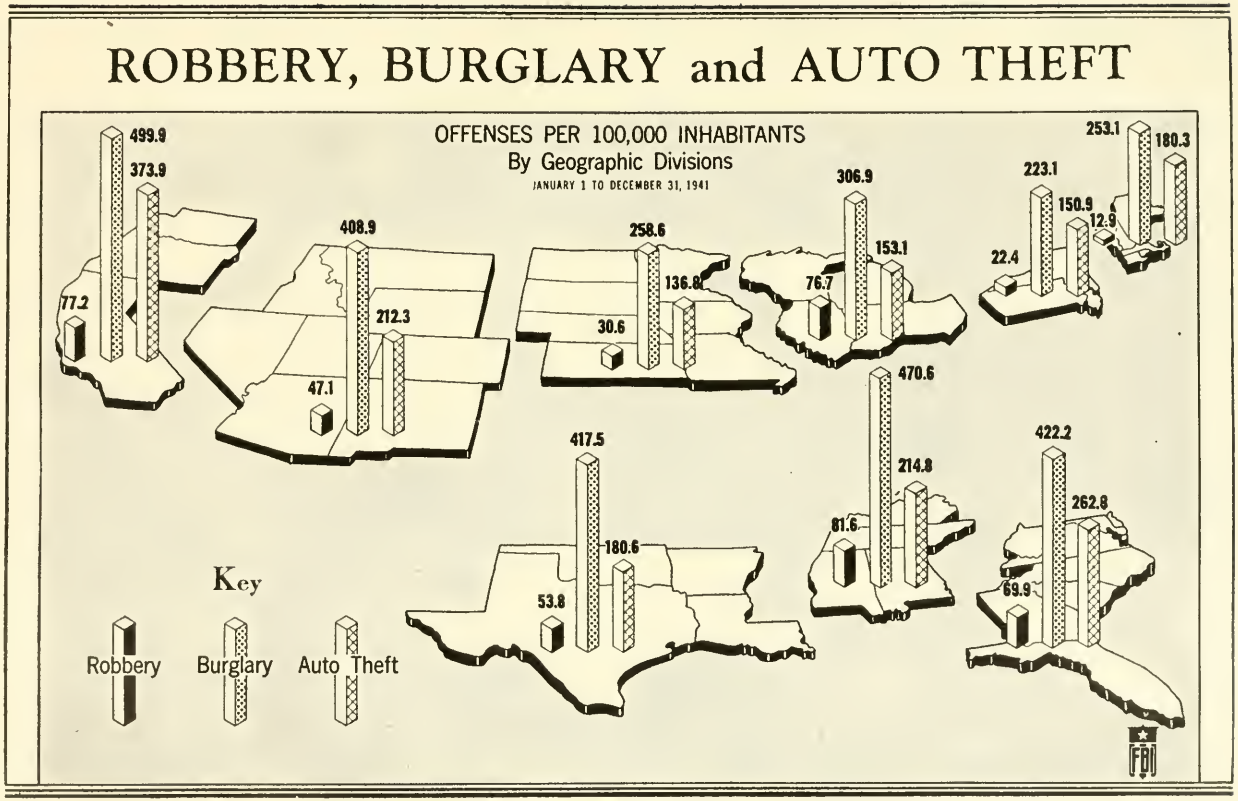
ROBBERY, BURGLARY and AUTO THEFT
OFFENSES PER 100,000 INHABITANTS
By Geographic Divisions
JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1941
499.9
373.9
77.2
408.9
212.3
47.1
258.6
136.8
30.6
306.9
153.1
76.7
253.1
180.3
223.1
150.9
12.9
22.4
470.6
214.8
81.6
417.5
180.6
53.8
422.2
262.8
69.9
Key
Robbery
Burglary
Auto Theft
FBI

FIGURE 23.

TABLE 79.— *Number of offenses known to the police per 100,000 inhabitants, January to December, inclusive, 1941, by geographic divisions and population groups*

[Based on 1940 decennial census]

Geographic division and population group	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
NEW ENGLAND						
Group I	1.66	23.9	18.4	153.1	357.6	373.3
Group II	2.50	16.1	13.3	384.2	777.4	213.2
Group III	1.16	11.8	8.2	283.9	647.3	155.5
Group IV	1.38	7.8	4.4	247.7	617.3	118.1
Group V	1.09	6.1	7.3	185.2	447.2	74.7
Group VI	2.29	7.4	5.9	189.3	378.9	55.3
MIDDLE ATLANTIC						
Group I	3.76	26.7	38.8	[1] 300.2	[1] 524.9	171.6
Group II	1.67	18.1	32.4	239.9	501.0	174.0
Group III	2.84	24.7	33.1	256.7	576.1	152.8
Group IV	1.28	13.2	25.0	213.8	520.2	118.7
Group V	1.49	15.1	19.6	188.8	454.0	102.3
Group VI	1.36	10.3	12.0	133.6	323.4	67.0
EAST NORTH CENTRAL						
Group I	5.81	121.2	46.3	332.0	929.0	148.7
Group II	4.85	60.2	51.1	361.7	1,141.6	218.7
Group III	2.96	40.1	36.5	347.8	1,004.1	184.0
Group IV	2.32	30.1	15.2	282.1	925.9	169.2
Group V	1.81	29.2	12.7	245.1	751.1	130.1
Group VI	1.80	20.2	8.2	193.7	454.4	89.6
WEST NORTH CENTRAL						
Group I	5.46	45.6	36.4	301.6	847.8	133.7
Group II	4.44	34.8	24.0	282.3	844.2	149.5
Group III	2.19	21.9	7.5	295.1	1,136.5	205.6
Group IV	2.78	24.0	6.1	249.8	998.3	179.6
Group V	1.36	17.7	12.7	214.7	896.3	122.3
Group VI	1.19	13.4	7.8	162.1	461.2	83.4
SOUTH ATLANTIC						
Group I [2]	14.09	86.8	96.8	378.5	1,152.9	382.3
Group II	19.71	94.7	145.9	595.8	1,587.3	268.1
Group III	19.94	64.1	208.8	431.7	1,407.7	213.4
Group IV	16.38	63.6	212.1	430.4	1,351.5	228.3
Group V	15.57	25.6	169.4	335.6	917.7	135.2
Group VI	9.69	32.9	130.4	301.0	658.3	117.2
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL						
Group I	15.35	128.6	225.6	599.7	1,176.9	251.7
Group II	31.19	66.8	194.8	472.6	1,133.5	295.5
Group III	18.87	65.9	142.0	178.4	1,014.8	175.8
Group IV	11.70	41.5	123.8	394.0	1,080.0	172.5
Group V	19.02	38.7	89.4	299.6	830.1	137.1
Group VI	19.96	36.3	71.4	199.0	343.5	94.3
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL						
Group I	16.04	51.5	97.9	451.4	1,408.8	200.7
Group II	9.16	80.1	107.2	518.5	1,620.6	155.8
Group III	11.89	73.2	147.1	473.4	1,418.6	234.2
Group IV	10.66	50.3	78.8	314.7	1,406.5	195.3
Group V	8.32	29.9	63.4	350.8	912.0	126.6
Group VI	9.18	26.3	42.5	232.8	652.3	95.8
MOUNTAIN						
Group I	2.79	76.3	21.1	471.4	1,431.1	191.4
Group II	.67	54.0	13.3	522.2	1,578.0	220.1
Group III	11.06	91.0	31.5	486.5	1,653.1	275.6
Group IV	4.47	38.2	21.1	420.5	1,865.5	317.2
Group V	2.02	24.6	11.0	353.3	1,695.9	200.1
Group VI	5.93	28.7	32.9	310.2	1,036.4	135.4
PACIFIC						
Group I	3.82	108.2	40.6	564.9	1,609.4	448.8
Group II	3.40	62.1	25.1	549.8	1,517.4	363.8
Group III	3.08	50.7	17.4	416.9	1,843.0	266.5
Group IV	3.26	45.3	12.2	456.8	1,806.5	283.8
Group V	1.34	34.4	11.9	337.5	1,457.2	321.6
Group VI	1.39	31.2	20.3	358.9	1,360.8	230.5

[1] The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 4 cities.
[2] Includes the District of Columbia.

Offenses in Individual Cities With More Than 25,000 Inhabitants.

The number of offenses reported as having been committed during the calendar year 1941 is shown in table 80. The compilation includes the reports received from police departments in cities with more than 25,000 inhabitants according to the 1940 decennial census. Such data are included here in order that interested individuals and organizations may have readily available up-to-date information concerning the amount of crime committed in their communities. Police administrators and other interested individuals will probably find it desirable to compare the crime rates of their cities with the average rates shown in tables 75 and 79 of this publication. In order to determine whether crime has increased or decreased in individual communities reference should be made to tables in prior issues of the bulletin showing offenses committed in individual cities.

Caution should be exercised in comparing crime data for individual cities, because differences in the figures may be due to a variety of factors. The amount of crime committed in a community is not solely chargeable to the police but is rather a charge against the entire community. The following is a list of some of the factors which might affect the amount of crime in a community.

Population of the city and metropolitan area adjacent thereto.
The composition of the population with reference particularly to age, sex, and race.
The economic status and activities of the population.
Climate.
Educational, recreational, and religious facilities.
The number of police employees per unit of population.
The standards governing appointments to the police force.
The policies of the prosecuting officials and the courts.
The attitude of the public toward law-enforcement problems.
The degree of efficiency of the local law-enforcement agency.

In comparing crime rates it is generally more important to determine whether the figures for a given community show increases or decreases in the amount of crime committed than to ascertain whether the figures are above or below those of some other community.

TABLE 80.—*Number of offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1941, cities over 25,000 in population*

[Based on 1940 decennial census]

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					$50 and over	Under $50	
Abilene, Tex			Only 2 months received				
Akron, Ohio	15	91	102	868	253	1,872	397
Alameda, Calif	1	2	3	44	4	227	32
Albany, N. Y	2	11	16	193	47	416	176
Albuquerque, N. Mex	2	18	1	144	31	1,033	148
Alexandria, La	4	90	108	175	13	457	171
Alexandria, Va	4	33	138	178	61	441	77
Alhambra, Calif		10		207	24	501	72
Aliquippa, Pa	1	4	20	93	17	167	21
Allentown, Pa		15	7	218	64	408	115
Alton, Ill	2	15	19	73	7	160	23
Altoona, Pa	1	11	12	168	15	330	73
Amarillo, Tex	5	29	13	192	72	687	115
Amsterdam, N. Y		2	1	42	12	84	18
Anderson, Ind	1	23	2	177	23	211	117
Ann Arbor, Mich		6	6	121	66	452	47
Anniston, Ala			Only 1 month received				
Appleton, Wis				43	12	165	60
Arlington, Mass		3		87	9	209	22
Arlington, Va	4	8	11	143	32	252	83
Asheville, N. C	8	30	397	237	71	445	76
Ashland, Ky	1	4	3	37	11	212	29
Atlanta, Ga	116	429	344	2,253	675	4,535	1,294
Atlantic City, N. J	5	23	87	203	157	666	265
Auburn, N. Y				32	15	228	21
Augusta, Ga	12	36	35	295	30	691	94
Aurora, Ill	2	11	10	92	38	211	50
Austin, Tex	7	21	158	503	57	1,703	101
Bakersfield, Calif	1	16	4	133	53	862	112
Baltimore, Md	87	449	997	2,132	900	5,887	3,065
Bangor, Maine		8		69	23	280	72
Baton Rouge, La	1	7	4	95	55	351	58
Battle Creek, Mich	1	17	13	217	16	585	147
Bay City, Mich	1	2	2	177	12	619	120
Bayonne, N. J			No reports received				
Beaumont, Tex	2	15	60	259	35	624	89
Belleville, Ill		8		90	12	161	38
Belleville, N. J		3	7	53	4	103	20
Bellingham, Wash		2		54	18	157	27
Belmont, Mass		2		48	15	130	10
Beloit, Wis	1	4	1	57	12	315	52
Belvedere Township, Calif	2	46	21	225	13	184	177
Berkeley, Calif		14	14	300	29	844	68
Berwyn, Ill	2	32	3	101	7	173	19
Bethlehem, Pa			Only 7 months received				
Beverly, Mass				30	11	112	10
Beverly Hills, Calif	1	16	2	89	35	281	52
Binghamton, N. Y		2	12	152	31	582	101
Birmingham, Ala	64	202	618	1,734	330	1,853	573
Bloomfield, N. J		4	5	100	17	132	59
Bloomington, Ill		11	13	129	14	191	101
Boise, Idaho		5	2	90	20	254	141
Boston, Mass	13	217	150	837	625	2,001	3,217
Bridgeport, Conn	8	15	4	351	241	1,391	360
Bristol, Conn	1	4	3	61	14	138	24
Brockton, Mass	1	14	1	183	56	283	73
Brookline, Mass		8	2	316	65	296	98
Buffalo, N. Y	9	69	155	447	222	1,419	680
Burbank, Calif		16	1	106	9	801	192
Burlington, Iowa		2		38	12	212	72

TABLE 80.—*Number of offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1941, cities over 25,000 in population*—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					$50 and over	Under $50	
Burlington, Vt		1		62	19	306	30
Butte, Mont	1	35	19	219	15	209	149
Cambridge, Mass	4	24	13	307	47	550	336
Camden, N. J	5	67	62	303	96	449	319
Canton, Ohio	5	74	74	313	140	1,104	229
Cedar Rapids, Iowa		13	1	67	34	435	78
Central Falls, R. I		2		44	3	140	26
Charleston, S. C	16	125	353	386	162	819	137
Charleston, W. Va	10	96	172	324	238	826	244
Charlotte, N. C	22	72	317	522	179	1,480	269
Chattanooga, Tenn	41	102	189	629	97	1,366	315
Chelsea, Mass	1	9	6	127	33	170	122
Chester, Pa	1	37	27	163	22	196	108
Chicago, Ill	228	5,313	1,544	10,514	4,125	12,575	3,482
Chicopee, Mass			1	69	19	138	26
Cicero, Ill		67	55	164	30	216	50
Cincinnati, Ohio	49	491	242	1,758	697	5,025	766
Clarksburg, W. Va				No reports received			
Cleveland, Ohio	51	588	105	1,595	259	9,588	507
Cleveland Heights, Ohio		10		91	16	234	38
Clifton, N. J	1	2	4	90	37	89	34
Clinton, Iowa		3		77	19	181	44
Colorado Springs, Colo		1	2	63	18	458	52
Columbia, S. C	16	56	107	440	165	1,174	246
Columbus, Ga	17	38	41	205	98	974	189
Columbus, Ohio	18	261	102	1,707	479	2,926	570
Concord, N. H				Only 1 month received			
Corpus Christi, Tex	11	31	46	361	125	1,207	283
Council Bluffs, Iowa	2	5	1	97	27	357	88
Covington, Ky	3	25	27	158	25	321	69
Cranston, R. I	2	5	1	109	20	186	31
Cumberland, Md		6		90	32	316	54
Dallas, Tex	67	164	347	1,764	186	7,753	571
Danville, Ill	3	16	12	165	26	421	102
Danville, Va	6	19	87	214	32	475	89
Davenport, Iowa	1	18	2	186	23	749	137
Dayton, Ohio	18	112	63	681	86	2,277	435
Dearborn, Mich	2	37	33	253	158	1,295	268
Decatur, Ill	2	31	28	251	36	520	71
Denver, Colo	9	246	68	1,520	361	4,253	617
Des Moines, Iowa	4	36	29	464	108	1,332	332
Detroit, Mich	78	2,242	1,416	6,570	1,356	26,347	3,627
Dubuque, Iowa	1	7		48	19	336	29
Duluth, Minn	3	13	2	242	114	989	178
Durham, N. C	9	31	73	254	65	462	101
East Chicago, Ind	2	44	75	181	55	537	123
East Cleveland, Ohio		6	2	110	5	203	18
Easton, Pa		7	5	66	11	135	28
East Orange, N. J		27	1	267	17	209	54
East Providence, R. I		5	1	115	14	197	24
East St. Louis, Ill	6	63	100	227	88	426	193
Eau Claire, Wis	1	2	3	50	15	232	39
Elgin, Ill		3	3	61	13	172	18
Elizabeth, N. J	1	22	17	343	82	547	167
Elkhart, Ind		8	3	73	28	446	43
Elmira, N. Y	1	5	5	72	18	354	87
El Paso, Tex	8	78	64	456	85	1,325	409
Elyria, Ohio		5	1	50	25	179	25
Enid, Okla	2	5	10	86	7	359	35
Erie, Pa	2	13	15	300	73	673	279
Evanston, Ill	1	13	13	166	78	593	56
Evansville, Ind	5	36	76	465	89	1,391	314
Everett, Mass				No reports received			
Everett, Wash	1	5	3	152	2	485	99
Fall River, Mass	9	23	6	714	64	567	152

TABLE 80.—*Number of offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1941, cities over 25,000 in population*—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					$50 and over	Under $50	
Fargo, N. Dak	1	6	4	59	33	199	74
Fitchburg, Mass				106	14	190	44
Flint, Mich	5	73	134	632	190	1,693	263
Fond du Lac, Wis		4	1	30	18	116	35
Fort Smith, Ark	4	16	17	102	36	522	50
Fort Wayne, Ind		31	17	399	125	1,830	286
Fort Worth, Tex	27	76	109	1,043	100	3,181	215
Fresno, Calif	4	50	25	397	88	1,002	256
Gadsden, Ala	9	2	64	119	23	367	116
Galesburg, Ill	2	5	1	138	4	143	58
Galveston, Tex	6	146	342	280	54	427	64
Garfield, N. J		3	6	58	9	65	13
Gary, Ind	14	226	166	539	142	1,162	244
Glendale, Calif	2	27	5	339	81	1,330	193
Grand Rapids, Mich	3	17	14	507	75	2,336	320
Great Falls, Mont	1	4	2	89	33	645	52
Green Bay, Wis		2		72	16	359	70
Greensboro, N. C	12	36	138	418	81	819	207
Greenville, S. C	10	16	96	180	67	591	135
Hackensack, N. J		4	35	56	12	82	55
Hagerstown, Md		13	5	80	18	310	40
Hamilton, Ohio	3	23	2	57	83	377	52
Hammond, Ind	2	30	10	226	73	650	137
Hamtramck, Mich	2	54	4	196	129	575	148
Harrisburg, Pa	4	40	37	338	119	819	202
Hartford, Conn	5	24	96	851	198	1,876	477
Haverford Township, Pa		2		70	12	83	12
Haverhill, Mass	2	3		98	39	183	86
Hazelton, Pa		3		50	9	42	27
Highland Park, Mich	1	41	8	514	83	844	142
High Point, N. C	9	10	159	109	28	295	52
Hoboken, N. J			Only 11 months received				
Holyoke, Mass			Only 9 months received				
Honolulu, T. H	8	25	30	1,056	264	1,990	417
Houston, Tex	75	290	202	3,264	332	6,843	841
Huntington, W. Va	6	51	134	262	92	836	157
Huntington Park, Calif	2	15	3	197	45	666	141
Hutchinson, Kans	3	5		104	3	324	50
Indianapolis, Ind	13	450	312	2,691	304	2,658	1,742
Inglewood, Calif		21		191	43	677	59
Irvington, N. J	1	11	3	164	30	210	58
Jackson, Mich	1	14	10	134	59	534	147
Jackson, Miss	13	32	89	297	60	1,063	88
Jacksonville, Fla	52	203	240	1,381	503	3,082	467
Jamestown, N. Y	1	1	3	72	19	226	43
Jersey City, N. J			Complete data not received				
Johnson City, Tenn	4	5	41	77	5	105	23
Johnstown, Pa			Only 5 months received				
Joliet, Ill	1	35	13	119	52	252	103
Joplin, Mo	2	44	15	179	38	523	120
Kalamazoo, Mich	1	14	9	248	31	649	103
Kansas City, Kans	12	147	46	548	122	1,125	139
Kansas City, Mo	25	258	40	691	306	3,101	385
Kearny, N. J		1		43	17	127	17
Kenosha, Wis	2	9	6	85	9	205	21
Kingston, N. Y			3	30	11	116	18
Knoxville, Tenn	35	20	334	343	254	1,048	364
Kokomo, Ind		4	4	95	23	374	90
La Crosse, Wis		6	3	89	18	548	47
La Fayette, Ind		9		84	25	453	39
Lakewood, Ohio		15	3	123	19	301	42
Lancaster, Pa	1	4	8	145	19	394	61
Lansing, Mich	1	10	3	226	54	623	132
Laredo, Tex		11	18	55	7	233	24
Lawrence, Mass		5		188	26	324	153

TABLE 80.—*Number of offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1941, cities over 25,000 in population*—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					$50 and over	Under $50	
Lebanon, Pa		9	2	49	14	137	47
Lewiston, Maine	5	3	2	53	27	324	45
Lexington, Ky	9	37	108	266	93	1,000	131
Lima, Ohio		11	7	149	33	492	98
Lincoln, Nebr		5	3	106	19	465	115
Little Rock, Ark	21	122	88	622	(1)	1,161	241
Long Beach, Calif	4	68	22	1,158	192	1,728	503
Lorain, Ohio	2	23	16	106	35	410	68
Los Angeles, Calif	67	2,062	668	9,208	4,442	25,570	8,605
Louisville, Ky	34	560	626	2,428	798	4,213	1,346
Lowell, Mass	1	10	9	204	62	373	147
Lower Merion Township, Pa		5	3	154	41	224	67
Lubbock, Tex	5	8	23	144	30	706	41
Lynchburg, Va	4		70	171	73	598	59
Lynn, Mass	5	28	7	355	105	906	141
Macon, Ga	31	41	165	264	108	839	173
Madison, Wis		8	4	174	56	361	94
Malden, Mass			Only 6 months received				
Manchester, N. H	1		5	94	20	399	54
Mansfield, Ohio		13	8	135	31	374	82
Marion, Ind	1	2	1	58	9	303	41
Marion, Ohio		7		72	23	298	42
Mason City, Iowa		4		36	(1)	183	24
Massillon, Ohio		9	20	56	38	234	38
Maywood, Ill		6	1	66	9	112	13
McKeesport, Pa	1	53	85	90	73	155	112
Medford, Mass		6		86	20	245	41
Melrose, Mass	2	5	2	76	18	107	22
Memphis, Tenn	36	369	740	1,113	380	2,878	295
Meriden, Conn		10	1	138	25	178	71
Meridian, Miss	2	29	60	246	30	268	21
Miami, Fla	44	254	235	1,350	388	1,631	338
Miami Beach, Fla	5	43	4	104	211	569	112
Michigan City, Ind		2	1	35	17	196	20
Middletown, Conn	1			34	18	120	20
Middletown, Ohio	2	7	16	125	28	385	45
Milwaukee, Wis	8	73	55	757	243	4,250	654
Minneapolis, Minn	10	117	29	1,424	525	3,300	993
Mishawaka, Ind		4	1	37	6	210	61
Mobile, Ala	16	83	109	412	121	758	204
Moline, Ill	1	7	5	91	36	269	64
Monroe, La	9	9	19	87	12	344	38
Montclair, N. J	2	1	20	101	26	143	31
Montgomery, Ala	23	45	174	477	37	436	133
Mount Vernon, N. Y	1	6	8	147	27	330	43
Muncie, Ind	3	22	16	195	49	282	168
Muskegon, Mich		19		131	37	512	150
Muskogee, Okla	3	18	17	192	10	405	85
Nashua, N. H		1	2	72	3	160	5
Nashville, Tenn	51	150	270	952	264	1,586	524
New Albany, Ind	1	1	5	48	6	231	61
Newark, N. J	17	214	342	1,557	587	3,171	1,746
Newark, Ohio		9	10	75	14	545	64
New Bedford, Mass	2	25	5	591	111	1,075	172
New Britain, Conn		7	5	178	13	335	125
New Brunswick, N. J	1	10	15	120	20	202	62
Newburgh, N. Y	1	2	3	93	23	186	63
New Castle, Pa	1	4	2	110	11	194	89
New Haven, Conn	1	27	13	609	259	1,208	387
New London, Conn		2	3	56	23	217	65
New Orleans, La	63	158	431	523	592	1,495	1,104
Newport, Ky	1	19	22	103	22	220	51
Newport, R. I		2	2	85	18	205	58
Newport News, Va	11	90	155	241	98	491	172
New Rochelle, N. Y	1	3	23	90	37	244	67

TABLE 80.—*Number of offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1941, cities over 25,000 in population*—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					$50 and over	Under $50	
Newton, Mass		1	1	160	(1)	436	58
New York, N. Y.[2]	268	1,361	2,743	8,387	(1)	15,788	11,330
Niagara Falls, N. Y	2	13	41	245	62	415	142
Norfolk, Va	30	177	179	908	287	2,548	649
Norristown, Pa		13	11	92	9	52	46
North Bergen, N. J	2	5		133	25	134	35
Norwalk, Conn	Only 3 months received						
Norwood, Ohio	1	12	3	125	16	182	15
Oakland, Calif	13	163	132	1,381	208	3,779	645
Oak Park, Ill		43	2	258	49	396	35
Ogden, Utah	2	9	2	189	24	755	139
Oklahoma City, Okla	8	144	258	787	91	2,518	312
Omaha, Nebr	10	39	61	494	78	938	305
Orange, N. J		13	57	95	20	130	37
Orlando, Fla	4	11	18	289	61	460	81
Oshkosh, Wis	1			63	21	318	18
Ottumwa, Iowa	1		1	54	12	290	75
Owensboro, Ky	2	4	6	90	7	153	42
Paducah, Ky	8	19	46	123	19	457	140
Parkersburg, W. Va	1	4	4	76	13	162	42
Pasadena, Calif	2	20	7	317	119	1,593	206
Passaic, N. J	3	15	33	177	55	292	84
Paterson, N. J	1	32	144	485	41	336	349
Pawtucket, R. I		8	31	264	43	546	107
Pensacola, Fla	3	44	36	246	66	345	105
Peoria, Ill	3	58	62	349	62	774	261
Perth Amboy, N. J	No reports received						
Petersburg, Va	6	16	158	148	42	410	80
Philadelphia, Pa	105	759	801	3,324	1,080	2,645	3,165
Phoenix, Ariz	10	76	12	355	57	1,362	200
Pittsburgh, Pa	25	614	340	3,570	522	2,739	2,301
Pittsfield, Mass	1		1	170	16	279	75
Plainfield, N. J		5	2	103	35	174	94
Pontiac, Mich	3	20	24	373	75	555	192
Port Arthur, Tex	1	3	12	42	6	321	66
Port Huron, Mich	2	3	8	134	11	502	102
Portland, Maine	1	17	3	392	83	764	206
Portland, Oreg	7	344	65	1,990	702	4,431	795
Portsmouth, Ohio	No reports received						
Portsmouth, Va	14	30	232	246	83	853	123
Poughkeepsie, N. Y	1	1	12	69	48	344	30
Providence, R. I	3	28	38	733	194	1,204	607
Pueblo, Colo	3	31	25	217	15	510	124
Quincy, Ill	1	16	11	101	28	259	31
Quincy, Mass	Only 6 months received						
Racine, Wis	1	7		131	29	539	97
Raleigh, N. C	10	20	100	273	57	539	93
Reading, Pa	6	14	24	314	51	627	139
Revere, Mass	Only 8 months received						
Richmond, Ind	1	13	10	80	45	147	60
Richmond, Va	32	144	356	880	342	2,594	584
Riverside, Calif	1	13	10	158	7	365	64
Roanoke, Va	4	25	67	137	89	710	157
Rochester, Minn		1	1	42	11	305	43
Rochester, N. Y	4	20	41	436	147	1,704	318
Rockford, Ill		14	13	206	57	573	114
Rock Island, Ill	1	18	3	96	37	404	47
Rocky Mount, N. C	4	4	50	76	20	434	53
Rome, Ga	2	8	22	79	5	143	66
Rome, N. Y	1		1	32	9	173	30
Royal Oak, Mich		7	1	119	14	200	74
Sacramento, Calif	5	135	55	809	176	2,084	414
Saginaw, Mich	8	12	47	335	49	1,244	179
St. Joseph, Mo	4	21	16	224	54	1,001	129
St. Louis, Mo	66	457	628	3,042	(1)	7,426	1,061

TABLE 80.—*Number of offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1941, cities over 25,000 in population*—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					$50 and over	Under $50	
St. Paul, Minn	8	74	29	861	176	2,083	229
St. Petersburg, Fla	9	17	16	425	88	1,035	36
Salem, Mass	1			63	15	255	47
Salem, Oreg		11	2	130	33	579	112
Salt Lake City, Utah	1	81	20	783	213	2,153	330
San Angelo, Tex	1	2	14	45	13	141	45
San Antonio, Tex	24	123	418	903	292	2,620	349
San Bernardino, Calif	5	27	2	210	53	833	111
San Diego, Calif	9	116	38	939	377	2,940	957
San Francisco, Calif	21	558	344	2,420	543	5,766	2,514
San Jose, Calif	2	17	6	167	32	978	184
Santa Ana, Calif	1	8	5	120	23	686	93
Santa Barbara, Calif	3	9		127	35	605	56
Santa Monica, Calif	1	54	14	302	160	1,617	215
Savannah, Ga	32	57	158	192	318	2,324	198
Schenectady, N. Y		10	10	200	75	450	185
Scranton, Pa		20	39	239	78	415	187
Seattle, Wash	11	242	57	2,595	533	4,154	1,420
Sharon, Pa		2	1	58	10	76	46
Sheboygan, Wis		1		82	17	340	44
Shreveport, La	14	29	73	268	61	1,212	212
Sioux City, Iowa	4	22	25	169	90	959	261
Sioux Falls, S. Dak		10	2	117	22	534	69
Somerville, Mass	2	14	3	355	37	310	146
South Bend, Ind	1	54	11	415	128	1,297	346
South Gate, Calif		17	5	218	32	542	87
Spartanburg, S. C	11	15	40	80	45	304	52
Spokane, Wash	3	53	47	530	85	1,645	280
Springfield, Ill	2	40	10	229	62	889	169
Springfield, Mass	2	8	19	352	123	911	314
Springfield, Mo	3	16	7	249	50	894	88
Springfield, Ohio		14	36	231	55	672	125
Stamford, Conn	1	3	5	104	88	300	77
Steubenville, Ohio	3	32	8	167	34	290	62
Stockton, Calif	4	65	14	356	44	1,065	176
Superior, Wis	1	6	1	122	19	390	67
Syracuse, N. Y		11	11	399	114	991	431
Tacoma, Wash	2	65	15	439	119	1,352	395
Tampa, Fla	9	45	93	517	123	1,377	138
Taunton, Mass	Only 5 months received						
Teaneck, N. J			1	34	13	73	7
Terre Haute, Ind	4	31	15	270	54	325	130
Toledo, Ohio	11	186	121	1,159	323	2,863	563
Topeka, Kans	1	17	6	530	22	873	245
Torrington, Conn		1	1	30	16	87	17
Trenton, N. J	2	49	104	647	129	947	281
Troy, N. Y	1	14	9	151	36	270	111
Tucson, Ariz	4	22	24	240	73	1,019	99
Tulsa, Okla	13	200	195	888	230	2,346	290
Tuscaloosa, Ala	4	6	29	94	54	270	39
Tyler, Tex	2			75	21	121	19
Union City, N. J	Only 11 months received						
University City, Mo	1	8		138	58	255	23
Upper Darby, Pa		9	7	148	12	201	69
Utica, N. Y		8	3	183	44	665	81
Waco, Tex	2	9	121	164	5	464	22
Waltham, Mass		4	3	68	18	411	28
Warren, Ohio	4	18	10	136	17	113	84
Warwick, R. I		3		55	24	135	33
Washington, D. C	53	705	425	2,521	1,070	7,967	2,616
Washington, Pa		9		47	15	128	67
Waterbury, Conn	1	5	10	294	98	301	244
Waterloo, Iowa		8	4	86	26	566	76
Watertown, Mass			2	58	17	124	21
Watertown, N. Y			3	54	27	591	63

TABLE 80.—*Number of offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1941, cities over 25,000 in population*—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					$50 and over	Under $50	
Waukegan, Ill		11	9	92	33	149	42
Wausau, Wis		3		27	15	295	8
Wauwatosa, Wis		2	1	35	8	148	5
West Allis, Wis	2	11	1	60	23	422	63
West Hartford, Conn		3	9	134	31	134	32
West Haven, Conn		3	1	103	15	183	20
West New York, N. J			Only 3 months received				
West Orange, N. J		4		74	15	134	17
West Palm Beach, Fla	3	16	22	185	73	535	57
Wheeling, W. Va	6	13	14	235	36	300	47
White Plains, N. Y	2	2	47	49	39	164	53
Wichita, Kans	3	16	35	288	29	1,253	124
Wichita Falls, Tex	11	34	76	172	61	1,445	156
Wilkes-Barre, Pa		20	10	194	40	253	89
Wilkinsburg, Pa		9	33	110	11	124	42
Williamsport, Pa	1	9	2	110	11	329	73
Wilmington, Del	9	57	46	429	162	1,248	250
Wilmington, N. C	13	95	315	115	68	385	129
Winston-Salem, N. C	14	17	190	299	33	380	83
Woodbridge, N. J		2	4	63	9	88	8
Woonsocket, R. I			2	127	21	224	45
Worcester, Mass		48	14	880	122	1,028	403
Wyandotte, Mich		6		48	14	165	20
Yakima, Wash		18	2	165	53	931	78
Yonkers, N. Y	3	13	32	240	34	506	95
York, Pa	3	9		72	16	356	84
Youngstown, Ohio	10	157	115	665	61	1,334	464
Zanesville, Ohio	1	19		163	45	417	81

[1] Larcenies not separately reported. Figure listed includes both major and minor larcenies.
[2] Figures include offenses committed by juveniles; this is in accord with the uniform reporting procedure followed by other cities.

Offenses Known to Sheriffs, State Police, and Other Rural Officers, 1941.

In compiling uniform crime reports, the F B I tabulates urban crimes separately from rural crimes. The figures presented in the preceding tables are based on reports received from police departments in urban communities (places with 2,500 or more inhabitants). Available rural crime data are presented in table 82, and in table 81 is shown a percentage distribution of urban and rural crimes.

TABLE 81.—*Comparison of average groups of 100 urban crimes and 100 rural crimes*

Offense	Percent		Offense	Percent	
	Urban	Rural		Urban	Rural
Total	100.0	100.0	Robbery	3.1	3.5
			Aggravated assault	3.1	6.3
Larceny	59.7	48.0	Rape	.6	2.3
Burglary	21.0	26.7	Murder	.3	1.3
Auto theft	11.9	10.7	Manslaughter	.3	1.2

The preceding comparison reveals that 4.3 percent of the urban crimes were offenses against the person (criminal homicide, rape, and aggravated assault), whereas the corresponding rural figure was 11.1 percent.

Obviously, this does not mean that the total of crimes against the person committed in rural areas is greater than in urban communities, because the figures in table 81 represent only average groups of 100 urban crimes and 100 rural crimes. In connection with the rural crime data, it may be noted that some of the reports listing rural crimes indicate that they possibly were limited to instances in which arrests were made. Such incompleteness would tend to decrease the proportion of property crimes and to increase the percentage of rural crimes against the person, inasmuch as property crimes are less frequently followed by arrests than are the more serious crimes against the person.

TABLE 82.—*Offenses known, January to December, inclusive, 1941, as reported by 1,249 sheriffs, 9 State police organizations, and 95 village officers*

	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
Offenses known	1,483	1,424	2,665	3,967	7,191	30,487	54,861	12,166

Offenses Known in Territories and Possessions of the United States.

There are presented in table 83 the available data concerning crimes committed in Territories and possessions of the United States. Included are the figures taken from reports received from the first, second, and third judicial divisions of Alaska; Honolulu City, and the county of Honolulu in the Territory of Hawaii; and the Isthmus of Panama, C. Z. The tabulation is based on offenses reported by law-enforcement officials policing both the urban and rural areas, except that the data for Honolulu City have been segregated from the figures for Honolulu County.

TABLE 83.—*Number of offenses known in United States Territories and possessions, January to December, inclusive, 1941*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Jurisdiction reporting	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					Over $50	Under $50	
Alaska:							
First judicial division (Juneau), population, 25,241; number of offenses known	3	.....	10	14	19	34	.....
Second judicial division (Nome), population, 11,877; number of offenses known	1	2	1	38	3	22	3
Third judicial division (Valdez), population, 19,312; number of offenses known	4	1	11	9	9	18	2
Hawaii:							
Honolulu City, population, 179,358; number of offenses known	8	25	30	1,056	264	1,990	417
Honolulu County, population, 78,898; number of offenses known	4	5	10	215	33	196	83
Isthmus of Panama: Canal Zone, population, 51,827; number of offenses known	3	14	17	73	66	874	117

Data From Supplementary Offense Reports.

Residences totaling 47,781 were burglarized last year and 66.9 percent of these homes were unlawfully entered during the night, according to the supplementary offense reports received from 232 cities in the United States with population in excess of 25,000. Stores, office buildings, warehouses, and other nonresidence structures totaling 51,200 were burglarized, and 90.6 percent of these crimes were committed during the night.

Robberies numbered 18,338 in these cities, of which 10,676 (58.2 percent) were classed as highway robbery. Thirty-three and nine-tenths percent of the robberies involved oil stations, chain stores, banks, and other commercial houses.

Larcenies unaccompanied by the elements of burglary or robbery totaled 283,075 in the cities represented in table 84. Thefts of automobile accessories last year accounted for 17.9 percent of the larcenies, as compared with 14.2 percent in 1940, which indicates that this type of theft is increasing. Thefts of other types of property from automobiles made up 18.1 percent, and 18.3 percent more were bicycle thefts. Thus, more than half of the larcenies were thefts of bicycles or some type of property from automobiles.

In 67.2 percent of the larcenies, the stolen property was valued from $5 to $50; in 22.3 percent of the cases the property was valued at less than $5; and property valued in excess of $50 was stolen in 10.5 percent of the cases.

More than half (52.1 percent) of the 2,596 offenses of rape reported were forcible in nature, and the remainder were classed as statutory offenses (no force used—victim under age of consent).

TABLE 84.—*Number of known offenses with divisions as to the nature of the criminal act, time and place of commission, and value of property stolen, January to December, inclusive, 1941: cities over 25,000 in population, grouped by size*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Classification	Number of actual offenses				
	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Total
	22 cities, over 250,000; population 15,243,646	36 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population 5,019,766	61 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population 4,283,223	113 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population 3,950,226	232 cities; total population 28,496,861
Rape:					
Forcible	789	245	200	118	1,352
Statutory	791	159	173	121	1,244
Total	1,580	404	373	239	2,596
Robbery:					
Highway	7,485	1,593	987	611	10,676
Commercial house	3,664	356	209	174	4,403
Oil station	1,145	180	153	112	1,590
Chain store	120	28	32	19	199
Residence	591	71	65	51	778
Bank	19	2	1	5	27
Miscellaneous	350	92	81	142	665
Total	13,374	2,322	1,528	1,114	18,338
Burglary—breaking or entering:					
Residence (dwelling):					
Committed during night	17,882	5,365	4,895	3,814	31,956
Committed during day	9,243	2,864	2,311	1,407	15,825
Nonresidence (store, office, etc.):					
Committed during night	21,340	10,805	8,212	6,009	46,366
Committed during day	3,044	667	602	521	4,834
Total	51,509	19,701	16,020	11,751	98,981
Larceny—theft (except auto theft) (grouped according to value of article stolen):					
$50 and over	17,797	4,767	3,933	3,165	29,662
$5 to $50	91,208	35,823	33,710	29,508	190,249
Under $5	29,714	12,701	11,324	9,425	63,164
Total	138,719	53,291	48,967	42,098	283,075
Larceny—theft (grouped as to type of offense):					
Pocket-picking	1,605	861	620	443	3,529
Purse-snatching	4,910	1,127	863	564	7,464
Shoplifting	3,324	2,037	1,838	1,601	8,800
Thefts from autos (exclusive of auto accessories)	29,033	8,512	7,427	6,171	51,143
Auto accessories	27,929	7,866	8,241	6,621	50,657
Bicycles	20,093	10,064	10,690	10,956	51,803
All other	51,825	22,824	19,288	15,742	109,679
Total	138,719	53,291	48,967	42,098	283,075

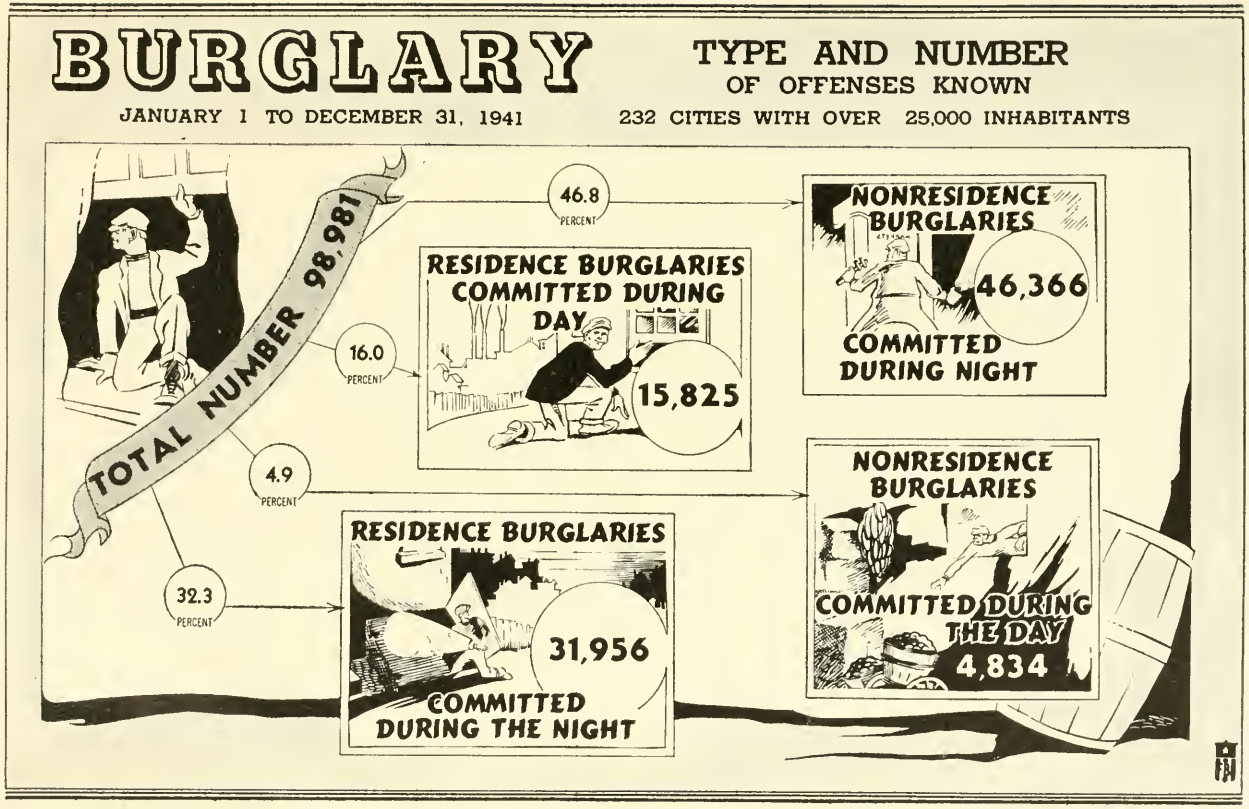
BURGLARY
JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1941
TYPE AND NUMBER
OF OFFENSES KNOWN
232 CITIES WITH OVER 25,000 INHABITANTS
TOTAL NUMBER 98,981
46.8
PERCENT
NONRESIDENCE BURGLARIES
46,366
COMMITTED DURING NIGHT
16.0
PERCENT
RESIDENCE BURGLARIES COMMITTED DURING DAY
15,825
4.9
PERCENT
NONRESIDENCE BURGLARIES
COMMITTED DURING THE DAY
4,834
32.3
PERCENT
RESIDENCE BURGLARIES
31,956
COMMITTED DURING THE NIGHT

FIGURE 24.

The supplementary offense reports received last year from 232 cities in the United States, each with a population in excess of 25,000, listed thefts of 59,782 automobiles, while during the year 56,590 stolen cars (94.7 percent) were recovered. As indicated in the data presented in table 85, the proportion of stolen automobiles recovered is highest in the group II cities and lowest in the cities with population from 50,000 to 100,000.

TABLE 85.—*Number of automobiles stolen and recovered, January to December, inclusive, 1941; cities over 25,000 in population, grouped by size*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Population group	Number of automobiles stolen	Number of automobiles recovered	Percent recovered
Group I: 22 cities over 250,000; total population, 15,243,646	33,980	32,395	95.3
Group II: 36 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 5,019,766	10,454	10,040	96.0
Group III: 61 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 4,283,223	8,367	7,620	91.1
Group IV: 113 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 3,950,226	6,981	6,535	93.6
Total, groups I–IV: 232 cities; total population, 28,496,861	59,782	56,590	94.7

Property totaling $43,881,904.79 was stolen last year in the 232 cities represented in the two preceding tables, of which 67.6 percent was recovered. The figures showing property stolen and recovered in these cities, subdivided according to type of property involved, are presented in table 86. Exclusive of automobiles, $16,459,812.26 in money, jewelry, furs, clothing, and other property was stolen during 1941, while recoveries were valued at $3,595,474.44 (21.8 percent). For 1940, the corresponding figure was 26.4 percent.

In examining the data in table 86 for groups of cities divided according to size, and comparing the figures with those in the similar tabulation for 1940 (see vol. XI, No. 4, p. 194), it is noted that although cities in groups I and II showed decreases in the percentage of property recovered, cities in groups III and IV generally reported a higher percentage of recovery of stolen property during 1941.

TABLE 86.—*Value of property stolen and value of property recovered with divisions as to type of property involved, January to December, inclusive, 1941; cities over 25,000 in population, grouped by size*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Population group	Type of property	Value of property stolen	Value of property recovered	Percent recovered
Group I: 22 cities over 250,000; total population, 15,243,646.	Currency, notes, etc	$2,522,569.98	$236,515.24	9.4
	Jewelry and precious metals	2,528,360.42	398,132.39	15.7
	Furs	615,858.11	39,779.76	6.5
	Clothing	1,160,814.36	195,389.25	16.8
	Locally stolen automobiles	16,497,450.55	15,852,253.85	96.1
	Miscellaneous	3,429,897.33	910,269.65	26.5
	Total	26,754,950.75	17,632,340.14	65.9
Group II: 36 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 5,019,766.	Currency, notes, etc	727,609.14	95,835.03	13.2
	Jewelry and precious metals	531,467.83	116,410.84	21.9
	Furs	44,721.55	8,434.48	18.9
	Clothing	258,272.79	71,702.28	27.8
	Locally stolen automobiles	4,567,343.98	4,384,823.24	96.0
	Miscellaneous	890,529.02	332,293.79	37.3
	Total	7,019,944.31	5,009,499.66	71.4
Group III: 61 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 4,283,223.	Currency, notes, etc	637,029.16	198,595.90	31.2
	Jewelry and precious metals	417,642.95	138,958.08	33.3
	Furs	47,921.63	11,134.48	23.2
	Clothing	197,434.86	60,557.80	30.7
	Locally stolen automobiles	3,543,394.28	3,214,449.14	90.7
	Miscellaneous	770,406.91	267,211.99	34.7
	Total	5,613,829.79	3,890,907.39	69.3
Group IV: 113 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 3,950,226.	Currency, notes, etc	405,323.14	86,635.04	21.4
	Jewelry and precious metals	380,665.21	114,873.85	30.2
	Furs	39,921.72	5,088.00	12.7
	Clothing	149,439.03	33,880.67	22.7
	Locally stolen automobiles	2,813,903.72	2,603,569.10	92.5
	Miscellaneous	703,927.12	273,775.92	38.9
	Total	4,493,179.94	3,117,822.58	69.4
Total, groups I–IV; 232 cities; total population, 28,496,861.	Currency, notes, etc	4,292,531.42	617,581.21	14.4
	Jewelry and precious metals	3,858,136.41	768,375.16	19.9
	Furs	748,423.01	64,436.72	8.6
	Clothing	1,765,961.04	361,530.00	20.5
	Locally stolen automobiles	27,422,092.53	26,055,095.33	95.0
	Miscellaneous	5,794,760.38	1,783,551.35	30.8
	Total	43,881,904.79	29,650,569.77	67.6

In 231 of the Nation's cities with over 25,000 inhabitants, 18,336 persons were personally accosted and robbed of $2,060,331.69, an average of $112.37 stolen in each robbery. The loot stolen in the 98,937 burglaries amounted to $5,991,486.42, an average of $60.56 per offense.

Although the property stolen in the average larceny, unaccompanied by the elements of robbery or burglary, amounted to only $29.84, the aggregate property stolen in 282,844 such cases was valued at $8,439,585.13.

The 59,750 automobiles stolen were valued at $27,389,155.38 or $458.40 per car. However, recoveries were effected in 95 percent of such cases, whereas slightly less than 22 percent of other types of property was recovered.

In examining the data shown in table 87 it should be remembered that the number of actual offenses includes attempted crimes, and inasmuch as the thefts were not consummated, the value of the property sought was not reported. This naturally tends to reduce the figure with reference to the average value of property stolen per offense.

The average value of property stolen during 1941 was higher for each offense classification than in 1940.

TABLE 87.—*Value of property stolen, by type of crime, January to December, inclusive, 1941: 231 cities over 25,000 in population.*

[Total population, 28,460,605, based on 1940 decennial census]

Classification	Number of actual offenses	Value of property stolen	Average value per offense
Robbery	18,336	$2,060,331.69	$112.37
Burglary	98,937	5,991,486.42	60.56
Larceny—theft	282,844	8,439,585.13	29.84
Auto theft	59,750	27,389,155.38	458.40
Total	459,867	43,880,558.62	95.42

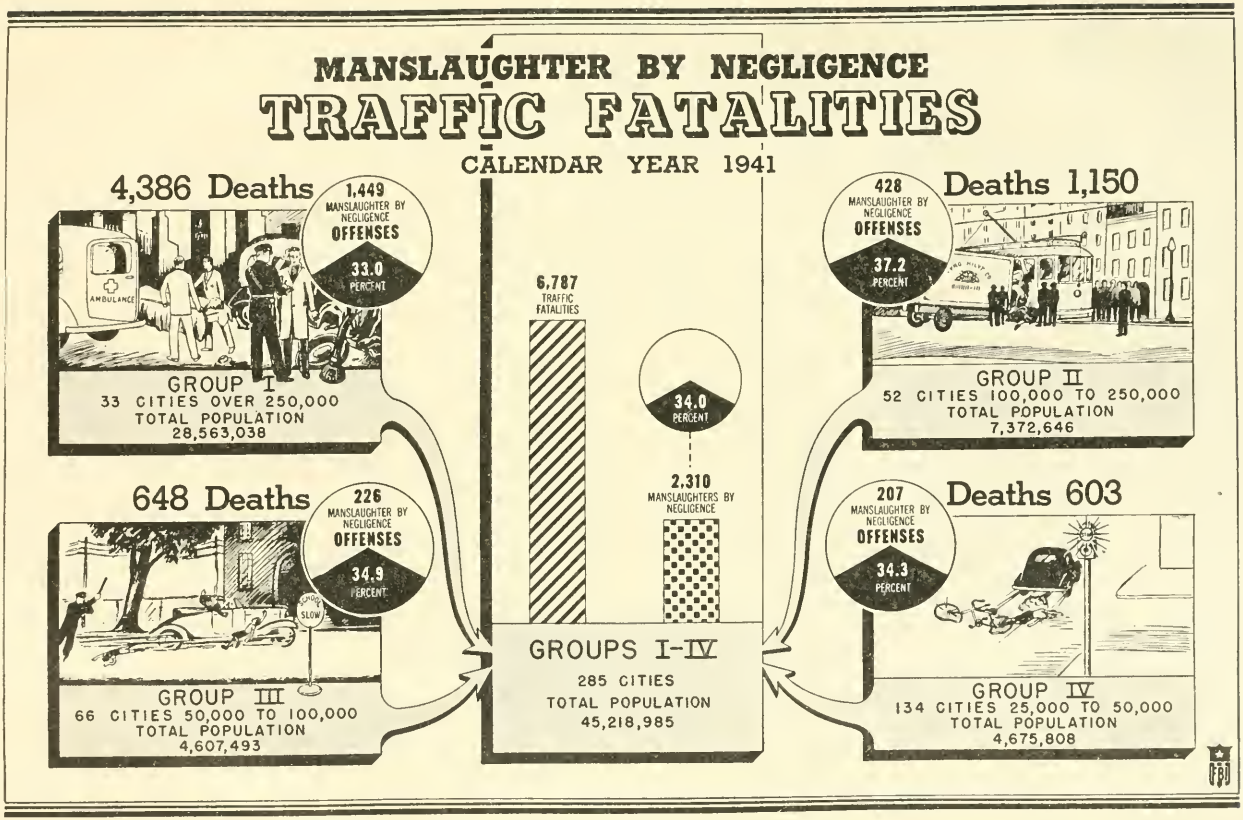
MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE
TRAFFIC FATALITIES
CALENDAR YEAR 1941
4,386 Deaths
1,449 MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE OFFENSES
33.0 PERCENT
AMBULANCE
GROUP I
33 CITIES OVER 250,000
TOTAL POPULATION
28,563,038
648 Deaths
226 MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE OFFENSES
34.9 PERCENT
SLOW
GROUP III
66 CITIES 50,000 TO 100,000
TOTAL POPULATION
4,607,493
6,787 TRAFFIC FATALITIES
34.0 PERCENT
2,310 MANSLAUGHTERS BY NEGLIGENCE
GROUPS I-IV
285 CITIES
TOTAL POPULATION
45,218,985
428 MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE OFFENSES
37.2 PERCENT
Deaths 1,150
GROUP II
52 CITIES 100,000 TO 250,000
TOTAL POPULATION
7,372,646
207 MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE OFFENSES
34.3 PERCENT
Deaths 603
GROUP IV
134 CITIES 25,000 TO 50,000
TOTAL POPULATION
4,675,808
FBI

FIGURE 25.

One out of every three traffic fatalities is primarily attributable to the gross negligence of some person other than the victim, according to the supplementary homicide reports for 1941 received from 285 cities, each with over 25,000 inhabitants. The police of these cities reported 6,787 traffic fatalities and their investigation disclosed that 2,310 (34.0 percent) of them were actual offenses of manslaughter by negligence.

In other words, the police investigation of 34.0 percent of the traffic deaths disclosed that they were primarily attributable to the gross negligence of persons other than the victims.

Under the system of uniform crime reporting such cases are classed as actual offenses of negligent manslaughter regardless of the charge placed against the offender or the findings of the court or a semijudicial body. In other words, the classification is based upon the facts revealed by the police investigation.

TABLE 88.—*Number of traffic fatalities and number of offenses of manslaughter by negligence, January to December, inclusive, 1941, cities over 25,000 inhabitants by population groups*

[Population based on 1940 decennial census]

Population group	Number of traffic deaths	Manslaughter by negligence	
		Number of offenses	Percentage of traffic deaths
Group I: 33 cities over 250,000; total population 28,563,038	4,386	1,449	33.0
Group II: 52 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 7,372,646	1,150	428	37.2
Group III: 66 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 4,607,493	648	226	34.9
Group IV: 134 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 4,675,808	603	207	34.3
Total, groups I–IV: 285 cities; total population, 45,218,985	6,787	2,310	34.0

Estimated Number of Major Crimes in the United States, 1940–41.

The estimated number of major crimes in the United States during 1941 showed an increase of 14,246 (0.9 percent) over 1940. The 1941 estimate is 1,531,272, and includes offenses of criminal homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, and auto theft.

All offense classifications showed increases in 1941 except robbery and burglary, which showed decreases of 6.7 percent and 4.4 percent respectively.

The largest increase in 1941 (7.0 percent) was reflected in the auto theft classification. Aggravated assault increased 4.0 percent, negligent manslaughter 3.5 percent, rape 2.2 percent, and larceny 1.9 percent. The increase in murder was less than one percent.

These estimates are based on monthly crime reports received by the F B I from police departments of cities with a combined population in excess of 65 million.

It is recognized that the larceny classification includes many thefts involving property of small value. However, it is also noted that the estimated total of major crimes does not include miscellaneous crimes of a serious nature, such as embezzlement, fraud, forgery, counterfeiting, arson, receiving stolen property, drug violations, carrying concealed weapons, etc. It is therefore believed that the estimated totals set out in table 89 are conservative.

TABLE 89.– *Estimated number of major crimes in the United States, 1940–41*

Offense	Number of offenses		Change	
	1940	1941	Number	Percent
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	7,540	7,562	+22	+0.3
Manslaughter by negligence	4,425	4,582	+157	+3.5
Rape	9,055	9,257	+202	+2.2
Robbery	53,435	49,832	−3,603	−6.7
Aggravated assault	46,538	48,385	+1,847	+4.0
Burglary	316,369	302,475	−13,894	−4.4
Larceny	902,113	919,120	+17,007	+1.9
Auto theft	177,551	190,059	+12,508	+7.0
Total	1,517,026	1,531,272	+14,246	+0.9

DATA COMPILED FROM FINGERPRINT RECORDS

Source of Data.

During the calendar year 1941 the F B I examined 630,568 arrest records, as evidenced by fingerprint cards, in order to obtain data concerning the age, sex, race, and previous criminal history of the persons represented. The compilation has been limited to instances of arrests for violation of State laws and municipal ordinances. In other words, fingerprint cards representing arrests for violations of Federal laws or representing commitments to any type of penal institution have been excluded from this tabulation.

The number of fingerprint records examined was somewhat larger than for prior years, which were as follows: 1940, 609,013; 1939, 576,920; 1938, 554,376. The increase in the number of arrest records examined should not necessarily be construed as reflecting an increase in the amount of crime, nor as an increase in the number of persons arrested, since it quite probably is at least partially the result of an increased tendency on the part of local agencies to contribute fingerprint records to the Identification Division of the F B I. The tabulation of data from fingerprint cards obviously does not include all persons arrested, since there are individuals taken into custody for whom no fingerprint cards are forwarded to Washington. Furthermore, data pertaining to persons arrested should not be treated as information regarding the number of offenses committed, since two or more persons may be involved in the joint commission of a single offense, and on the other hand one person may be arrested and charged with the commission of several separate crimes.

Offense Charged.

Persons charged with murder, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny, or auto theft numbered 159,109 which represents 25 percent of the total arrest records examined. Arrests for arson, rape, embezzlement and fraud, receiving stolen property, forgery and counterfeiting, narcotic drug violations, carrying concealed weapons, and driving while intoxicated numbered 74,212. Combined with the preceding figure, this makes a total of 233,321 arrests for major violations during 1941. This constitutes 37 percent of the total fingerprint arrest records examined during the year. Figures for individual offense classes are shown in table 90.

Sex.

The records examined during 1941 included 57,799 sets of fingerprints of women arrested. This represents an increase of 5,849 (11.3 percent) over the 51,950 female arrests during the preceding year. Some offense classes, however, showed decreases in the number of women arrested as follows: Receiving stolen property, 6.1 percent;

embezzlement and fraud, 16.9 percent; narcotic violations, 52.0 percent; arson, 12.8 percent; and offenses against family and children, 2.0 percent. On the other hand, some of the classifications showing substantial increases in female arrests were assault, 12.9 percent; auto theft, 15.4 percent; carrying concealed weapons, 13.0 percent; driving while intoxicated, 18.8 percent; disorderly conduct, 26.5 percent; drunkenness, 21.1 percent; vagrancy, 30.8 percent.

Males arrested and fingerprinted during 1941 numbered 572,769 as compared with 557,063 the preceding year, an increase of 2.8 percent. Some of the offense classes reflecting the largest increases in male arrests were assault, 11.0 percent; offenses against family and children, 17.1 percent; driving while intoxicated, 18.0 percent; disorderly conduct, 17.8 percent; drunkenness, 23.4 percent. In addition, criminal homicide arrests of males increased 4.2 percent, and auto theft arrests 5.0 percent.

In 1941, arrests of women numbered 9.2 percent of the total records examined, and the corresponding figures for prior years are as follows: 1940, 8.5 percent; 1939, 7.6 percent; 1938, 6.8 percent.

TABLE 90.— *Distribution of arrests by sex Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 1941*

Offense charged	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Criminal homicide	6,628	5,910	718	1.1	1.0	1.2
Robbery	12,165	11,544	621	1.9	2.0	1.1
Assault	37,826	34,157	3,669	6.0	6.0	6.4
Burglary—breaking or entering	30,037	29,371	666	4.8	5.1	1.2
Larceny—theft	58,396	52,938	5,458	9.3	9.3	9.5
Auto theft	14,057	13,817	240	2.2	2.4	.4
Embezzlement and fraud	14,845	13,960	885	2.4	2.4	1.5
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc	2,978	2,730	248	.5	.5	.4
Arson	910	828	82	.1	.1	.1
Forgery and counterfeiting	6,810	6,353	457	1.0	1.1	.8
Rape	5,930	5,930		.9	1.0	
Prostitution and commercialized vice	9,273	2,429	6,844	1.5	.4	11.9
Other sex offenses	11,167	9,409	1,758	1.8	1.7	3.0
Narcotic drug laws	2,593	1,651	942	.4	.3	1.6
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	6,139	5,844	295	1.0	1.0	.5
Offenses against family and children	9,295	9,052	243	1.5	1.6	.4
Liquor laws	10,363	8,491	1,872	1.6	1.5	3.2
Driving while intoxicated	34,007	33,054	953	5.4	5.8	1.7
Road and driving laws	7,386	7,234	152	1.2	1.3	.3
Parking violations	39	36	3	(1)	(1)	(1)
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	11,184	10,921	263	1.8	1.9	.5
Disorderly conduct	34,948	30,314	4,634	5.5	5.3	8.0
Drunkenness	142,748	133,594	9,154	22.6	23.3	15.8
Vagrancy	49,090	42,925	6,165	7.8	7.5	10.7
Gambling	13,510	12,698	812	2.1	2.2	1.4
Suspicion	57,848	51,029	6,819	9.2	8.9	11.8
Not stated	4,085	3,654	431	.6	.6	.7
All other offenses	36,311	32,896	3,415	5.8	5.8	5.9
Total	630,568	572,769	57,799	100.0	100.0	100.0

[1] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

Age.

Age 19 again predominated in the frequency of arrests. This was true not only in 1941 but also in 1932–34 and 1939–40. During 1935–38 arrests for ages 21, 22, and 23 exceeded arrests for age 19.

In 1941, arrests for age 18 were second in frequency to age 19. The only other year in which this condition existed during the decade 1932–41 was 1939.

The 110,772 persons under 21 years of age arrested and fingerprinted in 1941 constitute 17.6 percent of the total of 630,568. The corresponding percentages for prior years were: 1940, 17.5; 1939, 18.9; 1938, 18.8; 1937, 18.0; 1936, 17.4.

In addition to those under voting age, there were 87,670 (13.9 percent) between the ages of 21 and 24, making a total of 198,442 (31.5 percent) less than 25 years old. Arrests of persons from 25 to 29 years old numbered 96,398 (15.3 percent). The resultant total is 294,840 (46.8 percent) less than 30 years of age. (With reference to the ages of persons represented by fingerprint cards received at the F B I, it should be borne in mind that the number of arrest records is doubtless incomplete in the lower age groups because in some jurisdictions the practice is not to fingerprint youthful individuals.)

The 1941 figures clearly indicate that youths committed a large portion of the total offenses against property. This is a continuation of the trend revealed in prior years, and is especially true with reference to robbery, burglary, larceny, and auto theft as shown in the following tabulation.

TABLE 91.—*Percentage distribution of arrests by age groups, male and female, Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 1941*

Age group	All offenses [1]	Criminal homicide	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Auto theft
Under 21	17.6	13.0	33.0	46.6	33.3	57.6
21–29	29.2	34.8	41.7	29.8	30.0	29.9
30–39	25.9	27.6	18.2	15.1	20.0	8.8
40–49	16.7	15.0	5.7	6.0	10.8	2.8
50 and over	10.4	9.4	1.3	2.4	5.7	.8
Unknown	.2	.2	.1	.1	.2	.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

[1] Not limited to specific crimes listed in the table.

TABLE 92.—*Arrests by age groups, male and female, Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 1941*

Offense charged	Age																		Total all ages
	Not known	Under 15	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50 and over	
Criminal homicide	15	27	21	50	95	175	236	260	282	271	269	257	1,225	1,018	808	595	400	624	6,628
Robbery	16	61	79	348	549	976	1,026	972	901	700	641	555	2,275	1,381	834	468	223	160	12,165
Assault	97	57	83	311	565	1,013	1,275	1,252	1,484	1,388	1,505	1,446	7,373	6,087	4,872	3,370	2,411	3,237	37,826
Burglary—breaking or entering	38	955	886	2,159	2,626	2,973	2,419	1,986	1,595	1,195	1,125	1,042	3,995	2,616	1,907	1,141	665	714	30,037
Larceny—theft	142	1,181	848	2,430	3,582	4,377	3,874	3,180	2,860	2,283	2,094	1,975	8,281	6,263	5,400	3,826	2,455	3,345	58,396
Auto theft	22	292	502	1,296	1,685	1,729	1,525	1,071	907	617	524	468	1,685	757	478	261	127	111	14,057
Embezzlement and fraud	23	12	20	66	134	250	332	384	458	434	517	466	2,498	2,260	2,213	1,830	1,336	1,612	14,845
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc	6	23	19	55	95	129	134	123	129	95	104	113	462	367	326	258	195	345	2,978
Arson	4	8	7	26	24	27	25	35	43	35	23	33	142	108	84	99	69	118	910
Forgery and counterfeiting	11	17	26	71	158	234	277	282	293	302	293	285	1,215	1,002	835	641	416	452	6,810
Rape	9	22	30	120	222	369	466	419	371	304	281	272	1,045	697	428	325	195	355	5,930
Prostitution and commercialized vice	21	8	5	25	57	144	221	281	487	682	704	553	2,326	1,544	961	574	324	356	9,273
Other sex offenses	22	60	27	146	228	395	409	440	499	416	449	459	1,793	1,545	1,277	948	703	1,351	11,167
Narcotic drug laws	2	3	1	9	33	58	85	74	82	122	127	108	504	399	323	290	179	194	2,593
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	16	18	23	104	175	286	285	284	303	280	241	258	1,103	835	680	459	318	471	6,139
Offenses against family and children	13	5	1	6	26	56	163	204	263	294	406	394	1,961	1,813	1,495	989	608	598	9,295
Liquor laws	24	8	7	42	75	178	236	223	331	309	339	325	1,676	1,629	1,452	1,225	899	1,385	10,363
Driving while intoxicated	53	4	2	22	102	241	448	602	842	863	916	990	5,819	6,045	5,639	4,420	3,116	3,883	34,007
Road and driving laws	13	5	7	50	135	332	447	409	488	404	371	376	1,513	995	683	474	313	371	7,386
Parking violations								1	2	3	3	1	7	6	6	6	3	1	39
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	16	22	37	115	265	619	731	698	740	553	556	534	2,091	1,387	1,040	713	455	612	11,184
Disorderly conduct	69	102	96	356	683	1,232	1,419	1,336	1,540	1,325	1,281	1,233	5,677	4,824	4,258	3,480	2,308	3,729	34,948
Drunkenness	165	22	37	171	484	1,233	1,879	1,937	2,666	2,517	2,815	2,786	17,112	21,113	23,608	21,630	15,906	26,667	142,748
Vagrancy	90	76	112	637	1,332	2,351	2,402	2,038	1,951	1,815	1,713	1,514	6,783	6,046	6,081	4,781	3,260	6,108	49,090
Gambling	19	8	12	57	132	201	230	249	335	324	337	376	2,216	2,283	2,210	1,704	1,228	1,589	13,510
Suspicion	95	679	659	1,227	2,206	3,130	3,125	2,769	2,849	2,353	2,328	2,121	9,537	7,508	6,250	4,437	2,808	3,767	57,848
Not stated	10	12	16	55	77	144	151	146	155	133	148	151	645	536	498	404	331	473	4,085
All other offenses	73	879	641	1,157	1,444	1,880	1,796	1,699	1,663	1,382	1,293	1,258	5,439	4,359	3,669	2,828	1,939	2,912	36,311
Total	1,084	4,566	4,204	11,111	17,189	24,732	25,616	23,354	24,519	21,399	21,403	20,349	96,398	85,423	78,315	62,176	43,190	65,540	630,568

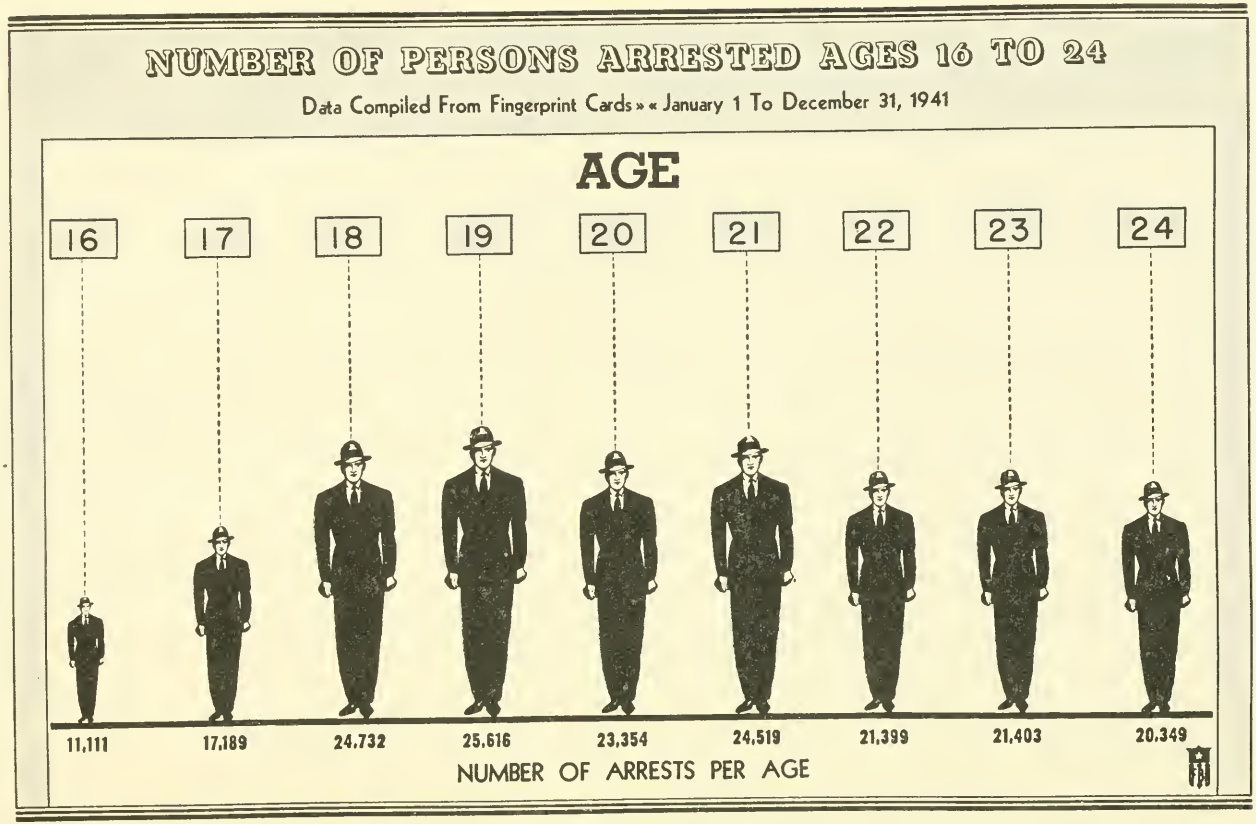
NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRESTED AGES 16 TO 24
Data Compiled From Fingerprint Cards » « January 1 To December 31, 1941
AGE
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
11,111
17,189
24,732
25,616
23,354
24,519
21,399
21,403
20,349
NUMBER OF ARRESTS PER AGE

FIGURE 26.

The extent of the problem of the youthful offender is further indicated by an examination of the age distribution of all persons arrested for crimes against property. During the calendar year 1941, there were 140,198 persons of all ages arrested for robbery, burglary, larceny, auto theft, embezzlement and fraud, forgery and counterfeiting, receiving stolen property, and arson; and 48,580 (34.7 percent) of those persons were less than 21 years old. The corresponding percentages for prior years are as follows: 1940, 32.2; 1939, 32.9; 1938, 31.5; 1937, 31.0; 1936, 28.5. These figures indicate rather clearly an increasing participation in the commission of major crimes against property by persons under voting age.

Further evidence of the youth problem in crime is seen in the figures which show that persons less than 25 years old numbered 56.0 percent of those charged with robbery, 63.1 percent of those charged with burglary, 49.1 percent of those charged with larceny, and 75.5 percent of those charged with auto theft.

TABLE 93.—*Number and percentage of arrests of persons under 25 years of age, male and female, Jan 1–Dec. 31, 1941*

Offense charged	Total number of persons arrested	Number under 21 years of age	Total number under 25 years of age	Percentage under 21 years of age	Total percentage under 25 years of age
Criminal homicide	6,628	864	1,943	13.0	29.3
Robbery	12,165	4,011	6,808	33.0	56.0
Assault	37,826	4,556	10,379	12.0	27.4
Burglary—breaking or entering	30,037	14,004	18,961	46.6	63.1
Larceny—theft	58,396	19,472	28,684	33.3	49.1
Auto theft	14,057	8,100	10,616	57.6	75.5
Embezzlement and fraud	14,845	1,198	3,073	8.1	20.7
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc	2,978	578	1,019	19.4	34.2
Arson	910	152	286	16.7	31.4
Forgery and counterfeiting	6,810	1,065	2,238	15.6	32.9
Rape	5,930	1,648	2,876	27.8	48.5
Prostitution and commercialized vice	9,273	741	3,167	8.0	34.2
Other sex offenses	11,167	1,705	3,528	15.3	31.6
Narcotic drug laws	2,593	263	702	10.1	27.1
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	6,139	1,175	2,257	19.1	36.8
Offenses against family and children	9,295	461	1,818	5.0	19.6
Liquor laws	10,363	769	2,073	7.4	20.0
Driving while intoxicated	34,007	1,421	5,032	4.2	14.8
Road and driving laws	7,386	1,385	3,024	18.8	40.9
Parking violations	39	1	10	2.6	25.6
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	11,184	2,487	4,870	22.2	43.5
Disorderly conduct	34,948	5,224	10,603	14.9	30.3
Drunkenness	142,748	5,763	16,547	4.0	11.6
Vagrancy	49,090	8,948	15,941	18.2	32.5
Gambling	13,510	889	2,261	6.6	16.7
Suspicion	57,848	13,795	23,446	23.8	40.5
Not stated	4,085	601	1,188	14.7	29.1
All other offenses	36,311	9,496	15,092	26.2	41.6
Total	630,568	110,772	198,442	17.6	31.5

Criminal Repeaters.

Fifty-one persons were arrested for criminal homicide during 1941 whose records showed prior convictions of murder or manslaughter. Similarly, there were 653 persons charged with robbery and 3,126 charged with burglary whose records showed prior convictions of robbery and burglary respectively. Confirming the results of tabu-

lations in previous years, the 1941 data reveal a tendency on the part of recidivists to repeat the same type of crime, especially insofar as crimes against property are concerned.

As shown in table 94, 213,027 of the persons arrested and fingerprinted in 1941 already had records on file showing convictions of previous offenses. The records of those persons showed a total of 630,912 prior convictions, of which 238,937 involved major offenses while 391,975 represented less serious violations.

Although women represented 9.2 percent of the total persons arrested and fingerprinted during 1941, only 6.1 percent of the 213,027 persons whose records showed prior convictions were women. Similarly, whereas 51.9 percent of the total males arrested and fingerprinted during the year already had fingerprint cards on file, the corresponding percentage for women was 39.6.

TABLE 94.—*Number of cases in which fingerprint records show one or more prior convictions, and the total of prior convictions disclosed by the records, male and female, Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 1941*

Offense charged	Number of records showing one or more prior convictions	Number of prior convictions of major offenses	Number of prior convictions of minor offenses	Total number of prior convictions disclosed
Criminal homicide	1,388	1,711	1,356	3,067
Robbery	4,714	7,637	5,359	12,996
Assault	10,976	13,203	12,447	25,650
Burglary—breaking or entering	10,048	21,415	10,365	31,780
Larceny—theft	18,116	32,522	25,314	57,836
Auto theft	3,968	3,816	3,678	9,494
Embezzlement and fraud	4,705	7,546	4,763	12,309
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc	736	1,073	929	2,002
Arson	173	195	191	386
Forgery and counterfeiting	2,698	4,840	2,034	6,874
Rape	1,422	1,797	1,270	3,067
Prostitution and commercialized vice	3,206	4,864	2,827	7,691
Other sex offenses	2,498	3,017	2,963	5,980
Narcotic drug laws	1,206	3,140	1,389	4,529
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	1,698	2,303	2,053	4,356
Offenses against family and children	2,102	2,055	2,030	4,085
Liquor laws	3,376	2,477	5,701	8,178
Driving while intoxicated	8,259	7,341	9,389	16,730
Road and driving laws	1,417	1,297	1,411	2,708
Parking violations	9	4	12	16
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	2,687	2,747	3,174	5,921
Disorderly conduct	12,329	9,729	22,285	32,014
Drunkenness	60,969	39,428	171,526	210,954
Vagrancy	21,023	20,744	52,131	72,875
Gambling	2,889	3,386	2,448	5,834
Suspicion	17,538	23,384	25,524	48,908
Not stated	1,307	1,261	1,986	3,247
All other offenses	11,570	14,005	17,420	31,425
Total	213,027	238,937	391,975	630,912

Race.

Most of the persons represented in this tabulation were members of the white and Negro races. With the exception of Mexicans, who numbered 23,127, members of the white race represent 452,275 of the 630,568 arrest records received, while 148,119 were Negroes, 3,624 Indians, 775 Chinese, 570 Japanese, and 2,078 were of other races.

TABLE 95.—*Distribution of arrests according to race, male and female, Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 1941*

Offense charged	Race							Total all races
	White	Negro	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	Mexican	All others	
Criminal homicide	3,288	3,130	24	5	5	141	35	6,628
Robbery	7,385	4,138	37	20	5	502	78	12,165
Assault	19,115	17,021	139	28	16	1,291	216	37,826
Burglary—breaking or entering	20,810	8,233	108	16	10	784	76	30,037
Larceny—theft	38,427	18,134	208	26	10	1,455	136	58,396
Auto theft	11,166	2,289	93	2	2	484	21	14,057
Embezzlement and fraud	12,727	1,932	26	4	9	125	22	14,845
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.	2,008	894	3	2	—	65	6	2,978
Arson	703	188	1	1	—	15	2	910
Forgery and counterfeiting	6,052	615	34	4	10	76	19	6,810
Rape	4,129	1,483	25	2	2	243	46	5,930
Prostitution and commercialized vice	6,619	2,297	72	7	24	207	47	9,273
Other sex offenses	8,863	1,954	34	15	9	248	44	11,167
Narcotic drug laws	1,540	543	8	267	10	195	30	2,593
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	2,847	3,045	8	7	9	173	50	6,139
Offenses against family and children	7,441	1,450	33	3	1	352	15	9,295
Liquor laws	5,169	5,038	33	13	3	98	9	10,363
Driving while intoxicated	29,604	2,468	284	8	30	1,558	55	34,007
Road and driving laws	5,406	1,729	38	3	4	191	15	7,386
Parking violations	24	14	—	—	—	1	—	39
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	8,016	2,575	65	10	8	460	50	11,184
Disorderly conduct	23,496	9,811	190	14	4	1,327	106	34,948
Drunkenness	115,260	17,544	1,455	20	89	8,157	223	142,748
Vagrancy	36,081	9,976	245	39	24	2,528	197	49,090
Gambling	6,903	5,757	11	169	192	262	216	13,510
Suspicion	39,936	16,282	240	21	69	1,103	197	57,848
Not stated	2,960	866	36	8	3	189	23	4,085
All other offenses	26,300	8,713	174	61	22	897	144	36,311
Total	452,275	148,119	3,624	775	570	23,127	2,078	630,568

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATIONS

In order to indicate more clearly the types of offenses included in part I and part II offenses, there follows a brief definition of each classification:

Part I Offenses.

1. *Criminal homicide.*—(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter includes all wilful felonious homicides as distinguished from deaths caused by negligence. Does not include attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, or justifiable homicides. Justifiable homicides excluded from this classification are limited to the following types of cases: (1) The killing of a felon by a peace officer in line of duty; (2) The killing of a hold-up man by a private citizen. (*b*) Manslaughter by negligence includes any death which the police investigation establishes was primarily attributable to gross negligence on the part of some individual other than the victim.

2. *Rape.*—Includes forcible rape, statutory rape (no force used—victim under age of consent), assault to rape, and attempted rape.

3. *Robbery.*—Includes stealing or taking anything of value from the person by force or violence or by putting in fear, such as strong-arm robbery, stick-ups, robbery armed. Includes assault to rob and attempt to rob.

4. *Aggravated assault.*—Includes assault with intent to kill; assault by shooting, cutting, stabbing, maiming, poisoning, scalding, or by the use of acids. Does not include simple assault, assault and battery, fighting, etc.

5. *Burglary—breaking or entering.*—Includes burglary, housebreaking, safecracking, or any unlawful entry to commit a felony or a theft, even though no force was used to gain entrance. Includes attempted burglary. Burglary followed by larceny is included in this classification and not counted again as larceny.

6. *Larceny—theft* (except auto theft).—(*a*) Fifty dollars and over in value; (*b*) under $50 in value—includes in one of the above subclassifications, depending upon the value of the property stolen, thefts of bicycles, automobile accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or any stealing of property or article of value which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Does not include embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, worthless checks, etc.

7. *Auto theft.*—Includes all cases where a motor vehicle is stolen or driven away and abandoned, including the so-called joy-riding thefts. Does not include taking for temporary use when actually returned by the taker, or unauthorized use by those having lawful access to the vehicle.

Part II Offenses.

8. *Other assaults.*—Includes all assaults and attempted assaults which are not of an aggravated nature and which do not belong in class 4.

9. *Forgery and counterfeiting.*—Includes offenses dealing with the making, altering, uttering, or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false which is made to appear true. Includes attempts.

10. *Embezzlement and fraud.*—Includes all offenses of fraudulent conversion, embezzlement, and obtaining money or property by false pretenses.

11. *Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing.*—Includes buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property as well as attempts to commit any of those offenses.

12. *Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.*—Includes all violations of regulations or statutes controlling the carrying, using, possessing, furnishing, and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers and all attempts to violate such statutes or regulations.

13. *Prostitution and commercialized vice.*—Includes sex offenses of a commercialized nature, or attempts to commit the same, such as prostitution, keeping bawdy house, procuring, transporting, or detaining women for immoral purposes.

14. *Sex offenses* (except rape and prostitution and commercialized vice).—Includes offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Includes attempts.

15. *Offenses against the family and children.*—Includes offenses of nonsupport, neglect, desertion, or abuse of family and children.

16. *Narcotic drug laws.*—Includes offenses relating to narcotic drugs, such as unlawful possession, sale, or use. Exclude Federal offenses.

17. *Liquor laws.*—With the exception of "Drunkenness" (class 18) and "Driving while intoxicated" (class 22), liquor law violations, State or local, are placed in this class. Exclude Federal violations.

18. *Drunkenness.*—Includes all offenses of drunkenness or intoxication.

19. *Disorderly conduct.*—Includes all charges of committing a breach of the peace.

20. *Vagrancy.*—Includes such offenses as vagabondage, begging, loitering, etc.

21. *Gambling.*—Includes offenses of promoting, permitting, or engaging in gambling.

22. *Driving while intoxicated.*—Includes driving or operating any motor vehicle while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.

23. *Violation of road and driving laws.*—Includes violations of regulations with respect to the proper handling of a motor vehicle to prevent accidents.

24. *Parking violations.*—Includes violations of parking ordinances.

25. *Other violations of traffic and motor vehicle laws.*—Includes violations of State laws and municipal ordinances with regard to traffic and motor vehicles not otherwise provided for in classes 22–24.

26. *All other offenses.*—Includes all violations of State or local laws for which no provision has been made above in classes 1–25.

27. *Suspicion.*—This classification includes all persons arrested as suspicious characters, but not in connection with any specific offense, who are released without formal charges being placed against them.

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